SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.

The news agents, the newsboys, the merchants and the reading public promptly admit that THE SUN is Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR

LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.

12 PAGES 1 CENT

JOHN SHERMAN SCORES ALGER

AS A CULPRIT

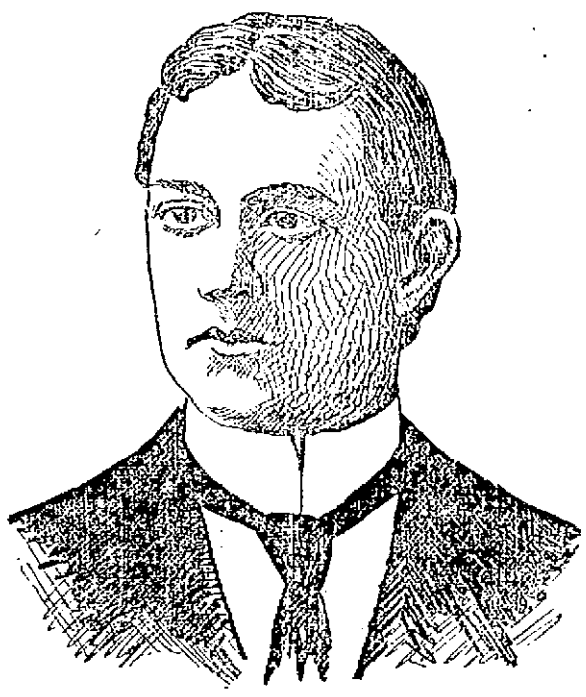
Mr. Sherman Says He Should be Punished.

For Criminal Neglect--Suggests That Congress Will Take the Matter in Hand—The Fight Will Culminate When Miles Returns.

Washington Aug. 26.—The Times this morning prints an interview with Hon. John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, who said in part; "The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the cabinet. Having begun the war, we should have concluded it in such a way as to protect our soldiers. If the charges published in the newspapers as coming from reliable officers of the army are true, the officials who are responsible should be severely punished. I know of no greater outrages than were perpetrated on our soldiers during the Santiago campaign, assuming, of course, that the printed charges have a foundation of truth. If the president does not order an investigation, congress holds the power to impeach the secretary of war, and can inflict a punishment that will mean lasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case the president would be held equally responsible with the secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the president will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defence. If the secretary of war had been guilty of incompetency and negligence as has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to sustain him. General Miles is a soldier and like soldiers is a straightforward, truthful man. He is no more afraid of an issue than he is of an Indian and when he comes back to Washington and tells what he knows an investigation of the war department will be inevitable particularly as he will be corroborated by other officers who will be entitled to equal consideration, even if they are not of so exalted rank."

EX-SECRETARY JOHN SHERMAN, Who Says Alger Should Be Punished for Criminal Neglect.

SECY. ALGER, Universally Blamed For Causing the Death of Soldiers.



RALPH B. WALKER, who Died in the Hospital at Santiago of Malarial Fever.

RALPH B. WALKER

Died in Cuban Hospital of Malarial Fever.

HE WAS FIRST SERGEANT OF CO. M.

Was Employed at Knowles' Scale Works.

Ralph B. Walker, first sergeant of Company M, died a few days ago in the division hospital at Santiago.

A malignant form of malarial fever was the cause of death.

Ralph Walker was first sergeant of Company M. He became a member nearly a year and a half ago when he was but little more than 18 years old. In four months he was promoted to be one of the corporals and he rose steadily until the stripes of first sergeant were placed on his coat sleeves.

In Cuba he proved a brave soldier and stood the fatiguing work in the trenches until the fever laid its hold upon him and then he reluctantly went to the hospital. Even there his courage did not fail and he kept up hope and sent his friends at home messages of comfort. As late as August 12, a letter came from him at Santiago, but in it was no word of sickness or sign of a downcast heart.

The young man was a scale maker by trade, working in the employ of the Knowles Scale Works in Fletcher street. He lived at 660 School street with his mother, Mrs. E. A. Walker, a brother Frank, and sister, Miss Edith Walker. Another sister, Mrs. J. R. Smith, also lives in this city.

The family has the deepest sympathy of the entire community in the loss of this gallant young man who left here in the flower of his youth and in perfect health.

GOV. WOLCOTT THANKED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 27.—Governor Ramsdells this morning telegraphed to Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, thanking him for his kindness in sending the New Hampshire convalescent soldiers home yesterday when the lieutenant in charge, having with him the railroad tickets got left at Providence.

TRANSPORTS LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The following vessels arrived here this morning from Montauk: Cruisers Harvard and Yale; transports Mortera, La Grande Duchess and Leona, and the yacht Red Cross.

The torpedo boat Winslow arrived here today from Norfolk.

MORE SICK LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The hospital yacht Red Cross which arrived here this morning from Camp Wikoff brought 100 sick and wounded soldiers, among them fifteen typhoid fever patients. They were all taken to the Roosevelt hospital. The yacht will return this evening to Camp Wikoff for 20 more typhoid patients.

A BIG SWINDLE

Firm of James M. Hobby & Son

DETECTED IN SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.

The Affairs of the Concern Now in Court.

Lowell had 38 creditors at the meeting in Boston yesterday of creditors of James M. Hobby & Co., stock brokers. The liabilities reported were $66,836.30 and the assets were $1,056.50 in bank and $217 in hands of sheriff.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm. W. F. Hobby, one of the firm, was not at yesterday's meeting.

Daniel J. Donahoe represents Lowell creditors who have claims for $2100. They include many people in moderate circumstances in Lowell. One an elderly woman employe in the mills of the Merrimack company says she was assured that seven and eight per cent. per month interest was to be paid on each $100 in vested. She received several dividends but payments were stopped in July. She placed her case in the hands of a Lowell lawyer.

This firm had an office in the Swan building and John H. McCabe was their representative. Mr. McCabe was at the meeting yesterday with other creditors. He was employed by the firm last February and was in their employ when payments of dividends were stopped. He became acquainted with them in Stoughton and made an investment with them before he was engaged. Mr. McCabe says one man in Lowell went to Boston and invested $1500 with the firm.

The firm promised to pay 7 per cent. interest per month on every $100 invested.

There were 300 creditors at the meeting, and it has offices in Boston, Lowell, Worcester and Lawrence.

Mr. Otis Sawyer and family have returned home after a few days' visit with Merrimac relatives.

Miss May Lowe of Oak street is spending her vacation in the vicinity of Lake Champlain N. Y.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Malachi O'Loughlan Falls Four Stories.

BODY FOUND LIFELESS BY OFFICER MAGUIRE.

Supposed to Have Fallen From a Window.

Officer Maguire in his rounds last night stumbled on the body of a man cold in death, in the rear of Corbett's block in Gorham street and in a short time the victim was identified as Malachi O'Loughlan, an old resident.

The old man, about 61 years of age, was well known and respected throughout the city. He fell from the fourth story window of Corbett's block into an alley off Winter street. It was early this morning that the accident happened and the family knew nothing of it until Police Officer Maguire who had discovered the body, acquainted them with the fact.

A telephone call was sent to the police station and Lieut. Brosnan and Officer Maguire made an examination of the injuries of the man and as to whether there had been foul play.

It is supposed that Mr. O'Loughlan had gotten up out of bed, probably to smoke, as was his habit, and while leaning on the window lost his balance and fell to the ground. Directly under the window is the ell of the lower tenement and in his fall he struck the edge of the projection which caused several cuts about the body. Deceased is survived by a widow and eight children. The remains were brought to Undertaker McDermott's war rooms.

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES.

$23.00 Range, with mantel shelf, $19.50.
$45.00 Plush Parlor Sets, $28.
$45.00 Brocatel Parlor Set, $28.
1 slightly damaged Parlor Set, $14.50.
Hard Wood Chamber Sets, $12.50.
$7.50 Corduroy Couch, $4.50.
$3.50 Leather Seat Oak Rocker, $1.93.

A large lot of Tapestry, Wool Carpets, Oil Cloth Remnants, 2 to 20 yard lengths, at half the regular price.

You may never get as good a chance to furnish a home as this great DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE offers.

Don't Miss It.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
16 Merrimack Street.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.
Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
C. J. Gliddon Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Tel. 674-2.

READY WITH New Hats

As usual, we are first in the field with the latest and most approved headgear. While others are lagging and dragging we have on display a window full of the newest, latest and noblest head fashions. The swell dressers look to us for the correct thing, and we are proud of our record of never having disappointed their expectation. Whether you are ready to purchase or not, drop in to see some of the new styles.

LET US SHOW YOU
Our Special
$2 Derbys

Best on earth for the price—$3 is the standard price in other stores for the same quality.

Our 75c., 89c. and $1.48 gentlemen's fine Fur Hats are also greater values than offered elsewhere for the money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

FIRE AND SMOKE
Make a Splendid Combination in
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Pure, Sweet, Fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Putnam & Son

IF YOU WANT

A very swell suit, the Fall Goods are here, and there's nothing that can out-style our new wide wale heavy weight blue serges. Coats double breasted and silk faced, without silk facing if you prefer, and also single breasted.

Lots of the new fall suits are ready when you're ready.

New Hats.

The fall showing complete—all of the new shapes, new colors and new trimmings.

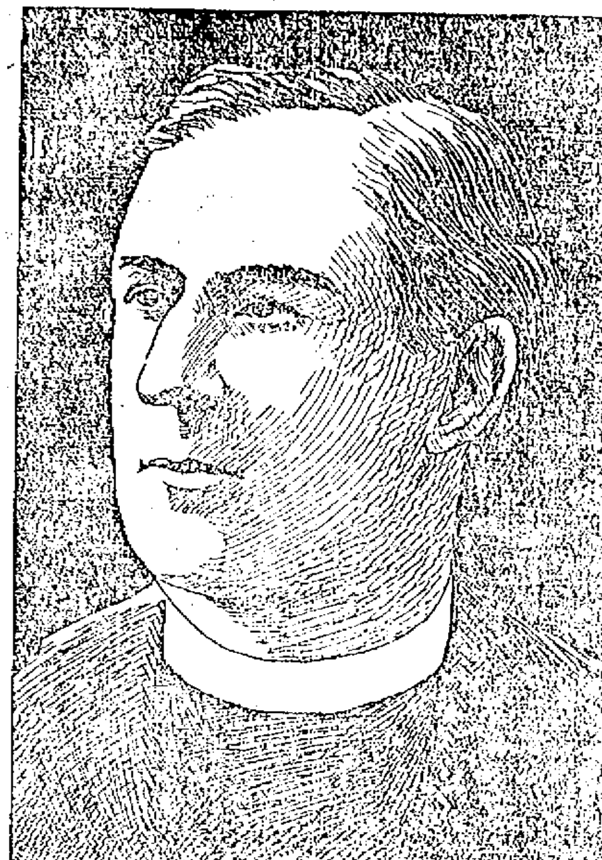
FALL DERBYS, fine fur, black and new colors, 94c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

FEDORAS, fine fur, black and brown, with new fancy bands, pearl with black bands, 89c., regular price one dollar and a half.

FEDORAS and TOURISTS, in all of the new shapes 89c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

NEW CAPS, as natty as they make them.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.



REV. THOMAS MAGENNIS, P. R., of Jamaica Plain, formerly of Lowell, Who Has Been Appointed Domestic Prelate to Pope Leo XIII.

HONORED BY POPE

Rev. Magennis Appointed Domestic Prelate

IN THE HOUSHHOLD OF POPE LEO.

The Priest Was Born in Lowell.

Confirmation of the report of the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Magennis pastor of St. Thomas's church, Jamaica Plain, to the high post of domestic prelate in the Pope's household, has been received through the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, who has the pontifical brief in Latin duly signed and bearing the seal of Leo XIII himself and also extending to him his expression of esteem for his parish work.

When Father Magennis was abroad in 1896 and visiting Rome, he was made domestic chamberlain in the Pope's household and considered a member of it. This was a special honor and dignity not usually given to priests and is considered a great distinction. In point of precedence, however, that post was much below the present appointment, which is the highest given by the Pope and the honor has fallen to the popular Jamaica Plain pastor.

This title has been conferred for literary attainments and for earnest religious work.

Father Magennis was born in Lowell March 7, 1843. His early days were spent in Worcester where, when quite young, he removed with his parents. He attended the public schools there and received his college training at Holy Cross College and at the college at Montreal. He entered the seminary at Montreal and was ordained priest Dec. 22, 1866.

He received his first appointment to St Joseph's church in Roxbury and was appointed pastor of St. Thomas's the one also who built it and said first church, Jamaica Plain in 1868. He was mass there in 1869. He also built the church of St. Thomas, Roxbury, and started the present parish church in Roslindale, called the Sacred Heart, where his name is held in great esteem.

In 1873, Father Magennis was the first to bring the sisters of St. Joseph to the archdiocese of Boston, and he also started the parochial school, which is dedicated to Pope Leo XIII.

Besides these other offices he is examiner of the clergy in the archdiocese of Boston; he is permanent rector.

His promotion by the Pope has caused great satisfaction throughout the Boston diocese.

Franz Gilbert of the Merrimack company and his daughter have returned from a trip to New Portland, Me.

Mrs. Thomas Ward and Miss Mary Ward of Fletcher street have returned from Scituate.

Big cut in musical instruments and all popular music of the day at Siebert's, 130 Merrimack street.

A dog in a fit attracted a large crowd at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets this morning but soon recovered.

Mrs. William Eadie and daughter Beatrice of Lowell were recent visitors at the residence of Mr. Robert Elliot, finishing overseer at Sutton's mills, North Andover.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

WILL VOLUNTEER

Ambulance Corps Gives Its Services in Present Crisis

WILLINGLY ANSWERS THE APPEAL OF STANDISH

Will Aid in Unloading the Ships.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting of the Ambulance Corps last night which was attended by past as well as present members of the corps.

The object of the meeting was to get ready a corps of men willing to go to Boston on short notice and assist in the work of unloading the ships that will come with sick soldiers.

The next ship to come will be the Bay State, which is expected Sunday or Monday, with 101 sick soldiers on board, all Massachusetts men from the Ninth or other regiments. She is a ship in the service of the Volunteer Aid association as every one knows, and it may be that there will be no call for the state forces of the Ambulance corps, but it is deemed well to be in readiness if the call should come. There will be several more ships to come; the scheme will be kept up for a time, until the portion of the corps that is at present away on active service is ready to go to a new job.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting last night and made a very interesting speech to the assembly. His remarks were the more welcome because they were congratulatory as well as urging the men to new effort. He said that he had at present in Boston only one man available for service and there was a prospect that there would be need of more men at an hour's notice.

He said he was short handed because he sent ten men South with the Olivette, and there fore he stated that he is obliged to rely on Lowell to help him out.

He said that he could command the services of the present members but many are new hands, and so he was anxious to get some of the ex-members to volunteer.

When he had concluded speaking 25 men signed the roll.

Capt. Standish read the following letter from the adjutant general, and it caused the members a good deal of gratification:

Capt. Myles Standish, Ambulance Corps M.V.M.:

Captain: I am directed by His Excellency, the governor, to express to you his high appreciation and commendation for the work performed by the men of your command on the occasion of the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital ship Olivette on Tuesday, Aug. 23. At the very short notice given, the men responded promptly and were complimented by the army officer of the ship for the magnificent work performed. The commander-in-chief was very much pleased and desires to express to you and your men his appreciation of the good work done.

Very respectfully,

—Samuel Dalton, Adjutant-General.

The corps are handicapped by the lack of litters to carry the men, but it is hoped that more will be secured before the Bay State arrives. Three men were mustered in, Privates Hyde, Nichols and Puffer.

There will be a short drill for the other members at the armory Sunday afternoon to put them in practice, provided the call does not come before that time.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Will commence Monday morning, Aug. 29, to sell about one thousand yards of black dress goods remnants. These goods will run from one to ten yard lengths. Every piece is a bargain. Come early in the week if you want to get a dress or skirt at about one-half regular price. They include cords and odd lots of high class goods such as "Priestleys," "Gold Medal," etc., in both plain and figured.

J. V. Keyes & Co.,
The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford

CO. M. FOR HOME

Left Santiago Last Night on Panther.

WILL BE FIVE DAYS ON THE VOYAGE.

Two Deaths in the Ninth—Lowell Men Sick.

Company M of the Ninth left Santiago last night on the Panther as stated in the following despatch:

Santiago, Aug. 26.—Just before the time to start, it was found that the Florida was unseaworthy, so Major Donovan and Companies I and M of the Ninth Massachusetts went on board the Panther and sailed at 7 o'clock tonight. They should reach Montauk in five days.

Companies K and L then went aboard the Roumanian which may not sail before Sunday.

The remaining sick of the Second Massachusetts will embark tomorrow also on the Roumanian.

All the sick on the island who are able to move will be sent north within the week.

BAY STATE SAILS

The Bay State sailed early yesterday with 100 sick. Those of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment are: Company A, Macauley, Chainey, Bishop, O'Donovan, Curtis, Hammond; Company B,

RALPH E. BLACK, Reported Among the Sick Members of Co. M.

Captain Murray Milledge, Fanning; Company C, King, Kelley, Company D; Captain Sawyer, Hayes, Haley, Murray, McGuire Donahue; Company E, Scrivener, Lofters, Healy, Pratt, Tobin, McNulin, Harmon, J. Kelley, W. Kelly, Shields; Company F, Powers, Waest Lawless, Boyle, Fortune; Company G, Sweeney, J. Murphy, W. Murphy, Fogarty Lavin; Company H, Captain Hayes, Lieutenant Flanagan, McGinn, Connelly, Threlt; Company I, Garrity, Conkley, Bowler, Whelton, Smith, A. Mahoney, Fenton; Company K, Donnellon, Stevenson, Mehan; Company L, Creney, Kenealy; Company M, Lane, Early, Pitcher Leighton, Black, J. O. Lain. Brady of Company C, Ninth, died on board Wednesday night and the body is left here. The Bay State expects to make the trip in five days. Ralph B. Walker, Company M, Ninth, died in the division hospital, from pernicious malarial fever. The Florida will not sail before Friday.

LARGEST ON RECORD

SALE OF 75,600 PIECES OF DRESS GOODS--PRODUCT OF ARLINGTON MILLS.

The largest single sale of dress goods ever made in this country was consummated Thursday by the firm of Willerding, Morris & Mitchell, commission merchants of New York. The sale comprised 75,600 pieces of all kinds of dress goods and was the product of the Arlington mills of Lawrence.

The prices secured were very satisfactory the aggregate value being something more than $1,250,000.

The sale was very largely attended and the bidders numbered about 400, and included buyers from Maine to California.

TEWKSBURY GRANGE.

The Tewksbury Grange give another entertainment in the church vestry last evening.

H. J. Tolles of Dunstable, president of the Middlesex North, talked up the matter of making an exhibit at the coming fair. The grange voted to get up an exhibit and the following committee was appointed to take full charge: J. M. Trull, H. W. Foster, M. A. Patten, Misses Bertha Lee and Lizzie Rogers.

A good literary and musical program was given after the business of the session, with Mrs. W. H. Pepin of this city as soloist. Miss Lillian Dodge, reader, and Mr. Joseph F. Flemings, phonographic selections. Mrs. Pepin delighted her audience as usual and Miss Dodge had them fairly convulsed with laughter over her Irish dialect selections. She also gave a patriotic selection that was well liked.

TOES CRUSHED.

CHELSEA MAN INJURED WHILE BOARDING A FREIGHT.

William Turner of Melrose lost two toes in an accident near the Bleachery [illegible] after midnight.

He attempted to jump a freight but one of his feet caught in a switch and he was thrown off the moving train just as he was about to board it. Four of his toes were crushed quite badly and the little one and a portion of two others were amputated. From the appearance of his case it seems that the amount of his toes placed on rails [illegible] that the injury was caused by the switch. He was removed to St. John's hospital in the ambulance.

He is 41 years of age and unmarried. He works in Chelsea.

TROOPS FIGHT

With Manila Natives at Cavite.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A copyright special from Manila to a New York paper says: There has been a very serious clash at Cavite between U. S. soldiers and the insurgents, the riot resulting in the killing of one soldier and the serious wounding of another. George Hudson a member of the Utah battery, got into a dispute with a native shopkeeper. Fearing trouble he fired his revolver into the air to attract the attention of some of his fellow soldiers. A great crowd of natives ran to the scene of the disturbance and at once began firing their revolvers killing Hudson and seriously wounding Corporal William Anderson of the same battery who had hurried to the assistance of Hudson. A detachment of the fourth cavalry was called out and disposed of the Filipinos who continued to fire their revolvers as they retreated, but without doing any more damage.

On the same night some of the soldiers doing guard duty saw a large party of the natives stripping the wreck of a gunboat which was lying in Cavite Bay.

A boat with an armed force was put off from the shore. The soldiers hailed the natives, who failed to answer. Then the soldiers fired a volley killing one and wounding another. General Aguinaldo promptly denied any connection between the natives in these affairs and his army.

Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the cruiser Baltimore, the Olympia sailing for Hong Kong to be docked and cleaned. The Raleigh left for the same port Wednesday night.

ROTTEN FOOD

Served to First Maine Volunteers.

Chaplain Estabrook States That Their Food was Maggoty and Their Hospital Arrangements Damnable

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—The First Maine volunteer regiment has arrived in Jersey City in three sections. The first section got in about 3.30 yesterday afternoon and left at 6 o'clock on a transport for Harlem to continue home by way of the New Haven road. The second section arrived at midnight and left at 2 a. m. and the third and last section reached here at five a. m. and departed at 7.30 after having had breakfast. The men are from the Chickamauga camp. They were weary looking and were glad to get north.

The men and officers who were able to do so were loth to talk of their experiences in the southern camps. Chaplain Esterbrook, however, said that the condition of the men was due principally to inaction and the unhealthy section in which they were located.

The men had nothing to occupy themselves with and lay around seeing their friends die. They seemed to become fascinated with the idea of the fever and soon were taken with it themselves. Something else to occupy their minds besides sickness and death would have kept many of them from being sick. It depended on the cook whether the food was good or not when it reached the men. Sometimes it was left out in the sun and was maggoty before noon.

Ten days' rations were drawn and they would be decayed before the men got them.

All the officers did not agree with Chaplain Esterbrook and those who would talk contradicted his statements in regard to the quality of the food. One officer who asked that his name be not used said that the food was not good, but he did not care much about that if the hospital service was what it should have been. There was a deplorable lack of surgeons. "The hospital arrangements," he said "were damnable."

The officers and men had many complaints to make concerning the condition of the camp at Chickamauga and the treatment of the soldiers there.

The camp, they asserted, is a hot bed of malaria and is in a fearfully unsanitary condition. The water, they claimed, is not fit to drink. The food, too, was bad in many instances. Sometimes it was stated the men were forced to subsist on hardtack for days at a time and often they had not even coffee.

The hospital for the men had only one attendant to forty patients. Another grievance was that, instead of being allowed to camp among the trees, the men were forced out into the hot Georgia sun.

When the men left the camp, according to their story, they were compelled to march to the depot, fourteen miles away. Each man had to carry from seventy to eighty pounds of stuff on his back. A quarter of the men dropped out on the way and joined the regiment later. The cars in which the regiment came north were said to have been in a vile condition.

HOME AGAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Biddeford, Me., Aug. 26.—The hospital train bearing men of the First Maine regiment arrived here from Chickamauga at 11 o'clock. Lieutenant Frank B. Harris of this city, quartermaster of the regiment, was one of the six ones who left the train here. Corporal Frank Shapleigh and several privates of Company G, sick with fever, were taken from the train to their homes here.

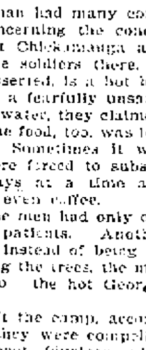
Corp. Frank M. Means of the same company was taken to the Maine General hospital at Portland.

War or Peace?

Inflammation means war in the delicate, sensitive skin or mucous membrane.

POND'S EXTRACT,

externally or internally, brings peace in a moment. Try it for *sunburn, chafing, sore eyes, sore feet, mosquito bites, stings of insects, bruises* and all pains. The genuine is manufactured and bottled solely by the Pond's Extract Company at their own factory.



TEST CASE.

AS TO WHETHER UNION LABOR MUST BE EMPLOYED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—John C. Whistler, a stationary engineer, employed by the Construction company now building the big 39th street interception sewer in this city has begun suit in the United States courts which will test the constitutionality of the city ordinance, requiring all work done by and for the city to be performed by union labor.

Whistler is a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, a body not affiliated with the Federation of Labor, and according to the latter, is a non-union man. In the city's contract with the construction company is the regular clause providing that only union labor shall be employed and declaring the contract liable to forfeiture if non-union labor is used.

According to Whistler's complaint, he has been notified by his employers that unless he joined the union, he must leave their employ. The suit asking that city authorities be enjoined from demanding his discharge resulted. His demand is based on the plea that the ordinance is unconstitutional and if enforced would deprive thousands of men of work.

SHOE CUTTERS STRIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Aug. 26.—Fifteen outside cutters employed by Luddy & Currier, went out on strike this morning and the trimming cutters are to follow as soon as the work in hand is finished. The firm has half a dozen cutters to take the places of the strikers. A reduction of wages caused the trouble which several conferences between the firm and the cutters failed to settle.

N. Y. TROOPS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Governor Black left for Washington today to confer with President McKinley and Secretary Alger on the condition of New York state troops in military camps. The governor will ask that the regiments which contain a large number of the sick troops be discharged at once, so that the men may receive medical treatment at home and that all other New York state regiments be sent north as soon as possible.

WILL NOT ATTEND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Aug. 26.—The Carlist and Republican members of the Cortes have decided not to attend the forthcoming session, and they will issue a manifesto to the country explaining their reasons for abstention.

THIRD REQUEST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nashua, N. H., Aug. 26.—Governor Ramsdell today sent a message to Adjutant General Corbin asking for the third time that the First New Hampshire regiment be discharged from further duty. The action was prompted by the receipt of a telegram from Councillor Cummins who is at Chickamauga looking after the N. H. soldiers that sickness is increasing. Mayor J. E. Tolles of this city at the request of governor, started for Chickamauga today to assist in caring for the sick.

TRAIN ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—The hospital train provided for the First regiment of Illinois cavalry has arrived at Fort Sheridan from Chattanooga, bearing 145 troopers. Of the patients aboard eleven have typhoid fever. The remainder are sick with malarial and camp fever but are not in danger.

CUNARDER FOGGED,

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Queenstown, Aug. 6.—The Cunard liner Campania, Captain Walker from New York Aug. 20th, for Liverpool passed here at five o'clock this morning without making the usual stop to land mail and passengers owing to the fog prevailing.

PRES. WILL ATTEND

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—The Times-Herald says President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the Peace Jubilee to be held in Chicago. He will possibly be accompanied by Lyman D. Gage, secretary of the treasury and John D. Long secretary of the navy.

Summer Health.

Every one is liable to Summer Complaint. Everybody wants insurance against it. All can have it. There is one absolutely certain way. Keep on hand

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

It is proof against diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all intestinal troubles. 40 years back of it.

At your druggists. 25c., 50c.

No cure, no pay.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Proprs., LOWELL, MASS.

What's the Use of doing all the work of cleaning, when **Ivorine** Washing Powder will do the biggest part? *What's the use* of fretting and wearing your life out on the dishes and the silverware, the pots and the pans, when *Ivorine* will do the work? There's a cake of pure Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

CABINET MEETING

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Aug. 26.—It is understood that Secretary Day took with him to the cabinet meeting today a copy of the instructions which will be given to the military commissions about to assemble at Havana and Porto Rico.

All the members of the cabinet except Secretaries Alger and Long, both of whom are out of town, were at the regular meeting of the cabinet today. The impression prevailed that the personnel of the peace commission would be announced after the cabinet meeting, though Justice White's service on the commission seems still a matter of some doubt.

Col. John J. McCook and Representative Lemuel E. Quigg of New York were among those who saw the president prior to the cabinet meeting. While Mr. Quigg would not discuss his visit, it is very likely from his relations with Senator Platt that he protested against the proposed appointment of Whitelaw Reid as a member of the peace commission. The president told Mr. Quigg that he had determined upon the appointment. Senator Davis also saw the president, but the interview was very brief. Senator Frye went to New York today and will visit his home in Maine before returning here.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 26.—The free use of the Elliott and the Sacred Heart hospitals has been tendered the state for its returning sick soldiers.

KILLED BY CARS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 26.—William R. Tuttle, 24 years of age, fell under moving freight cars at the local depot this morning and received injuries which resulted in almost immediate death.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

BECAUSE THE LATTER WAS ABUSIVE TO HIS WIFE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Early this morning John Carrigan, about sixty years of age, was brutally murdered in his bed by his son Frank, aged 33 years. The old man's head was nearly severed from the body by an axe which was found on the bedroom floor. Carrigan was arrested later, after making a desperate resistance. He was taken to the house and shown the result of his work.

"I did it, I admit it," said the prisoner a few minutes after, while waiting for the patrol wagon to arrive. Carrigan, the murderer said: "I did it because he broke my mother's arm. He abused her and I would not stand it."

INJURED FIREMEN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 26.—All the firemen who were injured at the Arch street fire last night, are progressing favorably. All are detained in the various hospitals. Their injuries which consist principally of burns on the face, hands and neck are severe, though none are on the dangerous list.

KENNEDY'S TRIAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—Dr. Kennedy, the alleged murderer of Miss Reynolds at the Grand Hotel in this city today waived examination in the police court and was held without bail for grand jury.

Delicate Ginghams

"Wash delicate ginghams in tepid Fairy Soap suds, rinse well in tepid water, and dry in the shade."—*Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer.*

FAIRY SOAP

Pure—White—Floating.

The Soap of the Century.

Sold everywhere in three convenient sizes for the toilet, bath and laundry.

FREE Send us your name, address and one Fairy Soap wrapper to nearest office below, and we will mail you free a copy of our book "Fairy Tales," second series, larger and handsomer than the first, and containing new stories and illustrations.

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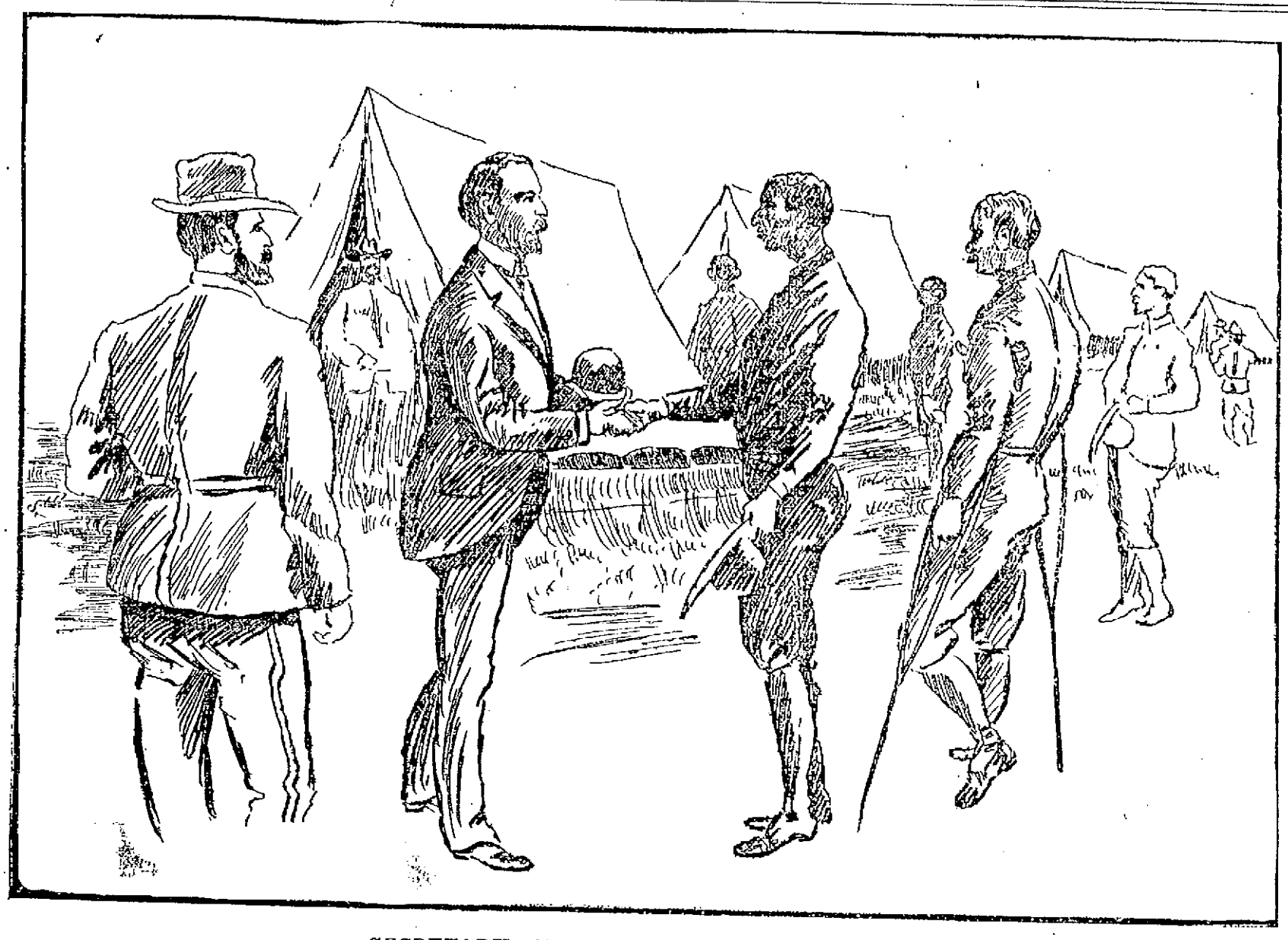
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Baltimore.



SECRETARY OF WAR RUSSELL T. ALGER,

Visiting the Soldiers in Camp at Montauk Point, on a Tour of Investigation of the Charges Against Himself.

ENGINEER MEEHAN'S LETTER

Says Regulars Praised Massachusetts Troops.

The Second and Ninth Were Both in Battle—American Troops in Terrible Condition—Words of Praise for Sisters of Charity—"Len" Collins Writes of His Experiences.

Third assistant engineer J. H. B. Meehan has furnished The Sun with another letter that is as intersting as his previous contributions. It is as follows:

U. S. S. Yale, at sea Aug. 12, 1898.

Editor Lowell Sun:

Dear Sir—Yesterday we took aboard the Eighth Illinois regiment (all colored) and forty-two men from different regiments to make up an ambulance corps. It was one of the greatest sights that New York down-town people saw for many a day. The people were so enthusiastic and so overcome with patriotism that traffic on West street along the American Line pier was almost blocked. There were open saloons, restaurants, dry goods stores free to all soldiers and sailors. The band played all the patriotic tunes and brought the people's enthusiasm up to a high pitch. House tops and all piers, all ferry boats and tug boats were crowded with people to have a good look at the embarking soldiers. We also had a band of the good Sisters of Charity who volunteered to go to Santiago and take charge of all the hospitals there. We also had five surgeons from Michigan and a delegation of Boston people going down after the remains of several soldiers of the Ninth Mass. It was quite a scene as we pulled out from Pier 14, North River, into the stream. A person would think New York down town was nothing but bells and whistles so great was the sound and roar. Meanwhile, all the soldiers were feeling a little patriotic and were going mad with excitement. Passing down the channel they seemed to quiet down and when we were well out to sea, all was well and the poor soldiers began to feel the effects of the day as the boat rolled and tossed. The troops are going to Santiago as soldiers of occupation and to garrison the city. They have full and plenty of food, clothing and medicines.

At Morro Castle, Santiago, Aug. 16.

We arrived here today, having stopped at Guantanamo Bay on our way here and we learned of the treaty of peace being signed and war declared over. It was good news to the soldiers and the colored band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." While at Guantanamo Bay I missed the 800 marines that were camped there, also the big Cuban camp. There were four cruisers, three small gunboats, five transports and a few schooners there. We then proceeded to Santiago where we came to a standstill under Morro Castle, awaiting the arrival of the tenders to take our soldiers and supplies up to Santiago. We unloaded our troops all today and by tomorrow all our luggage and stores will be ashore. I expect to go through Morro Castle tomorrow with the liberty party. We will not be allowed to go up to the city of Santiago on account of the fever. Two Spanish transports just came up and went in the harbor bound for Santiago to carry back the Spanish troops. The sight of them made us believe the war was over as we thought at first it was only a rumor for rumors are always on the go aboard a navy boat.

Aug. 17.

At noon today I went ashore and visited Morro Castle and the remains of the old lighthouse and several Cuban houses. I also went aboard the wreck of the Reina Mercedes which lies up on the beach at the foot of Morro Castle. We were well supplied with hammers and chisels and wrenches to take off everything in sight that was movable for souvenirs. When we boarded her, we found almost all her compartments closed. We managed to cut a way through in several parts of the ship. In the engine room it was impossible to go down, as she was well flooded and several dead bodies were floating on top of her cylinders, which goes to show that a good part of her engine room men must have perished and all her fire room crowd, as it was impossible to enter her fire room, all her hatches having been battered down. We then proceeded to the captain's quarters, which we tore out and carried it with us to our own boat and sent it to our ship. We then proceeded to the fort, where we had a soldier show us through. We also loaded up again with souvenirs. The fort was well shelled, but a good many of our shells never went off and are piled up there now, waiting to be inspected, to find out the reason. One-tenth of all that were fired never exploded and the Spaniards had nothing to brag of, only a few old guns. Those who died around Morro were simply covered with a small pile of dirt and when it rained it washed the sand that covered the dead bodies down the slope and left the corpses exposed. They were eaten up in a few days by the buzzards.

The houses back of Morro Castle are well riddled with shot and shell and the old lighthouse has all the back taken out of it. I visited the old lighthouse keeper's house. He is a Spaniard. He said "Americano, good man, nice flag; but Spanish afig for me forever. I took about 20 pounds of lead and shell out of his house. I also met a lot of Cubans who seemed to be worthless to themselves or to any one else. The commissary quartermaster offered about all that would work $1.00 a day helping to unload the ships, but they refused it. All they want is to eat, sleep and drink, which they can do by stealing and looting the town. The women, are, as a majority, a very poor specimen of human nature. They have neither shame nor feelings, and as a fact, the American soldiers prefer the Spanish prisoner to the Cuban. The Spanish prisoners or soldiers think they are the most unfortunate beings on earth to be walloped by a handful of American soldiers in such short time; but when you try to tell them about the other Spanish soldiers at Porto Rico and the Ladrones and Philippine Islands they won't believe it. They think the war was only in Cuba. They are allowed the privilege of the town during the day. They are permitted to carry no weapons, but are very friendly to our American soldiers. For every sick American soldier, there are ten Spanish soldiers and when the Spaniards board their transports to be carried back to Spain, they have to be hoisted almost aboard and I am sure that half of them will find a watery grave before they reach Spain. A big two-stacker Spaniards came out today with the men crowded like matches in a box and yelling and cheering as they passed us by, but they never dipped their colors to us, so we hissed them till the boat was out of sounding distance, carrying her dying load to their homes beyond the sea. No more at present.

Starting home to New York, Aug. 19.

Yesterday all day we were taking aboard the Twentieth and Third U. S. regulars to be taken back to Montauk Point, Long Island. It was a sight which no man would like to see who had a heart. The remains of what left of two full regiments hardly able to walk or even crawl, were about 200 almost helpless and the rest could only move and slowly at that. Their faces told of all the hardships and sickness which they had endured. They were all once big brawny men, as their features showed and now nothing but physical wrecks. They told stories of hardships that would make the hair stand straight on the head of a good many and of the different battles that they had. But when they spoke of the bravery of the Second Massachusetts regiment and the compliments it got, Massachusetts men might well be proud. Also they gave the Ninth Massachusetts regiment good credit for all the aid they gave, but they condemned the Seventy-first New York regiment for their cowardice in refusing to charggе at El Caney. They also say that the Seventy-first may be court martialled yet for refusing. The Thirteenth regulars had to pass over the lines of the Seventy-first in order to make the charge and they found the Seventy-first on the ground covered up and lying in the trenches. They also spoke in poor terms of the commissary and how they sold the provisions of the American soldiers to the Cubans and left their own men to starve. They also spoke of the way that the Cubans treated our men. They would steal everything that they could lay their hands on and would never go out and do scout duty or picket duty and in making a charge they would hold up the rear and when the battle was over they would come up to the American soldiers and make all kinds of gestures saying: "Americano much a bonno, much a bonno," and then start their old trick of stealing all they could get, but the soldiers soon found them out and then they had no use for them.

At noon today we started back to the good old land where all men breathe free and refreshing air if nothing more. We started our course in the direction of our last naval battle ground, looking over the wrecks of the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa, which are now being taken from the beach where they were run up. They are almost upright now and a person looking at them would think they were all right. Then we shifted our course back again coming home by the way of Cape Mocy, bound to Montauk Point, Long Island. The U. S. cruiser Harvard arrived at Morro Castle entrance at noon today. We have on board two Y.M.C.A. delegates who bought all the Spanish flags they could in New York also Spanish buttons and took them to Santiago to sell them to the American troops as souvenirs of the Spanish-American war. The flags cost them about one cent each and they sold them for 25 cents each. The buttons cost them about 20 cents a dozen and they sold them eight for a dollar. Many a time they were hissed for carrying the emblem we were fighting against. As a matter of fact, they went out with the intention of doing the poor soldier for all he was worth. No soldier seems to know of anything good they have done. All the troops carry relics picked up at the different battles such as machetes, knives, etc. Most all the sharpshooters or 3-3 of them are French, Germans and Austrians, as a tag on their coats showed where they were to be buried.

We have on board twenty Sisters of Charity, who have full charge of the army hospitals. They are doing all they can for the sick and if we didn't have them this trip we would have left a good many soldiers on the way in a little canvas bag. But as luck was with us, only two died and they will be sent ashore today. We are now in quarantine for ten days, so I understand, but if they don't let us out before that, they might have to start a coffin factory and bury almost all hands as the ship would be still worse than it is now. When we leave here we go to Newport News and have our guns taken off and be painted red, white and blue, the army transport color. Then we go back to Porto Rico to see come of the tropical stricken soldiers in misery.

Too much credit and honor cannot be given to the noble Sisters of Charity who toil night and day in that feverish hospital. One sister has proven to be better than twenty men of an ambulance corps who don't understand what they are doing. They can also get goods and fresh provisions for their sick. They are never refused their demands and it is only through their hard work that we have saved so many lives out of these helpless soldiers. It surprised a good many at the luck we have had on this trip of ours. The heat was something awful the day we loaded the soldiers and kept so till a day and a half before reaching Montauk Point. Then it grew cold as we would call it after coming out of such a warm and suffocating place. The soldiers felt the cold night air as they left their blankets or threw them away before coming aboard the ship, thinking they had no further use for them. Most all their clothes were burned up before leaving.

No more at present.

Yours,

J. H. B. Meehan.

Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. S. Cruiser Yale.

"LEN" COLLINS' STORY.

"Len" Collins of the Ninth Mass., writes as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 12.

Friend Jack. You probably are well aware ere this that I am with my regiment here in Santiago. We arrived here on July 1, the day of the big battle. Upon our arrival early on the morning of the 1st, we started to disembark, which took all day.

Upon going ashore we started to take in the sights of the small town of Siboney, which were interesting to us all. At about nine o'clock the assembly was sounded and we at once made preparations for an all night march. We were soon off on one of the worst marches ever taken by an army. You having never been over Cuban mud, cannot appreciate what it is by anything I can write. It was simply awful—knee deep and it stuck to our shoes and leggins until one's feet seemed to weigh a ton or perhaps we will say a short ton. We done a double quick for hours and what made it worse, the roads were not wide enough for teams to pass and there were teams going one way with provisions and the other way with the wounded carrying them to the hospital. There were hundreds of four and six mule teams and in many places we were obliged to climb all kinds of banks to get around them. When we came to any small streams or creeks we were obliged to wade right through them. Oh! it was very pleasant. You can imagine how much so.

We arrived on the battlefield early the next morning just about the time the fun had gotten under good headway. My first view of the battlefield and the events that took place immediately after I will always remember. The first event made me hug the ground as close as ever I did or ever expect to. A shell came screeching over our heads and bursting, it wounded two that I know of, a part of it going through a fellow's hand who was standing within three feet of me, and striking another fellow in the shoulder. A part of the shell struck at my feet. I picked it up and I am sorry now that I threw it away.

We were protected on entering the fight by a hill, all Spanish shot and shell going high, but nevertheless making a rather ticklish noise. We were held there as reserve for those on the firing line and did not fire a shot all day. We were all dead tired and after taking off my clothes and wringing the water out of them I put them on and lay down for a sleep only to be awakened by a terrific fire of infantry.

The Spanish made a desperate charge at quarter past ten. The whole American line opened and poured shot in a steady stream for just one hour, when the Spanish retreated.

As far as I can learn, the loss on our side was one killed and about ten wounded while the Spanish loss was from five to eight hundred killed and nobody knows the number of wounded. We gave them from twelve o'clock until four to bury their dead.

From then (the 3d) until the surrender there were a few skirmishes. The batteries shelled the city for an hour or two.

At the surrender there were about twenty-four thousand Spaniards lay down their arms. As many and I think more troops surrendered than there were American troops. Since surrender Santiago is a different city. Business is going on as usual but with our money as a circulating medium. Gangs are cleaning the streets. The people are getting stuff to eat. In fact, it has taken on new life. We are all more or less disgusted with the Cuban people. Personally I have no earthly use for them. They are born thieves as well as being a dirty, indolent race.

If the United States wants any more volunteers when this trouble is settled, I will be with the boys (as far as the depot to see them off.)

Cuba is a very rich or fertile country. Anything grows and thrives at any season of the year, but this is the rainy season. It is a disagreeable place to live in especially so when we are obliged to live in dog tents as we do. It rains every day generally between one and four in the afternoon. The thunder storms are awful; you see nothing like them in the states. At any time with a cloudless sky, one is liable to hear peals of thunder. Sometimes one long loud roar and all is over.

I have had the fever. In fact, ninety per cent. of the regiment has. It's not the yellow fever but something milder. It's H—— though while it lasts.

I would not attempt to tell the number in the hospitals at the present time but it's quite large. We have only lost nine men including Majors Grady and O'Connor and our hospital steward. We have been very fortunate. Our next door neighbors the Thirty-fourth Michigan have lost many more men by disease than we have, one company having more men die than our entire regiment. At one time they were obliged to go outside and pay three dollars for digging graves. Not enough men in the entire regiment were able to dig two or three graves at a time. We have a nice little cemetery of our own and unless they take us from the island very soon, we may have one of large dimensions. I have seen three funerals this afternoon. Just roll the unfortunate in his blanket, bury, him; "taps" and all is over. You would have laughed to see me taking a prisoner to where the court-martial was sitting. The charges were drunkenness and highway robbery. The court-martial or the men comprising it were in full uniform. I marched into their presence with my prisoner and gun. I guess if I had not had my gun, I would have gone into the dock instead of the prisoner. I had on a dirty pair of brown duck trousers, a blue shirt very much faded, no coat, a campaign hat with a large flashy hat band, which I got from a summer girl's sailor hat. That outfit with whiskers, which I have been cultivating since last June—fancy the picture I made sitting there all day. I'd be satisfied if I had a decent place to sleep. Even the ground gets hard after a while.

The climate makes one dopey without any ambition to do anything but lay under a shade tree. It's very weakening to walk. A mile is about all anyone can do and many can not even do that. We cook our meals in the cool of the morning and evening. Two meals a day is all one requires.

The Second Massachusetts went aboard transports and we are all anxious to follow them, but up to this time we have not received any orders.

They will be obliged to send us to some healthy place to recuperate. I don't think the government would send any man home in the condition the men are in at the present time.

I expect to be aboard transports inside of ten days. This is the earnest wish of everybody. I would be pleased to hear from you at any time. Just address Company D, Mass. Vols., Santiago, Cuba, and I will receive it, even if I do leave this island. If you find time, I would like an early letter with all the news. Give my regards to all the boys and any of them wants to know if I done my Spaniard, you can tell them I think a side hill stopped my bullets (about a dozen.) Anyway, there was a large hill in front of me as well as some Spaniards. If I hit a Spaniard, it was his bad luck and not my good marksmanship. I was engaged in more important business than taking deliberate aim. It was to keep my head below the top of the trenches out of the way of Spanish bullets. I did not take very kindly to the music they were making. I prefer to hear Jays sing and as you know what that is, you can imagine how I appreciated the music the Spaniards were making.

I am long-winded today, I think. I will put a damper on and stop. With regards and best wishes.

Your old room mate,

Collins.

LABOR DAY.

CITY COUNCIL COMITTEE MAKES ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee on Labor Day, Councillman McCluskey chairman, held a meeting in City Hall last night.

None of the labor men were present until 9 o'clock when Alexander Gay and the chief marshal of the parade appeared. They had only just learned that a meeting was being held.

The committee had voted to decorate city hall for the parade and to have a band concert on the South common in the evening.

SEVERELY INJURED.

George Martindale of Chelmsford, a valued employe of George M. Wright, blacksmith, met with a severe accident Friday afternoon. He was riding a horse which had just been shod at the shop when a gust of wind blew off his cap, and as he threw up his hand to catch it, the animal suddenly shied, throwing young Martindale heavily to the ground. He struck upon his left shoulder, breaking the arm very close to the socket. Dr. Scoboria was at once summoned and with Dr. Chamberlin's assistance the necessary surgical treatment was applied. It will be several weeks before the use of the arm will be restored.

Maltox makes the old feel young.

TUXEDO

Washing Powder

comes in the only

Full

pound packages (16 ozs. not 12) on the market for 5 Cts.

Psychic Palmist. FLETCHER, World Renowned.

Business, Health, Domestic and Personal Affairs advised upon. Endorsed by the press everywhere. 49 Powell St.

ONE WEEK ONLY. "Fletcher saved me serious mistake."—Florence Marryott.

Clearing the Decks for New Goods

Cost disregarded in making the prices for the final stroke of our Great Summer Clearance Sale. Fine high grade goods marked to less than inferior grades cost to make.

High grade Colored Shirts, the nobbiest patterns of the season, regular price $1.25,

Riddance Price 38c.

Small lots of 50c. Soft Cheviot Shirts, mostly large size,

Riddance Price 25c.

Ends of lots of Boys' Shirt Waists, regular 30c. grade,

Riddance Price 12 1-2c.

Men's Straw Hats for a song, 25c. grade at the

Riddance Price of 5c.

BOYS' BROWNIE OVERALLS, made from best quality blue denim, all double stitched, 3 pockets, bib and shoulder straps, all sizes, regular price for this grade 50c. a pair.

Our Price 25c.

Boys' Solid Knee Pants, in black and dark mixed Cheviots,

Riddance Price 19c.

Boys' Sailor Suits,

Riddance Price 73c.

Our new Fall Stock is beginning to come in, though the wearing time for summer goods is but half over. This compels us to make bigger price sacrifices than ever, to clear up our counters quickly.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

FORM THE HABIT

Of walking on the east side of Central street, glance in at the "SUNLIGHT" Shoe windows, see the shoes, see the styles, see the goods, see the bargains, see the prices, you will be convinced that we are leaders in Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Footwear. HOW can we do it? Simply we have but one PRICE to all. When you buy of us, we will stand by you as the manufacturers will stand by us.

Our Repairing Department is fully equipped to do all kinds of repairing.

W. S. GRADY,

100 Central Street,

MOSES LEBLANC, Shoemaker, Forerly of Swan's.

Under New Management.

GEORGE WATSON,

The well known Market street baker, has bought out the bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from this establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

LEGAULT & CO.

Keep the Latest Styles in

Summer Jewelry

Belts, Pocket Books, Waist Sets, Combs, Chatelaines, etc.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

NOTICE.

All persons wishing to have privileges to do business at the big gala day of the Foresters at the Fair Grounds will have to call at the Broadway Provision Market.

J. J. KELLEY,

General Manager.

SOMETHING FOR BABY.

If you need a Child's Cradle, look us over, for we have a fine hard wood cradle for

$1.00

And a beauty.

Another style with woven wire spring for

$1.50.

A Swing Cradle with woven wire spring for

$2.00.

Folding Cribs with woven wire spring for

$3.50.

A White Iron Crib, brass trimmings, and National Spring, for

$5.50.

Is there not something in this list that you need more than we do? If so, permit us to suggest that we can spare them. Why not "Investigate?" It will pay you. Window Screens and Screen Doors cheap. Refrigerators down below par.

GAYNOR & CO.

35 Prescott Street.

STERNBERG BLAMED

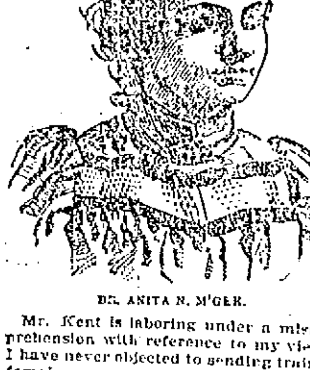
Soldiers Dying From Heartless Officialism.

Scarcity of Nurses in Florida—Camp Surgeon Refused Red Cross Society's Offer—Sec. Alger Draws Conclusions Which Exonerate Himself.

New York, Aug. 27.—The following letter from Surgeon General Sternberg was received by Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the executive committee of the American national Red Cross society:

Sir—Your letter of Aug. 22, enclosing a letter from Rev. Alexander Kent, has been referred to me. I shall refer it to the chief surgeon at Jacksonville for report, and a copy of this report will be sent to you when received.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Kent's letter, to which you call special attention, is as follows: "Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids—13 in the last 24 hours in the second division alone. Most of these in my judgment are due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place most of them are not skilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the surgeon general, and one therefore which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense, but has met uniformly with the reply, 'We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now.' Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the surgeon-in-chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 150 nurses; but the opposition to female nurses continues and, as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found, our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent skillful nursing."



DR. ANITA N. M'GEE.

Mr. Kent is laboring under a misapprehension with reference to my views. I have never objected to sending trained female nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated. We have now in the service more than 500 trained female nurses. The health of the command at Jacksonville has been reported to me as excellent until very recently, when, as I understand, a considerable number of typhoid fever cases have developed. On Aug. 20 the chief surgeon applied to me for 50 trained female nurses. Immediately upon receipt of this application I requested the committee through which I obtained female nurses, and of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is chairman, to send as soon as possible 50 trained female nurses to Jacksonville to report to the chief surgeon at that point.

We have already many Red Cross nurses in service at our various hospitals and camps. These have been obtained through the co-operation of a committee of ladies in this city, of which Dr. McGee is chairman, and the Red Cross society for the maintenance of trained nurses auxiliary to the American national Red Cross relief committee. The arrangements made have been entirely satisfactory to me, as they insure a supply of properly trained nurses of good character, and all applications from Jacksonville or elsewhere for assistance of this kind have received prompt attention.

CHARGES GROUNDLESS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Secretary Alger talked of the army last night. "I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I had expected," he said. "I cannot see that there is any justification in the talk that either the ill or the well soldiers are not properly treated. I think there are sufficient accommodations for all soldiers who will go to Camp Wikoff, especially now that so many there have been given furloughs. Thursday I received offers from New York and Brooklyn hospitals to take at least 300 of the sick from the camp."

Secretary Alger was asked: "How do you account for the confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?"

To this General Alger replied: "Did you ever go into camp with 100 or even 50 men? If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be then with thousands? To a person who knows but little about soldiering there may appear to be much confusion and privation, but it is only what is to be expected in roughing it. On many occasions I myself have been in camp and have encountered these things. I found many soldiers lying with nothing but a blanket between them and the ground. Still there were thousands of bags in camp. I asked the men why they did not fill the bags with straw, of which there was a large quantity in camp, and so make beds for themselves. They said they had not thought of such a thing."

"Then," the secretary was asked again, "you cannot see that there is justification in the complaints which have been made?"

"None," he replied. "If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies, the blame would be on those whose duty it was to order these things. The first day I went through the detention hospital and later the general hospital, and I talked with nearly every man who was awake. I said to all of them, 'Boys, is there anything you want?' They all answered: 'Nothing; we are quite comfortable.' A few of the men had no cots, but this was soon remedied. There are some few sick men, but there is no yellow fever. There is some typhoid. I saw some men there as yellow as any paint you ever saw, and nothing remained of them but skin and bones."

Talking of the Chickamauga camp, Secretary Alger said affairs were not in perfect condition there, but to the best of his knowledge the only men now there are those who are too ill to be moved. "Camp Wikoff," continued Secretary Alger, "is the most beautiful place I have ever seen; the air is the finest that was ever breathed. It is like being at sea, only you don't get the rocking. President McKinley telegraphed me today that he would come to Camp Wikoff at any time convenient to the camp officers. That will probably be next week."

Concluding, he said: "Of course I do not claim that Camp Wikoff is the Fifth Avenue hotel, or the Waldorf, but the men are as comfortable as they can be made, and as for supplies there will be plenty of everything."

SPEAK OUT.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF PUBLICITY IS PLEASING LOWELL PEOPLE.

Publicity is what the people want.
Let the public speak on the subject.
There has been too much claim—too little proof.
Claims made by strangers are not proof.
Claims endorsed by strangers are not proof.
There's only one kind of proof for a Lowell citizen.
The experience of people we know.
When friends and neighbors endorse.
Make public statement of their case.
There can be no question about such evidence.
This is the proof we have.
Which backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
No other kidney pills, no other kidney remedy
Can produce such proof.
Here is one of the many cases we have:

Veteran Frank Zesewitz, of 150 Dummer street, says: "I served during the war in the New York Light Artillery, and ever since I have had attacks of kidney trouble growing worse as the years went by. Weakness and pain in the back, sleepless nights, and urinary trouble set in, and in spite of medicines, I grew worse instead of better. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and had taken but a few when I felt much better. I was freed from the backache and the unnatural discharges from the kidneys ceased. I was not in any way inconvenienced and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit. You may use my name and say without hesitation I recommend them to all who have any kidney disease."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

BASE BALL.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A base on balls, two errors and McCormick's hit scored three runs and gave the home team the third straight victory from the champions. Collins' fielding and a wonderful stop back of second by Lowe were features. Attendance, 2900. Score:

Chicagos.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, l. f.	4	1	0	5	0	0
Green, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	1
McCormick, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, s. s.	3	0	0	2	6	1
Everett, 1 b.	3	0	1	10	0	0
Lange, c. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Connor, 2 b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Donahue, c.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Thornton, p.	2	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	11	4
Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Yeager, 1 b.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Long, s. s.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Duffy, l. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	0	1	3	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Nichols, p.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	7	24	12	2

Chicagos ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Bostons ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Chicagos, 2; Bostons, 8. Two-base hit—Nichols. Double plays—Dahlen, Connor and Everett; Connor, Dahlen and Everett; Long and Collins. Struck out—By Thornton, 1; by Nichols, 3. Base on balls—Off Thornton, 1; off Nichols, 2. Time—1:40. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

The Springfields batted Gannon of the Ottawas for 14 hits and 23 bases in five innings yesterday, piling up 16 runs. Horton relieved him in order to finish the game before dark.

That of the Pittsburgs did not give a hit until the seventh inning, but the five lucky hits that followed netted enough runs to win the game for the Brooklyns, 3 to 2.

The Baltimores could not hit Hill of the Cincinnatis, and were beaten as badly as they beat Thursday. Both McJames and Nops were wild. Score: 10 to 0.

Taylor of the St. Louis team was hit hard by the Washingtons, and the players gave him poor support. The senators' heavy slugging won the game.

Cunningham kept the Phillies' hits scattered, while the Louisvilles touched Orth up rather lively, and won, 5 to 3.

The series which was to have been played in Cleveland next week with the Bostons has been transferred to Boston. The outcasts go from home to play the Brooklyn team in Rochester, thence to Boston and from there to Cincinnati.

The Clevelands were unable to bat when men were on bases yesterday, while the New Yorks touched up Wilson smartly, and won, 8 to 1.

The Providences made a window finish against the Syracuses yesterday after the New York[illegible] had apparently won the game at the start. Bunched and timely hitting and daring base-running in the seventh and eighth innings turned the tide of battle. Score: 10 to 8.

GRANTED A LEASE OF LIFE.

Norfolk, Aug. 27.—John Anderson, who was to have been hanged Friday for the murder of Mate Saunders of the Olive Pecker on the high seas in 1897, has been granted another lease of life by Judge Waddill of the United States district court. P. J. Morris and Hugh C. Miller, without the knowledge of Anderson, applied for a writ of habeas corpus with the object of staying the execution. Morris was originally Anderson's attorney, but District Judge Hughes refused to appoint him because he represented some of the accused with Anderson. The contention was that Judge Hughes erred in not allowing Anderson to select his own counsel. Judge Waddill denied the application, but an appeal to the supreme court was granted to be heard Oct. 12.

Anderson was in his cell with his spiritual advisers, ready to march to the gallows, when someone shouted from the window that the judge had granted a stay. Anderson broke down and expressed regret that the end would be delayed.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

Pawtucket, Aug. 27.—Charles Evans of South Attleboro and George Whipple of this city, aged 18 and 17 years respectively, were injured by the fall of an elevator in the building occupied by the Atwood-Crawford company. They had loaded the elevator quite heavily in the basement and started for the upper floors. When nearing the third story one of the boys accidentally placed a stick in the running gear, breaking several teeth, which caused the elevator to go to the basement at a rapid speed. The flesh was torn of Evans' left arm and Whipple sustained a sprained ankle.

A DAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Myra Childs, a Boston and Albany brakeman, had his skull fractured while uncoupling cars and died in a hospital. He lived in Framingham, and left a widow and one child.

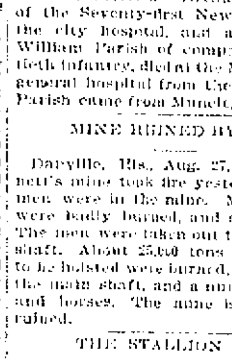
There were two more deaths yesterday among the sick soldiers who were landed last Tuesday, making, with Lieutenant Tiffany, four in all, since the steamer arrived. Arthur M. Meesiter of the Seventy-first New York died at the city hospital, and an hour later William Parish of company C, Twentieth infantry, died at the Massachusetts general hospital from the Cuban fever. Parish came from Muncie, Ind.

MINE RUINED BY FIRE.

Danville, Ills., Aug. 27.—A. H. Bonnett's mine took fire yesterday while 18 men were in the mine. Many of them were badly burned, and some will die. The men were taken out through an air shaft. About 25,000 tons of coal ready to be hoisted were burned, together with the main shaft, and a number of mules and horses. The mine is practically ruined.

THE STALLION WON.

Worcester, Aug. 27.—The cycle races here were attended by about 1000 persons yesterday. The feature of the meet was a mile race, best two in three, between J. J. Casey, a local professional, and the stallion, Benton M, 2.10. The horse won in two straight heats.



It is a marvel how some men will risk their lives by sheer neglect. They sleep away entirely oblivious of the danger creeping upon them. Men can hardly be made to realize that a little sputtering spark of disease which might be stamped out in an instant may mean death if it is allowed to keep on. Dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint seem like trifling matters but they will eventually wreck the constitution as surely as a spark will blow up a keg of powder.

If your health is not strong and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain from him and his staff of eminent specialists, without charge, professional advice which will enable you to put your constitution on a solid basis of health and strength forthwith, before these ailments have a chance to reduce you to a physical wreck.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is acknowledged as the most wonderful medicine ever devised for those diseases which are caused by imperfect action of the liver and digestive organs.

Mr. F. M. Robinett, of Xenophon, Hancock Co., Tenn., says in a letter to Dr. Pierce: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I tried different doctors with but little result. I could scarcely eat anything—it would put me in such dreadful distress in my stomach. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach, and continual hurting behind my shoulders, bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated brown, had faint spells with a tired worn-out feeling. I took eleven bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and received great benefit. I am now able to work. If it had not been for this wonderful remedy I believe I would not be living to-day."

The most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken in conjunction with the "Discovery." They never gripe. All good dealers sell them.

ON FURLOUGHS

Alger Makes a Move in Right Direction.

Secretary of War Alger today received a despatch from Adjutant General Corbin at Washington informing him that the president could not come to Camp Wikoff before the middle or end of next week.

Another transport reached the camp today. It was the D. H. Miller with 376 men of the First Regular infantry. Twenty of them are sick but there were no deaths during the voyage, neither are any of the 18 men down with disease.

There were two deaths at the camp reported today. John Quilly of Company C, 71st regiment, died of dysentery and John Dorin, of Company E, 20th U. S. infantry with dysentery and exhaustion. In the general hospital there are 1,080 patients. There are 157 typhoid patients in the hospital, which is a decrease. The number of men in the detention camp was 236 and this is also lower than yesterday. The gunboat Marietta also dropped anchor in Fort Pond Bay today. The Prairie is still grounded off Amagansett.

The announcement that general furloughs were to be granted caused very much activity in the camp of the 71st regiment N. Y. and 2nd Mass. This morning, when many of the volunteers landed from Santiago they were in rags. They have now been supplied with good clothing. The Massachusetts men are especially well off in this regard as their New England friends have been very generous to them. Col. Clark says he will get his men off home as soon as possible.

The 8th Ohio volunteers were landed today from the Mohawk. There is much dissatisfaction among the Ohio troops on account of poor rations they received on the trip from Santiago.

Col. Roosevelt since his return to camp has given given nearly all his time to looking after his men, many of whom are sick. He has had a conference with General Alger about releasing the Rough Riders on furlough.

Information was received at the camp this afternoon that the furloughs for the volunteers have been extended from 30 to 60 days.

General Alger said he did not know when he should leave as he wanted to see things in better shape before he went away. General Alger, while making his rounds, made careful inquiry on routine affairs and whether a sufficient supply of ice and milk had been received at the hospitals. When he found what he considered neglect anywhere he plainly called to account those responsible.

NINTH REGT.

Will be Mustered Out at Once.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Governor Wolcott this morning received a telegram from Secretary Alger who is at Camp Wikoff to the effect that the Second and Ninth Mass. regiments would be allowed a 60 days' furlough and then be mustered out. The secretary's despatch is as follows:

"The Second Massachusetts will be sent on home on sixty days' furlough at once and at the expiration of that time will assemble to be mustered out.

"Same will be done with Ninth Massachusetts after it has arrived and passed quarantine."

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WHEELER'S DESPATCH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The following telegram was received by the Massachusetts Aid association today:

Camp Wikoff, August 25.

To Mass. Vol. Aid Association:

Second Mass. must leave their tents here, as we need them. They will be furloughed immediately on their arrival at Springfield. Use your judgment about taking care of them when they reach Springfield.

(Signed) WHEELER, Commanding.

While it has not yet been decided just what will be done, it is thought probable that the regiment will not need any tents, as those who are able will be sent home, and those whose condition necessitates it will be sent to hospitals.

FURLOUGHS EXTENDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued by the war department extending the furlough of volunteers given leave of absence from thirty to sixty days.

SKY HIGH.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR KITE FLYING BROKE.

Blue Hill, Mass., Aug. 27.—The world's record for high kite flight was broken at Mr. Rotch's observatory by Messrs. Clayton and Fergusson, who dispatched a tandem of kites into the air, until the highest one reached an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, a height 277 feet greater than any kite has reached heretofore.

The top kite was of the Lamson ribbed pattern, and had an area of 71 square feet. The other kites were the modified Hargrave box variety, and had a combined area of 149 square feet. All the kites were fitted with self-regulating, elastic bridles to prevent the kites exerting a dangerous pull. Five miles of line, weighing 75 pounds, were let out, while the weight of the kites, recording instruments, and secondary line was 37 pounds, making a total of 112 pounds lifted into the air.

The ascent was begun at 11 o'clock, and the highest point was reached at 4:15 p. m. At the highest point, the temperature was 38 degrees, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. At the ground, at the same time, the temperature was 75, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. The highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour, at a height of 11,000 feet. The wind on the ground at this time was from the west, while at the highest point reached by the kites it was southwest.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Eugene, Oregon, Aug. 26.—By the explosion of a boiler of a threshing machine on the farm of J. F. Kirk, near here one man was killed, two fatally and several others more or less hurt.

LEO DRURY

THE REMAINS OF DROWNING ACCIDENT VICTIM INTERRED.

The funeral of little Leo Drury, the victim of the drowning accident in the Concord river, took place from the home of his parents, Thomas and Catherine Drury, 15 Hudson street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery. Many of the former associates of the unfortunate little fellow viewed the remains at the home of the parents and expressed their grief at his sudden demise. The father and mother have the profound sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The new school house at Wigginville built for Tewksbury will be dedicated Saturday Aug. 27, 1898. Open Friday Aug. 26 for inspection probably. Messrs. Catherwood and Wallace of building committee live near the school house.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

GENERAL CORBIN

Stands by His Boss, Sec'y Alger.

SAYS DEPARTMEET HAS RECEIVED NO COMPLAINTS.

Department Believes Stories are Exaggerated.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says no complaint has reached the war department from maj. general, brigadier-general, colonel, or men of the army, regarding want or destitution or lack of supplies for the care of troops. General Corbin declined to be interviewed on the subject of the many stories afloat regarding destitution and mismanagement of the war. The whole department is greatly stirred over the many newspaper accounts of what has been going on and it was the subject of discussion everywhere about the war department, but apparently each head of a bureau believes that an investigation of the subject will vindicate him and his department. The officers in Washington say that accounts of suffering have been exaggerated, but if there has been suffering further than the incidents of war naturally would bring about, the fault has not been with the officers in the department here. No official statement is expected in the absence of Secretary Alger who will return tomorrow.

SCHLEY STARTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—Admiral Schley went to Washington today, taking the 11.15 train at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania railroad.

EIGHTH MASS. ARRIVES

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Two hundred sick soldiers of the New Hampshire and 8th Massachusetts regiments arrived at the Park Square station at 11.40 today.

Governor Wolcott was at the depot to meet the soldiers together with Adjutant General Dayton and Secretary Hayes and George V. L. Myers of the Volunteer Aid association. Dr. E. H. Bradford of the association attended to the sick men and Drs. Parker and Sullivan of Concord were on hand to meet the boys from that state and to see to their comforts.

There were 123 men of the 8th Massachusetts regiment on the train and 65 of the First New Hampshire. Two of the Massachusetts men and four of the New Hampshire were found to need hospital care. They were: Eighth Mass., William H. Brooks, Co. G, Gloucester; William Brackford Co. D, Lynn.

First New Hampshire, Thomas C. Clark, Co. M; W. B. Potter, G. C. Morris, Joseph Mreland. The other New Hampshire men were transported across the city in carriages provided by the Volunteer Aid association.

The First New Hampshire was in charge of Corporal Perry Lieutenant Young, who was at the head, together with about a dozen or more men were left at Providence while getting breakfast. When Governor Wolcott heard of this fact, his excellency, fearing that the lieutenant had with him the transportation for the New Hampshire delegation, sent an officer across to the Union station with orders to provide transportation for the men at the expense of the state of Massachusetts, so that they need not be delayed in reaching their homes.

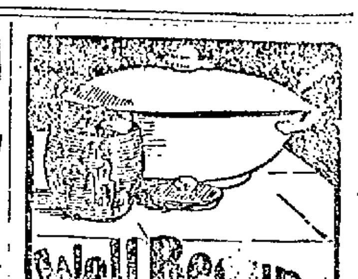
Corp. E. M. Dow of Danvers was in charge of the Massachusetts men. All but the two who were taken to the hospital were sent to their homes.

COMANCHE ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—The transport Comanche arrived this morning from Montauk where she landed 500 officers and men of the 25th Infantry from Santiago. The transport will be detained at quarantine for disinfection.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



Well Begun—Well Ended

is the dinner where Favorite Milk Biscuit are served with the soup and the cheese. The finest biscuit to serve with any course—at any meal—between meals—are

FAVORITE

MILK BISCUIT

Sold everywhere; "Favorite" on each biscuit. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

SEAVEY'S ISLAND

Big Batch of Marines Has Arrived There.

PAYMASTER KNOCKED DOWN BY EX-COOK.

Receiving Several Severe Bruises—Cook Arrested.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26.—The camp at Seavey's Island received a batch of 465 marines from the auxiliary cruiser Resolute at 1.15 p. m. today. All of the men are in perfect health, owing to the careful management of the officers and principally to the fact that all the drinking water was first boiled before being used. The Resolute will coal at the navy yard and await orders. Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards Endicott arrived today and was received with official honors due his rank. His mission here is to look over the location for new dry dock.

Paymaster Loomis was knocked down by a cook named Miller at Camp Long yesterday. The cook had been discharged for misconduct and assaulted Loomis out of revenge. Loomis is much bruised, while Miller is in the guard house, awaiting court martial.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

I have recently read of four cases where Ripans Tabules relieved people from severe suffering which they experienced from the necessity of living in an impure atmosphere. First, there was a man who kept a 10-cent lodging-house in the Bowery, New York. He found that a Tabule taken now and then kept him from getting sick in that polluted atmosphere. Then there was a man who worked in a coal mine in Ohio, where the great distance under the hills made it impossible to get pure air, the air being forced to the men by great fans which would sometimes cease their motion on account of breaks in the machinery and then the air would become very bad indeed, causing pains in the head, dizziness and fainting. This man found a Ripans Tabule taken at such a time would preserve him from the pain he had previously experienced. Another miner, well known in Scranton, Pa., suffered from the foul atmosphere he breathed for so many years in the mines, resulting there from the gases and damp. "My stomach suffered most," said he. Finally he was induced to make trial of Ripans Tabules, and was so much benefited that he now makes a practice of carrying a few of the magic Tabules in his pocket, so as to be able to swallow one at the first sign of approaching trouble. The fourth case is that of a Philadelphia tailor who had charge of the manufacturing department, and was obliged to spend hours at a time in the pressing, sponging and ironing department in an overheated room where the atmosphere is very heavy and disagreeable. This resulted in giving him frequent headaches, from which he sometimes suffered great torture. The medicines prescribed by his physician brought no relief, and he was, he said, on the verge of despair when a friend one day advised him to try Ripans Tabules. He did so and the result was that the first two Tabules wrought with him an almost magic change. "I escape all headaches now," he writes, "and no matter how hot the room is, one Tabule does away with all suffering. I always carry some with me for an emergency and can sincerely recommend them."

A new style packet containing ten Ripans Tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores [illegible] Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

HARRY ELKES, CYCLING MARVEL.

The Saratoga Rider's Sudden Leap Into Prominence After a Series of Very Disappointing Performances.

[Copyright, 1898.]

At one bound Harry Elkes, the cyclist, has landed firmly in the center of the middle distance racing arena. His remarkable work against Tom Linton in the recent 25 mile paced contest at the Willow Grove track, Philadelphia, at once placed him on a par with Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, Tom Linton and Edouard Taylore.

On that same afternoon Michael and McDuffie had engaged in a duel, in which the "Welsh Rarebit" had proved superior. In the evening Elkes, following the same pacemakers who had piloted Michael to victory, defeated Tom Linton in a 25 mile race, in which all world's competition records, from 5 to 25 miles inclusive, were smashed. Then the Saratoga lad, instead of stopping and being content with his victory and great effort, continued on after the hour record and succeeded in covering 31 miles 1,223 yards in the 60 minutes.

This puts the recently made record of 33 miles 966 yards, held by Edouard Taylore, the crackerjack young Frenchman, entirely in the shade.

Elkes' feat was even more wonderful than the many inroads that have already been made during the present year on the 25 mile and one hour records. After an in and out season, in which he has several times been beaten and on two occasions has left the track thoroughly exhausted, Elkes came to his speed that night with a rush, and instead of being unable to keep up with his pacemakers was constantly urging them on and demanding faster pace. Up to that time his work had been very disappointing in the middle distance races, but henceforth he must certainly be reckoned with by those who aspire to national championship honors.

Elkes gained a bit of notoriety by very good work in the six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, last winter. He then declared his intention to try his hand at the middle distance game this season, and more than one expert thought he had better than an average chance to become a star.

His ride of 25 miles in 42m. 42s. is an average of 1m. 42⅘s. to the mile. Going at practically the same rate, he would travel nearly 40 miles within an hour. There are comparatively few railroad trains that make anything approaching this rate of speed during an ordinary run. The engineer of a freight locomotive would have heart disease if he traveled as fast.

It is interesting to note that, while Elkes completed his 25 mile record trip in less than 43 minutes, it took Michael that same day in his race with McDuffie, following the same pacing artillery, 45m. 25 1-5s. to cover the same distance. The best former time was 44m. 18 4-5s.

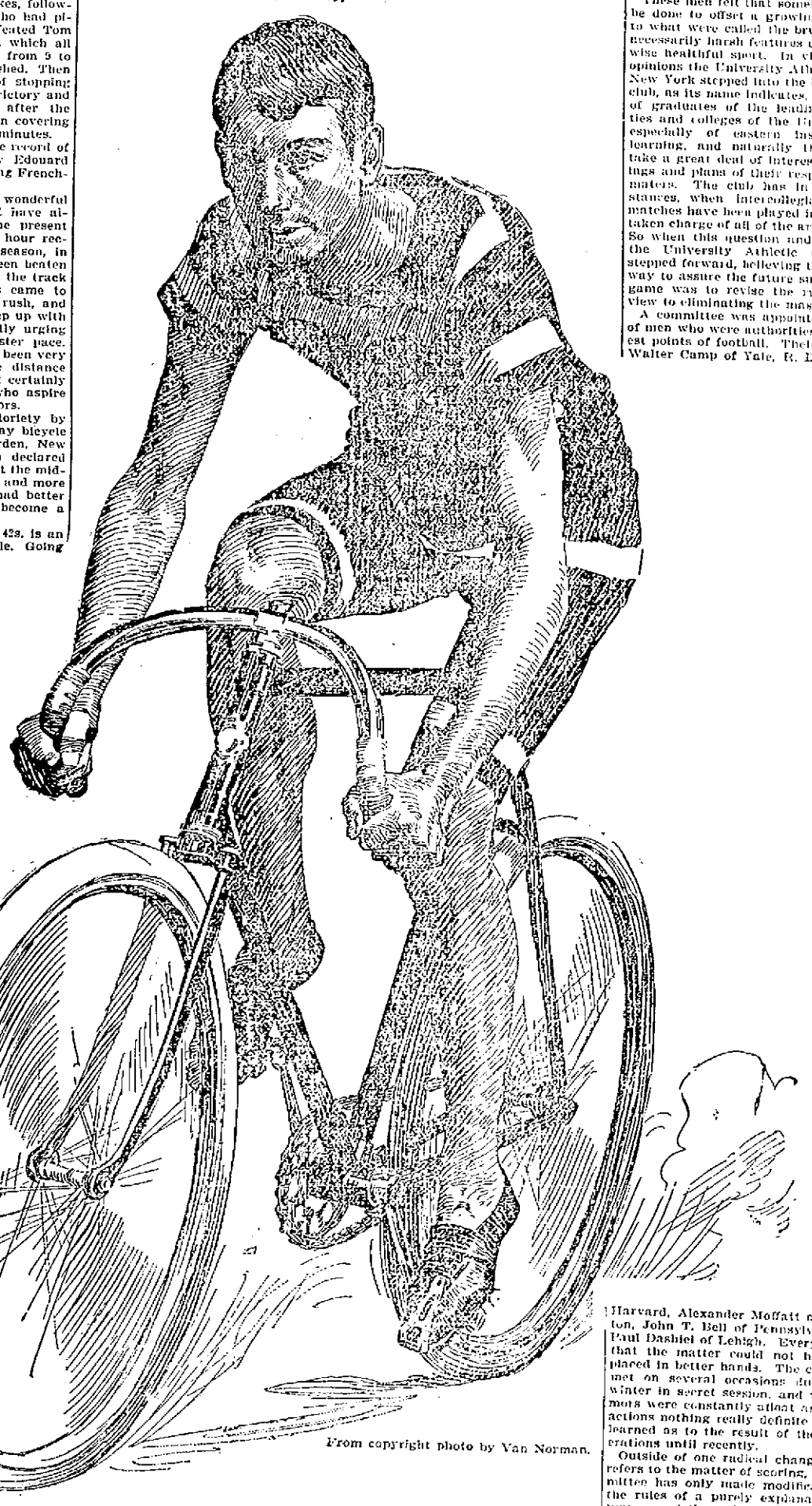
This constant cutting of records at almost every middle distance race held this season brings forward prominently the question as to when this smashing of marks is going to end. If this time reducing speed be sustained for very long, it looks as though some rider will cover the 25 miles in 40 minutes flat.

It is interesting to note that on the day of Elkes' wonderful performance Edouard Taylore gave another proof of his quality as a sprint rider in addition to his ability to stay at middle distances. The young Frenchman made the marvelous time of 1m. 22 3-5s. for a mile, creating a world's record. Taylore was paced by three quint teams, and his thirds were caught respectively as 30 2-5 seconds, 31 1-5 seconds and 31 seconds.

Not a particle of wind was blowing at the time, and the conditions were absolutely perfect for the effort. The best previous record for the paced mile against time was 1m. 35s., held by J. Platt-Betts, the wonderful little English sprint rider. It was made on the Crystal palace track, near London.

WALLACE T. HYDE.

There is a possibility that Mr. Gillette will make a play out of the Conan Doyle stories and impersonate the detective



From copyright photo by Van Norman.

HARRY ELKES.

GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON.

An Exceptionally Bright Outlook For the Coming Football Season---Important Change In Scoring Rules.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When the football season of 1897 came to an end last December, an urgent request was made by those most interested in the game that a committee be appointed to consider carefully the various rules bearing on the sport, especially in regard to the question of mass plays, against which a vigorous outcry had been raised in some quarters during the season.

These men felt that something should be done to offset a growing opposition to what were called the brutal and unnecessarily harsh features of the otherwise healthful sport. In view of these opinions the University Athletic club of New York stepped into the breach. This club, as its name indicates, is composed of graduates of the leading universities and colleges of the United States, especially of eastern institutions of learning, and naturally the members take a great deal of interest in the doings and plans of their respective alma maters. The club has in several instances, when intercollegiate football matches have been played in New York, taken charge of all of the arrangements. So when this question and need arose the University Athletic club gladly stepped forward, believing that the only way to assure the future success of the game was to revise the rules, with a view to eliminating the mass play.

A committee was appointed made up of men who were authorities on the finest points of football. Their names are Walter Camp of Yale, R. D. Wrenn of Harvard, Alexander Moffatt of Princeton, John T. Bell of Pennsylvania and Paul Dashiel of Lehigh. Every one felt that the matter could not have been placed in better hands. The committee met on several occasions during last winter in secret session, and while rumors were constantly afloat as to their actions nothing really definite has been learned as to the result of their deliberations until recently.

Outside of one radical change, which refers to the matter of scoring, the committee has only made modifications in the rules of a purely explanatory nature, consisting chiefly of footnotes, marginal and cross references. They argued in this connection that the rules themselves were right in the main, but oftentimes were misconstrued, and that they were broken in the spirit if not in the letter of the law. It was thought that by making marginal references, outlining fully the exact nature of the rules misunderstood, the officials could better hold the players to the prescribed regulations.

The question of mass plays was very thoroughly gone into by the committee, and after careful consideration, during which many arguments for and against the present reading were brought forward, it was not changed, and what in the minds of many people was the main object of the meetings was not accomplished. In speaking of this matter later some of the members of the committee have endeavored to explain their action thus: They decided to let the rule relating to the number of men permitted in a scrimmage remain as before, because they considered that the injuries supposed to result from mass plays had not been very apparent in the last two seasons, especially when the play was made by experienced and trained men, such as the intercollegiate rules are designed for, and that any disagreeable features they might present were in a measure correcting themselves.

They desired to change the wording of the laws governing the game as little as possible and thought that a scientific amusement like football might safely be left to develop itself in a great measure. A large number of rules necessarily hamper a captain and seriously interfere with the successful development of a team, and the committee decided that it would be more discreet to leave the option of using or discarding mass plays to the captains of competing elevens.

A fact which doubtless had great weight with the committee in their action is that the most successful teams last season were those which made least use of the objectionable play. Yale, last year's intercollegiate champion, rarely if ever brought the "mass" into use.

The mass play has gradually evolved itself from interference, and it would be a difficult matter to draw up a provision abolishing the former that would not seriously interfere with the latter. When framing the rules, the committee had in mind such men as are turned out by Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Yale and Pennsylvania. Not one of these institutions has suffered very much from mass plays in the way of serious accidents during scrimmages. There were hardly any mishaps on the Yale field last fall. The chief argument against the play is that it exhausts the men, and this fact was illustrated in the games participated in by Princeton and Pennsylvania, which utilized it extensively. The committee came to the conclusion that the mass plays, being unsatisfactory from a strictly scientific point of view, would bring about their own abolition; that they would fall by their own weight, as it were. In view of this fact, therefore, that mass plays are more and more regulating themselves, the committee thought it unnecessary to incumber the football rules with any legislation regarding them.

The one radical change made by the committee was in the matter of scoring. Hereafter only one point will be allotted for a goal made from a touchdown instead of two, as before. The object of this change is to increase the value of a goal from the field by means of the drop kick. This is a feature of the game that hitherto has been very much neglected. It is a very pretty play and especially useful to a light team backing against a heavier one. This was exemplified last season by Quarter Back Hudson of the Carlisle Indian school and by the work of Young of Cornell. The drop kick from the field opens up the play and is a very welcome change from the close formations and line bucking now so general, especially from the point of view of the lookers on.

Now that a goal obtained in this manner will have just as much value as one from a touchdown we may expect to see more open play this fall.

There is sure to be some objection to this change, though the general feeling was in favor of the new method of counting. It was argued that if a full back went through two months of hard practice without being able to kick a goal from the drop, which many suppose is a comparatively easy thing to do, his opponents ought to profit by it. There are many points in favor of both methods of scoring, and a trial of the new way can surely work no great harm, even if found unsatisfactory after one season's test.

Last fall the Western Football association, which includes most of the leading colleges and institutions in Chicago and west of that city, made some radical changes in the method of scoring. E. A. Stagg, the well known physical instructor of the University of Chicago, an old Yale player, is the leading spirit of the organization. The changes were made without consultation with the eastern universities, and only after the new regulations had been adopted were copies mailed to them, with a request that they be used in the east. An effort was made to have representatives of the two committees meet in order, if possible, to reach a joint conclusion. Stagg, however, did not think it necessary, and the result is that the rules differ materially, so that it will be practically impossible to make any comparisons. Besides this difference will tend to separate the east from the west in all that relates to football, and that is, of course, greatly to be regretted.

It is unfortunate that bickerings among the leading eastern universities forbid a schedule of games that will definitely determine the championship each season. For some years the only way to get at any sort of an idea of the relative strength of some of the leading teams is by means of comparisons, which are nearly always misleading. It is not fair to judge the standing of two colleges by games they have each played against a third, frequently on widely separated dates.

In the west many changes will take place this fall in college team schedules. The "triple alliance" of Chicago, Michigan and Illinois within the "Big seven" has brought about a new condition of affairs, and elevens will meet on the gridiron that have never faced each other before. The "big seven," as it is called, consists of the following institutions: Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern, Minnesota and Purdue. Illinois is most benefited by the change, for the Champaign team gets a two year contract with Michigan and has a home game with Minnesota on Thanksgiving day. Chicago will have the usual Thanksgiving day game with Michigan at Chicago. This game will be played outdoors this year. Chicago's game with Pennsylvania, regarding which there seems to be some question, makes a change in the blue and red schedule necessary. Oct. 29 will probably be the date decided upon.

Illinois plays the Carlisle Indians at Chicago on Nov. 19 at a field to be decided upon later. Illinois and Michigan are to meet for the first time. For a long time Wisconsin has desired to play the Ann Arbor men, but baseball troubles made a game between them an impossibility, and Illinois, which supported the stand taken by Michigan and Chicago, was at once given a date which it has been trying to obtain for several years. The game will be played at Detroit Nov. 12, and Michigan has signed a contract to play at Champaign the following year.

Illinois and Minnesota meet on Thanksgiving day for the first time at Champaign with mutual satisfaction to both institutions. Northwestern university will again play the Badgers, and Wisconsin may find it advantageous to make an eastern trip. Negotiations for such a tour have been made. She has also invited one of the big eastern teams to make a western trip next fall, but it is hardly likely that any one of the "big four" will take chances against such strong western teams away from home.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

An Old Theatrical Company.

A traveling theatrical company which is believed to have had a career longer than any other is about to be disbanded in Manchester. It has been in existence 17 years. It gave its first performance Feb. 17, 1881. Edward Compton is its head. Under his direction 40 plays were produced.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Fred Du Bois, business manager of "The Heart of Maryland" company, recently told the following stories of the days when he was with the Albaugh stock company at the Leland Opera House in Albany:

"I recall when we put on 'The Ice Witch' for a Christmas spectacle Ada Rehan played the title part. We were supposed for a sprite, a fellow to do dipliops and go through the traps. Mr. Albaugh was in a quandary when, a few days before the opening, the acrobat he had engaged in New York sent word that he couldn't come. One of the stage hands said he knew a fellow who was a clever amateur acrobat. His name was Lawrence Eddinger, and he worked in an iron foundry. Mr. Albaugh sent for him, and he came up to the theater at his dinner hour. Larry had never seen a vampire trap in his life. Mr. Albaugh set him to work practicing at the traps, and the stage hands had great fun with him. If you know anything about vampire traps, you will understand that they are dangerous things to joke with. When a man goes up through a trap, certain weights in the apparatus are displaced. Well, the stage hands put on extra weights when poor Larry came to make his first appearance through the trap. He was sent sky high up among the flies, and it's a miracle he wasn't killed. The boys all thought it was a great joke, but I went down and gave them a little lecture that brought them to their senses.

"In the orchestra we had a very fine cornetist named Grady. He had come to us from Canada, and I have heard that he was a deserter from the British army. But at any rate he was a crackerjack with the cornet. The only fault with him was his fondness for the bottle, and when he had a drop too much on board he used to play accompaniments of his own that would have terrified a Wagnerian. After one of Grady's musical orgies I went to Walters, the leader of the orchestra, and told him never to allow Grady in the house when he was intoxicated. The very next night Grady turned up in a beautiful state of soak. The overture began, and so did Grady. His cornet was the only instrument you could hear. I went down under the stage with one of the grips and told Grady I wanted a word with him. When he came, the grip and I grabbed him and fired him out of the theater into the street. Grady picked himself up, walked majestically around to the front of the house and, taking up his stand on the opposite side of the street, played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in a way that would have brought tears to the eyes of an atheist."

In the reign of Louis XIV the single opera glass was first used and very soon became the rage among "everybody who was anybody." In 1825 the double opera glass came in, but at first did not find favor among women. In the first quarter of the present century a treatise was written on "The Art of Managing the Opera Glass," in which it was stated that a woman possessing fine arms should hold the glass with her two hands. If she had beautiful hands she should remove her gloves, while if her neck were long she should lean back in her chair, etc. In fact, it was quite a treatise on feminine coquetry.

EVELYN MILLARD.

Evelyn Millard is the new leading lady of the stock company which Charles Frohman, an American, has organized for the Duke of York's theater, London. She is an accomplished actress and a beautiful woman, who is unique in that she has so far refrained from telling newspaper interviewers of her undying love for the "dear Americans."

THE MIMIC WORLD.

Max Nordau, the exponent of degeneracy, has written a play which he calls "Dr. Kohn."

Miss Della Fox, it now seems, is to appear in a two act operatic comedy still unchristened by Mr. Edgar Smith. The music will be provided by several prominent composers, and one of the novelties of the production will be the absence of a male chorus.

Professor Herman Sebloss, a pupil of Liszt, has just composed a patrol entitled "The Burglar's Dream" and has dedicated it to "Kid" McCoy and "Spike" Hennessy. It will be heard when these joint stars appear in their new play, "Strangled on Sunday."

The stock companies are going back to the old plays. Among those booked for presentation are "The New Magdalen," "My Sweetheart," some of Minnie Palmer's old successes and other well known favorites.

The Lilliputians have a new extravaganza, entitled "Rob and Bob."

Creston Clarke and his wife, Adelaide Prince, will begin their tour on Sept. 12 at Atlantic City.

Henry E. Dixey is to have a new monologue in which he will play five different characters. It is to be called "The Mystery of a Mortgage" and will be in the nature of a burlesque.

Fred Solomon, the well known comic opera comedian, has left the stage to enter the music publishing business.

Included in the list of Major Pond's lecture stars this season are Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Ian Maclaren, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, F. Marion Crawford and possibly Mark Twain.

Stuart Robson has a new play, by Augustus Thomas, called "The Only Mr. Eli."

Modjeska contemplates for the coming season revivals of "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Twelfth Night."

Sir Henry Irving has brought suit because a London critic said that his voice was no better than it might be.

Dan Daly will start the season with a burlesque, "The Runaway Girl."

It is said that Anthony Hope has dramatized "Rupert of Hentzau" and that Daniel Frohman will produce the play with James K. Hackett in the leading role.

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SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

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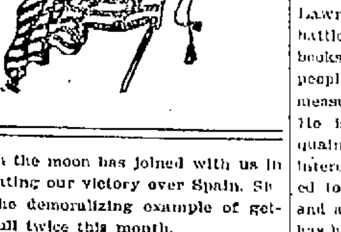

Even the moon has joined with us in celebrating our victory over Spain. She sets the demoralizing example of getting full twice this month.

General Miles will be applauded by the country if he exposes the chicanery of the war department in garbling some of his despatches and suppressing others in order to cover up Alger's neglect and mismanagement.

Lieut Tiffany who died of typhoid fever at the Parker House, Boston, Thursday night, is another victim of Alger's mismanagement. The voyage home killed him. What have the doctors and surgeons in the service been doing that they allow such abuse of sick soldiers? What could they prescribe more certain to kill than a sea voyage for a typhoid patient?

The order offered by Alderman Peirce to prevent the payment of the expenses incurred in the junket projected ostensibly to welcome Captain Mitten on his return home, was one that should receive attention at the proper time by the city council. Very few would object to a committee representing the city government going to Boston to meet Captain Mitten, and there would be no question about paying the expenses of such a committee but when the common council votes as a body to go to Boston to receive Captain Mitten and then hires a tug to go down the harbor and incurs various other expenses with a generous allowance for "ringers" it is only right that the proper authorities should consider the matter in order that the city may not be imposed upon by those selected to transact its business.

EXPLORER STANLEY'S OPINION.

Probably the best and most influential opinion yet expressed upon the much-talked-of American alliance is that of Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer and at present member of the British parliament. It would be impossible to conceive of anybody more competent to speak without prejudice upon this question than Mr. Stanley. Born in England, he spent a large portion of his life in America and now he makes England his home while still having the most friendly feeling for this country. He advises the United States not to be precipitous. "The two nations," he says, "are gravitating together and their friendship for each other should not be forced. If ever we were in distress, that would be the proper time to put more life into the spirit of friendship and kindliness which now exists and binds the two peoples together." "Why hurry," he asks, "into a fettering alliance between the two nations?" The most striking statement by Mr. Stanley, however, is this: "If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the old world's concerns, you will know better what an alliance means."

Mr. Stanley's forcible statement, it appears, will set at rest for some time the mooted alliance between this country and England. To take upon us the responsibility of entering the concert of the European powers would be a serious blunder. This country would then be obliged practically to pass upon all measures acted upon conjointly by the great powers. We would be one of the first class powers under such an arrangement, bound by their fixed relations and compelled to concern ourselves with the interests of each and all.

At the present time a very substantial feeling of friendship has grown up between England and the United States. England has stood by this country during the war in a diplomatic way that prevented the interference of the European powers. If England becomes involved in a war this country will be only too glad to reciprocate in like manner. The generosity and honor of each nation can be depended upon under the circumstances to act each for the welfare of the other at least where their interests are common and that will serve the purpose fully as well while it will have none of the fettering or entangling consequences of an alliance.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

It should be remembered by the democrats of the Fifth district that they have an important duty to perform in the selection of a candidate for congress. First and foremost select a staunch democrat, a man who has been tried and found loyal to the interests of the people, a man who has rejected bribes and fought the people's battle. In these days of political corruption, the man who cannot be bought is a rarity, a priceless boon as an office holder and the man the people want. While corporate monopolies are credited with controlling state legislatures and even congress, itself, it behooves the people to guard their interests by electing to both, men who cannot be bought, men who are not the minions of money magnates or monopolies, men who will stand by the people and fight their battles in season and out of season. Such men are few and far between but in the present contest in the fifth district the only man who fills the bill as the people's candidate is the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence. He has fought the people's battles, he has placed upon the statute books many a measure that protects the people and he has helped to defeat other measures intended to oppress the people. He is a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the industrial and other interests of the fifth district and if elected to congress would prove as faithful and as devoted to his constituents as he has been as representative and as senator. Without disparaging other candidates, who may claim support for other reasons, we can say unreservedly that Mr. Flynn is by all odds the best candidate for the democrats to nominate. He is the best vote getter and therefore would stand the best chance of election because all parties recognize him to be faithful to the interests of the whole people.

SAMPSON REVISES HIS REPORT.

Captain Taylor of the Indiana has compelled Sampson to revise his report so that the captain and crew of the Indiana get just praise. Captain Taylor takes exception to the language of Commodore Schley's report, which says that a cloud of smoke obscured his view of the Indiana, saying that he could see the Brooklyn during the greater part of the battle. It is clear that if Captain Taylor had been hotly engaged in the fight, he would have kept his eye mainly on the enemy and not on the other American ships. Besides, the Brooklyn might be visible to him at a distance and yet Commodore Schley might be unable to see the Indiana from his point of view aboard the Brooklyn. Schley was headed towards the enemy, not to the rear where loitered the Indiana. As Commodore Schley said in his report, Sampson had a better opportunity of seeing this particular ship, and Sampson it was who did her officers and crew an injustice.

We Never Forget.

If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourself felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have. If you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every man, whatever he may be, can read it, "We never forget!" If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say "I am sorry," and we will say, "It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never." So that a man taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol and will say, "I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."—Wendell Phillips.

Let's Be Correct.

Last February The Evening Journal quoted from a decision by Judge Holmes of the Massachusetts supreme court which secured protection in that state for the cigar makers' blue label and further held that union labels are entitled to as much legal safeguarding as other trademarks.

Thus the item started on its round of the labor press throughout the United States and Canada. But we have seen the paragraph several times wrongly credited to "Judge Holmes of the United States circuit court," and latterly to "Judge Holmes of Omaha." Labor papers will please correct and keep the useful extract going.—New York Evening Journal.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Maltox makes the old f... y ...

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Control of Next Congress Means Gold Standard In Perpetuity.

The Wall street press makes no disguise of the purpose of their party to win the fall elections on war excitement and to secure through a congress thus elected the equivocal adoption of the gold standard. The New York Herald, after lecturing congress for not passing a currency bill "to more thoroughly commit the United States to a single gold standard," makes the following suggestion:

"However, an extra session of congress will be necessary after the 4th of next March to deal with the new colonial problems that are looming up, and there is good reason to believe that the president in calling this will strongly present the need of dealing also with the vital problem of currency."

If any supposes that the silver question is a dead issue, he can easily undeceive himself by observing the persistent urgency of the gold press to pass a currency bill which means the gold standard and bank monopoly. Hardly an editorial appears in which attention is not directed to the necessity of carrying the elections next fall by the side issue of war for the purpose of establishing more firmly the rule of Wall and Lombard streets in this country. The Silver Knight Watchman says that these journals unanimously advise their opponent to keep still, to not agitate the money question, but fail to realize that the people may discover their game when they continue to advocate the gold standard and cry down honest money in any shape, for no money is honest the purchasing power of which continues to increase. Why should the demand of the creditor constantly require more sacrifice and more toil to satisfy a debt as time rolls on? Why should not a given number of dollars mean the same thing yesterday as today and tomorrow? Why does a dollar mean one bushel of wheat today and two bushels tomorrow, or 10 pounds of cotton this year and 20 pounds next year? These are questions of honesty, and the man who contends that a dollar whose purchasing power is constantly changing when compared with the great mass of property is either a rascal or totally ignorant of the principles of finance.

One natural result of our brilliant and successful fighting of this war the Wall street organs have not yet counted on. The war has demonstrated that this nation is great enough to be financially independent of Europe.

THE DINGLEY FRAUD.

We Relied on His Promised Benefactions Only to Be Disappointed.

And that is the situation in which we find ourselves today. We have relied upon Idol Dingley to fill our pockets. We have gone ahead and made extensive outlays, confident that he would come to the rescue at the critical moment with the promised benefactions. He has disappointed us. Either he cannot or he will not fulfill his contract. We are worse off than we were before we ever heard of him, and yet he sits in his shrine cross legged, self complacent, shining with the palm oil he obtained from us under false pretenses, and still insists that we should fall down and worship him.

Shall we continue to do it? Shall we keep on lavishing homage and gifts upon this brazen old idol who has shown himself to be a pretender, an imposter and a shameless humbug? Shall we not rather knock him off his perch, throw him on the rubbish heap with his fellows, and, worshiping no idols at all, rely upon our own exertions for our own prosperity?

May we not, in this case at least, profit by the example of our friends, the Papuans?—Chicago Chronicle.

Popular Bond Loans.

Selling the bonds at par to the people of the United States and giving the takers of small sums the preference was a new departure in national financiering. When the money dealers urged a bond issue, they expected to buy the bonds at par and to sell them to individuals at 4 per cent premium. Now, alas for the syndicates, the individual purchasers, having bought the bonds at par, have the opportunity to sell them to the bond dealers at 4 per cent premium. Consequently there is much grief in the hearts of money dealers and much joy in the hearts of the common people. If bonds are to be issued at all, they should be sold to the men and women who pay the taxes and do the work. They should never be offered to syndicates. Grover Cleveland made J. Pierpont Morgan and his combines of American and European bankers a present of $16,000,000 on what should be the last public loan sold by private contract. In making that gift to Morgan the president robbed the people. A similar robbery was contemplated when the war bonds were under discussion, but, thanks to Democratic efforts, the steal was defeated.

Rights of Corporations.

A private corporation has a right to collect from the people for gas and water and street car service and other public utilities only enough compensation to pay expenses and to provide a reasonable return on the capital actually invested. Every cent collected above what is necessary for these purposes belongs to the city, and the time will come when it will be recognized as illegal for a corporation to capitalize the value represented by a public franchise and figure the franchise itself as a part of the assets of the company.—Kansas City Star.

Jefferson on Greenbacks.

Treasury bills bottomed on taxes would form the most perfect currency that could be devised. It is the only fund on which the people can rely for loans ... one for all ...

DEWEY MERRITT MANILA?
If not, CLUB PUNCH merits your sampling. A perfect punch and a particularly satisfying frappe. For a claret cup with a pint of Claret nothing more exquisite can be compounded. $1.25 per quart bottle.

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CONSUMPTION
TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.15, 6.25, 7.12, 7.45, 8.50, 10.15, 9.42, 11 a m; 1.10, 2.01, 4.25, 5.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 6.12, 6.23, 6.45, w6.50, 7.01, 7.20, 7.29, 7.33, 7.48, 7.50, w8.15, 8.57, 9.19, w9.25, 9.50, w10.51, 11.10, 11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.10, w12.45, 1.48, w2.30, w2.55, 3.13, 3.17, 4.01, w4.05, 4.23, w5.10, 5.22, 5.42, w6.15, 6.27, 7.01, 7.49, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.38, 7.28, w8.15, 8.18, 9.10, w12.05, w1.15, 4.25, w5.30, 5.58, w8.47 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.24, w6.50, 7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.19, w5.10, w6.15, w7.01, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w8.45 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.25, w7.31 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 6.50 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 7.33, 8.50, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 7.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m, July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, 9.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 6.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.24, 6.50, 8.31 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 6.50 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.50 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS 5.30.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.50 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St. John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgowick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
† Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.33, 7.45, 11.01 a m; 1.43, 1.58, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.58 p m.
NOTE—*Express. ‡Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.05, 5.01 and 5.12 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 6.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, 7.05, 10.00 a m, 12.11, 1.00, 1.40, 1.51, 3.41, 5.10, 6.27, 8.10, 9.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 5.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 9.10, 8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, 9.10 a m; 12.11, 1.40, 3.40, 8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.10, 9.12 a m; 1.10 p m; 3.11 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—10.40 a m, 1.40, 8.10 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, 9.12 a m; 12.11, 8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.10 a m; 8.10 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—11.10, 8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H C TAIT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express: Daily.
w Via Western Division.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
‡ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

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Mexican Blood Tonic,
$1 Bottle for 35c.
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ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Invigorates these organs. Beware of dangerous imitations. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

ZYNO
Tones the Nerves, Creates Appetite,
$1 Bottle for 35c.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL C. NOONAN, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to CHARLES H. MOLLOY of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Middlesex, SS.—Supreme Judicial Court.—To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court: Respectfully represents D. HOWARD THORNTON of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, that heretofore, to wit, on the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1898, by decree of the Supreme Court (Appellate division) of the State of Rhode Island, on petition of a stockholder, copies of which petition and decree are annexed to the original petition, he was appointed receiver of the estate and effects of NEW ENGLAND BUILDING COMPANY, an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of the state of Rhode Island; that said company carried on extensive building operations in many cities of this Commonwealth and has many creditors and available assets herein; that in the opinion of your petitioner it would be for the interest of all concerned to have a receiver appointed in this Commonwealth.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he or some other suitable person may be appointed.

D. HOWARD THORNTON.

State of Rhode Island, County of Providence. In Providence.—Personally appeared the above named D. Howard Thornton before me this thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1898, and made oath that the statements made in the foregoing petition by him subscribed are true.

(L. S.) ABONIRAM J. CUSHING, Notary Public.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, SS.—In Supreme Judicial Court. Aug. 22d, A. D. 1898—Upon the petition aforesaid, it is ordered by the Hon. James M. Morton, a Justice of said Court, that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on the thirteenth of September next, at 9 ... o'clock a. m., by causing an attested copy of said petition and of the order of the Court thereon, to be published in the Lowell Sun and the Boston Daily Advertiser once in a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, that they may then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition set forth should not be granted, and by mailing, prepaid, to the officers of said company like attested copies fourteen days at least before said last mentioned day.

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and of the order of the Court thereon. Attest:

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
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Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

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Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Man.
Sept. 1, 2, 3. Matinee Sat. 2.30
Peck's Bad Boy
A Brand New Show. Nothing Old But the Name.
Refined Specialties.
Athletic and Burlesque Dancing, Songs, Duets, Trios and Quartettes.
POPULAR MUSIC.
Don't Forget the Date. Usual Prices.

Lakeview —PARK—
LOWELL'S IDEAL DAY RESORT.
Bowling, Dancing, Fishing, Boating.
THE FINEST ZOO
in New England, embracing a large collection of rare beasts and birds.
The D. L. Page Co. have sole charge of all catering and can serve one or one thousand with choicest viands.
Andrews Opera Co.
Afternoons at 2.45. Evenings at 8.15.
Beginning Monday, August 22nd, the Tuneful Opera,
MARTHA
Will be Sung Every Afternoon and Evening This Week.
Third Grand Display of ...
Water Fireworks
On Saturday Evening at 7.45 O'Clock.
FARE 5 CENTS.

Glen Forest
LAWRENCE.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 29
Gorman's Boston Specialty Company.
An Organization of the Most Popular Entertainers in the Realm of Vaudeville.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE
Lowell to Old Ocean.
On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.30 a. m. to connect with
Steamer Merrimac
FOR
SALISBURY BEACH.
And (12 m. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only, 25c. S. W. George, Agent, Haverhill, Mass. Special Rates to Parties of 50 or more.

FLOWERS.
When in need of anything choice and artistic in the floral line go to
LAPHAM & CO.,
FLORISTS,
218 Merrimack St., Old City Hall Building.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found
Peter Watson's
CELEBRATED BAKERIES
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 465 LAWRENCE ST.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Merchants and Travelling Men
having business down town can economize time in the busy part of the day by stopping at
Hotel Albert, New York.
COR. 11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PL.
[One block from Broadway cars.]
Rooms, $1 Up. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.
Good beds—good food—quiet airy rooms—close to heart of wholesale district.
Half portions served, making it possible for one to dine alone at moderate cost.

Freezers.
The "White Mountain" and "Ohio."
Lowest prices in the city.
Hammocks
All the latest styles and colors.
Lowest prices in the city.
BUNTING FLAGS
Genuine all wool Bunting, well made and fast colors.
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216 CENTRAL STREET.

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Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk,
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

DYEING
Every Hour in the Day at the
BAY STATE
Dye Works
Their work is acknowledged to be the best in the city and if you want to feel confident that you will be sure to be satisfied in both work and price, do not fail to bring your work to
54 Prescott Street.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
127 Central St., opp. American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

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No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

PIANO BUYERS
Should call at ESTEY parlor. Manufacturers and sell at factory prices. Lowest terms in Lowell. Pianos ...
145 ... ST.

RULING OUR NEW TERRITORY

Difficult Problems Which Must Be Faced by the Representatives of the United States.

Uncle Sam's Aim Will Be to Permit the Theoretical Yoke to Gall as Little as May Be Consistent With the Safeguarding of Our Interests.

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the tread of armed men the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico are familiar. It may be said that on the whole the Spanish army has been considered the safeguard of peace and welfare, even while it has acted as the instrument of political oppression.

In both Cuba and Porto Rico the establishment of United States military power will be hailed as the dawning of a new era, for the reason that in this case military occupation will be directed solely to the good of the people. The lighter the government can with safety to all interests make the military yoke the better it will be pleased. The real meaning of American martial rule will be that it shall build up and not destroy; that it shall foster and not stifle; that it shall elevate, not degrade, human aspirations.

Conquest like that now going on is quite new in the history of the world. Starting out with the highest ideal of human rights, the government does not make war on institutions with which the people are content, providing they do not clash with the fundamental idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number." We have before conquered and occupied territory as truly Spanish as are Cuba and Porto Rico, and how gentle the spirit of iconoclasm has been is shown in the fact that today, generations after Spanish territory became United States domain, there are communities so purely Spanish in the southwest and in California that a stranger marvels at finding them under the protection of the United States flag.

Military occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico will be the same in character at the outset—that is, until its sway is generally accepted by the inhabitants and the time comes to look to the future destinies of the people. Then the situation in Porto Rico will be like that of any of our newly acquired territory, while in Cuba it will be military occupation as a safeguard for political and civil rights until the new order of things is established. In both countries the actual military work of the soldiery will be that of a reserve to the police, much like the service of our state militia. Every town, city and province of a conquered country comes immediately under the sway of the martial law of the conquering army without warning or pronunciamento by the conquerors. In other words, the presence of a hostile army proclaims that the territory occupied is under martial law. But the reign of martial law does not cease without proclamation or special stipulation.

All criminal and civil laws, all the functions of domestic government and administration, are at once suspended and overthrown by martial law, but the commander of the hostile army may by proclamation modify this rule and allow the local government to go on as in time of peace until he sees occasion to order otherwise. It will be seen that martial law is a most perfect despotism, but in the case of our West India conquests this unlimited power will be directed solely to the founding of endurable republican institutions. It will not be military oppression, and the more readily the inhabitants of any city or district show their capacity for self government the sooner the rigor of martial law will abate.

Our attitude in the West Indies is this: All the functions of the Spanish crown in those islands, whether legislative, administrative or executive, have ceased, and the dethroned power is to be replaced as soon as possible by one conveked according to our ideas of popular sovereignty. Temporarily the conqueror is the ruling sovereign, and all agents and representatives of neutral powers are subject to his martial sway and are assumed to be credited to the government making the conquest. Martial law, according to American interpretation, is not a system of government by a code of military laws, but the arbitrary enforcement of the common laws of mankind according to the American standard of human rights.

It is easy to believe that the American martial rule will be better for the people of the late Spanish colonies than the old regime at its best, and they will hail it even though it be a rule of iron. Travelers in Cuba declare that the districts controlled by the itinerant and spasmodic insurgent government are more peaceful and prosperous than they were when Spain had her own way in time of peace. Spain simply sought to squeeze taxes and imposts out of the people and didn't bother to suppress criminals and outlaws.

A refractory people, such as Germany found in her conquered subjects of Alsace and Lorraine, must feel the full rigors of martial law. In cases of that kind it becomes a question with the conqueror whether cruelty is not kindness in disguise, and vice versa. Germany forced her language upon the conquered folk in order to obliterate the fatherland from the national memory. Germany in this case was simply a land grabber and seized the territory merely to get a better frontier. Her experience in subjugating the conquered people, the latest instance of modern times in civilized lands, is no criterion for the West Indies, where the old curse of bad government for ages has prepared the people to welcome any change as for the better. Many intelligent people of Spanish blood living and owning property in the colonies have long since forsworn allegiance to Spain and become subjects of other flags. Spain has been as deeply hated by her own children as ever England under George III was by American colonists and under successive monarchs for the last hundred years by Ireland. Military rule under the United States army is the most orderly, safe and businesslike that can be imagined. Much as the horrible necessity for using military force is deplored, it cannot be denied that the people turn instinctively and with feelings of relief in time of domestic disorder to the military arm. There is no nonsense in its methods, no delay, no parleying with a state of anarchy. It says to the lawbreakers, "Put down your guns, and then we'll reason together."

Three times in a half century United States military rule has held sway over vast territories inhabited by rich and prosperous people, and in no instance did that rule leave a mark of desolation or of oppression. In the conquered country of Mexico, the hotbed of political anarchy, where the government could be upturned at the will of every ambitious demagogue, the United States army set up a republican government for the purpose of having a responsible power to treat with for peace and in doing so established a republic second only to our own, on this continent at least, in point of efficiency and purity.

In the districts conquered from Mexico and annexed as United States territory the military sway continued for years, and except for occasional spurts of resistance stirred up by irresponsible leaders the vast possessions of New Mexico and California were Americanized without friction between the conquered people and the government.

After the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy in 1865 the federal power had to cope with the peculiar problem of a reconquered territory. The revolted states had seceded from the Union and set up a hostile federation. It was these state governments and their attempt at federation that the United States wiped out and to which it denied the right of existence.

The municipal and county governments in the reconquered federal territory had been created by the people in their undisputed right to self government. As soon as the Confederate armies disbanded the United States martial law took the reins of power, and the county and municipal governments were continued in force wherever it was found that they were able to give the people protection and security. Provisional state governments succeeded to the old Confederate state governments and sanctioned the acts of the military commanders as administered under martial law. By popular elections new state governments were created, and with the exception of certain districts disturbed by the race question the military arm was withdrawn.

Military rule entirely divorced from political manipulation is the cleanest and most effective method of government when system and equity are the ends in view. It is of course enervating to the people because of its paternal character. It created industrial and social France as it is today. When Napoleon found it necessary to put that king ridden and war cursed country on its feet as a self sustaining commonwealth, he brought the full power of the army to the task and founded institutions which have stood the test of a century. England in India has shown what military rule can do as the bulwark of civilization in a country where stability and order were the prerequisites for progress. The government of the District of Columbia by a select board is an instance of what arbitrary rule can do, for Washington and its environs are considered the best governed municipal district in America. If some of our cities shall become a little worse governed than they are today, it will be but a step toward invoking military power to control things.

When Mayor Strong placed several so called military men in power in the New York police board, many people rejoiced to think that army methods would rule the metropolitan force. But it turned out that the appointees were not military men at all—only civilians with titles and political proclivities.

All communities groaning under official corruption and incompetency turn with gratitude to the incorruptible army as an example of what government may be. The American army and navy have long been held to be models of honest and efficient public service, and the open arms extended them by the sensible Spaniards of Cuba and Porto Rico is a hint that the work of our heroes does not end with the sinking of the Spanish armada and the deportation of Blanco's regulars. Cuba and Porto Rico are to become pearls indeed in the American crown and are to blossom into gardens under martial protectorate like that which put the new south upon its feet and gave to us an unrivaled empire beyond the Rocky mountains.

What is termed in exaggerated language military domination will be but nominal in the West Indies after the Spaniards lay down their arms. The only excuse for the use of force will be civil strife between the Spanish loyalists and the insurgent element. Chief cities will be occupied by a force in garrison in the fortifications, with a guard located in the town. Sentinels will be stationed at the government offices and for a time at the railway stations and steamer landings. The idea will be to give the people a sense of security, but not to overawe them. The political divisions of territory, called provinces, will each have a force in camp or garrison within its borders.

After the lapse of a few weeks the United States troops will not be more in evidence than the police in our large cities and the regular army and the uniformed militia in time of peace, but they will be on hand when needed, which is the result sought for by military occupation as a safeguard for the people's welfare.

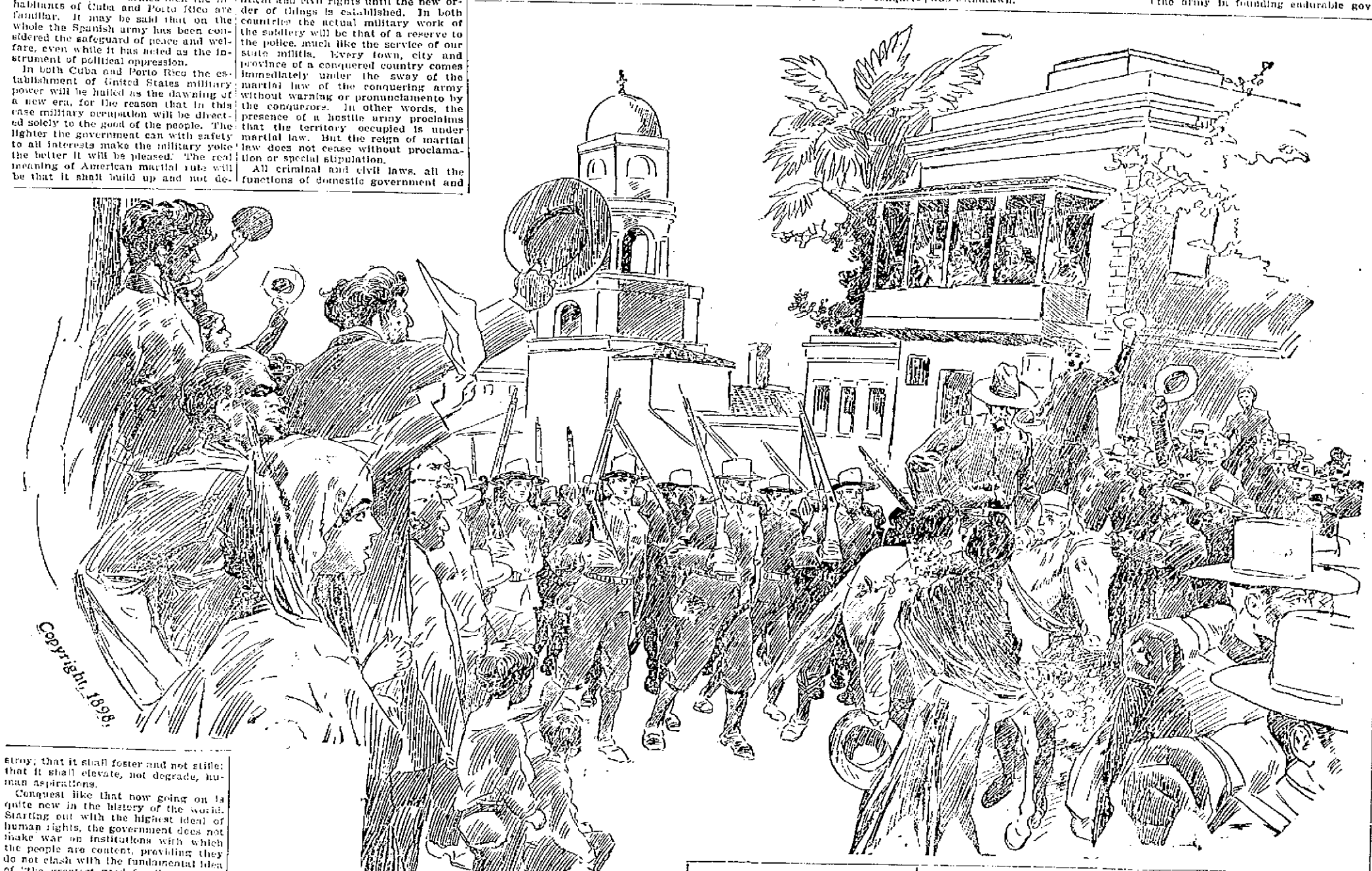
With regard to the practical work of the army in founding endurable government the part played by the military will be great or small, as the home administration may elect. If the model of Great Britain, the most successful colonizer in the world, be adopted, the colonial administration will be semi-military for years to come. A recent number of the London Spectator offers a suggestion upon this point which is worthy of study. It says:

To begin with, as has so often happened in India, military and naval officers should be employed. In old days when a new province was taken over in India the first administrators were generally soldiers of capacity. These, once established, form a school of administration, and young men can be introduced in every district to learn the work and help build up a tradition of good service.

Take a dozen or twenty old West Point men as "heads of the district" and put under them a certain number of youths who have been caught young from Yale and Harvard and given to understand that they have entered a profession that will protect them and provide for them through their lives, and in a few years an administration would be created that would make Cuba the wonder of the Spanish-American world. There would be no stealing, no muddling, no oppression, and very soon the cities of Havana and Santiago would be as well governed as the city of Washington—that is, ten times as well governed as New York or Boston or Chicago. And here would come in not the least of the good results.

Americans who saw what good administration could do in Cuba and the Philippines would begin to ask how it was that things were done better in their dependencies than at home. Very soon they would think of the answer—because in the dependencies they had a well paid, self respecting, permanent civil service who made administration their life business and made also a conscience of what they did. The need for such a civil service is America's chief political need, and it would be well worth while to hold and administer Cuba if the doing of that piece of work for humanity did nothing else but awaken Americans to the knowledge of this fact.

The Spanish regular and volunteer army in Cuba on a peace footing was 20,000 men and in Porto Rico 5,000. The government was in the kindest sense a military one and, the captain general the autocratic ruler of the people's destinies. After the islands are pacified and civil order established the United States will be in a position to maintain the laws with less troops than Spain has found necessary since the first uprising under Lopez, 50 years ago.



PORTO RICANS WELCOMING OUR TROOPS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

A coal mine at Dalliy, Scotland, which caught fire over 50 years ago has at last burned itself out. All experiments made to extinguish it failed.

Preparations are being made at Trieste to raise the wreck of the French frigate Danae, sunk in 1812. The Danae had 350 men and 44 guns on board and was blown up through an explosion on board, the cause of which has remained unknown.

Mixed education is on the increase in England. One of the objects of the new King Alfred School society is the co-education of boys and girls, and the first school under its auspices was opened at Hampstead a few weeks ago.

The Duke of Braganza, prince royal of Portugal, is a boy of 11, fair haired and good looking and naturally an immense favorite with his father and mother, who have only one other son. The young prince has 15 Christian names, but he will be known as Luiz Philippe when he comes to the throne. He has a gymnasium of his own, and he is fond of horse riding, his instructor in this exercise being his father, the king.

The late Frances E. Willard has been added to the list of notable women whose portraits are to be carved in the grand staircase of the new capitol at Albany. The others are Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Molly Pitcher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Henry S. Treadwell, postmaster of South Boston and supreme lieutenant governor of the Pilgrim Fathers, claims that for six months during 1862 General Weyler, then a young man, worked for him at $3 a week.

No person in Norway may spend more than threepence at one visit to a saloon.

A law granting $500 to every burgher who is the father of 15 boys has been introduced in the Transvaal volksraad.

The Army Mule.

The management of the regular army in the field is almost sordidly business like, but in the end it makes for the picturesque. The baggage train, for example, as it rolls down the highway is superb. The wagons are of a faded blue color and a bit battered, but they are like those veterans you sometimes see at encampments. The old army overcoat they have resurrected for the occasion has faded to the palest of blues, and the wearer is a bit battered. He is sound at the core, though, and so are those lumbering caravans that have come all the way from Fort Reno and farther.

They lurch through the sand and over the rocks of the Florida highway, and nothing gives. They are piled high with tents and greasy camp equipage and boxes of ammunition. Six mules draw them, and the mules are admonished unceasingly in a profane monotone by a powerful person who has learned to drive with one rein.

The most poetic and seductive names appear with what might at first blush seem startling irrelevancy considering the general context of the driver's remarks. One is surprised to hear him couple the names of Lena, Pauline and Sadie with his frantic exhortations as to the rights of the road and the proper conduct of an army mule. Still there is no reason why even an army mule should not be graced with a romantic name. Life at best can hold so little for an army mule.

Enormous Pendulums.

The only structures in Japan which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas which are erected before the temples. There are many which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy beam of timber two feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted at each of the four sides four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added to those.

The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda, the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them, when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effects of an earthquake.

Illustrated Trains.

The Western of France railway runs an express train in the morning from Paris to St. Malo and Paramé the carriages of which have pictures upon them. One has an elephant, another a lyre, another a snake and so forth. There are anchors, huntsman's horns, balloons, tricolored flags, bunches of grapes, swallows, a pair of scales, a star and an angler with his fishing rod. It is thought that one of these designs will be more readily remembered than a number, and, according to all accounts, passengers are very pleased with the innovation. Before long the Western of France directors hope to have picture trains on all their lines. The man who leaves the train for a drink and can't find his carriage again will appreciate the change, but for overthirsty people are not snakes just a little too suggestive?

Spurgeon and the Scold.

While Spurgeon was still a boy preacher he was warned about a certain virago and told that she intended to give him a tongue lashing. "All right," he replied, "but that's a game at which two can play." Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiled and said: "Yes, thank you, I am quite well. I hope you are the same." Then came another burst of vituperation, pitched in a still higher key, to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as if it is going to rain. I think I had better be getting on."

"Bless the man!" she exclaimed. "He's as deaf as a post! What's the use of storming at him?"

Women of To-day

BAB SOJOURNS AT NARRAGANSETT.

A Breezy Potpourri of Mint Juleps, Baths, Dinners, Drives and Lovemaking, With a Dash of Moralizing.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Narragansett Pier.

The chief products of this point are whisky and water. The water is for the girls to bathe in, and the whisky is refined into mint juleps to act as an antidote against the water. No self respecting woman at Narragansett is without an attachment in the shape of some sort of a man, and it is his special duty, after she has been rubbed and scrubbed and is once more in an innocent muslin gown, to provide her with that innocent drink, which has been favored by women ever since the days when Adam toiled by the sweat of his brow to cultivate a mint bed to please Mme. Eve.

Society and mint juleps are compatible. There is a decided touch of mauve about society, while mint green is very fashionable. There is a certain type of girl at the Pier. She is apt to be either from Boston or Richmond. Occasionally she is a New Yorker, but the New York girl is too knowing in some ways and not knowing enough in others to succeed as a Pier girl—that is to say, she doesn't know enough about Plato and Mr. Emerson, like the lady who wears glasses and who arrives from Boston, and she is too ignorant of coquetry—not flirting, but pure, innocent coquetry—like the Richmond girl, to be a success.

The style of dressing at the Pier is decidedly individual. At most summer places a great point is gained if one is stylish, wears frills and ruffles and laces and silks and satins and all the frippe and fripperies, but here it is demanded that a girl must be pretty. If she has three white wash dresses—that is to say, two at the laundress', while she is wearing the third, yet looks pretty—she is a success.

There is one girl here from Richmond who claims that she can manage to have more solid enjoyment in 21 hours than the average girl does in 21 days. This is her method: In the morning her colored maid helps her dress in a white pique gown, with a plain skirt, a jacket bodice, a white leather belt and a mull tie, with a big flaring bow nestling under her chin that seems to say to each and every young man, "Don't you wish you were as near this dimple as I am?" Her hat is a smart looking sailor, with a band showing the Stuart plaid, while her gloves, displaying no rings under them, are of white chamois.

At the Pier a chaperon is not necessary, so my pretty girl trots off to the casino with big Jack Gordon. If you ask her anything about it, she will say in tones as soft as her heart: "Oh, he's all right. He and my father are second cousins, and his mother and my mother are third cousins, and when they were girls they were great friends. Even now when they meet they talk about what the gentlemen did for them—rode horses up staircases, jumped high fences and did marvels to prove just how much each of them loved his lady. It is really a great deal better and mightily more effective than sending flowers or buying candies." After rattling off this the lady looked scorn at her escort, who pulled his mustache, hoping to increase its growth, and wished that women's mothers did not remember so much and put such ideas into girls' heads.

These two had a very light breakfast—some strong coffee, a bit of toast and an egg eaten directly from the shell. Then she and Jack had a stroll, and Jack whispered all sorts of nothings to her—pretty nothings—while she, womanlike, wondered if Celestine had dressed her properly or if that was her petticoat that was slipping. When home was reached, home being the barnlike hotel, there came the great event of the day—the bathing. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Long Branch, because where the bathing is good it is dangerous. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Newport, because it is not good style, but everybody, from the small boy dressed in an airy nothing up to his grandmother, literally swathed in dark flannel, prances and jumps in the water and feels how good it is to be alive and to be the next best thing to a mermaid.

Nature has been very kind to the Richmond girl and given her hair that curls naturally; consequently rubber caps and closely plaited braids were not necessary to this sweet maid, as, wearing a long cloak of white serge that covers her from head to foot and accompanied by her dark maid, she joins the group of men waiting for her. The cloak is removed, and she stands a symphony in white and yellow that would have delighted Whistler himself.

Modest? Oh, her dress is modesty itself! It is a plaited skirt over knickers and a bodice that shows a little waistcoat of yellow, while on her head is a white cap, from underneath which flows all her yellow, curly hair. Every other girl is furious because her hair won't stand this, but Nanny or Betty or Matty (for her name is sure to be one of the three) is deliciously sympathetic, and in her wise little head she realizes that it is well to be liked by the women. She is dunked, she is dipped under, she swims about, she rolls on the sand until her hair is full of it, and then gets one of her devoted slaves to wash it out. She goes out as far as she dares with Jack, who tells her the old story of her looking like Venus rising from the sea, and his only reward is a handful of water thrown at him, which makes him splutter and choke.

My Lady Caprice comes in. Her maid is to the fore, and in less than an hour she is on the veranda dressed in a pink gingham and looking flushed and pretty, like the rose that Thackeray wrote about. Then she will tell you quite confidentially: "Some of the men have a julep made with brandy, but at home they use the same recipe they did when General Washington paid them a visit and approved of it. Nothing will convince me that good rye whisky isn't the proper thing to use. And the idea of an ignorant barkeeper daring to hint at using such a floury thing as powdered instead of loaf sugar!"

She is an adept on the subject of juleps. Her mother will tell you how she was saved from death at the early age of 5 months by Mammy's care and unlimited mint juleps. At 1 o'clock she lunches with her mother and tells her everything that has happened in the morning. In the afternoon she rests awhile, reads the latest novel, weeps over the hero and then suddenly gets up and is arrayed in a white flannel tailor made suit, puts on a big white straw hat trimmed with white flowers and white ribbon, while she wears perfectly fitting tan gloves and tan shoes. Then she goes out buckboard riding with Jack. How cleverly the little maid has learned to sit steady, and except for one lurch, when she has a conviction that her corset lace is broken, the drive is smooth and uneventful. Home she comes and finds that another thoughtful admirer has sent her a julep and is waiting for her to go off with him in his tandem. She approves of his horses, is quickly helped into the trap, and as they are off two envious women wonder in a solemn tone, "What will that girl do next?"

Charley as he drives her tries to tell her how much he loves her, but my lady has studied the book of coquetry and advises him to say nothing, while she adds, "Continue to stay me with mint until I am sick unto death with love." The dinner is one given at the casino to the belle herself. She wears a black tulle gown cut low in the neck and having no sleeves, while on her blond hair is a huge black tulle hat caught up at one side like that worn by the Duchess of Devonshire. At dinner some of the women are inclined to be a little frisky, but one little girl puts this sort of thing down with a very decided frown that means, "If you keep this up, I go." Then a riddle is asked. It is in regard to a lady who wears her gowns very decollete and whose bones are built for evidence, since they are very plainly seen. Some one inquires, "Why is Miss Montague like an untouched negative?" and the answer comes from one of the men, "Because there is too much exposure and not enough development," and in the summer time this is regarded as wit.

After dinner there is a dance. Then Jack takes the girl from the south down among the rocks to pick up the moonstones that sparkle on the sand and which seem to freeze into hard gems as they are held in her hand. Then something is whispered to her about the moonstone giving good luck, and my lady whispers back somewhat saucily that it does to gamblers, and he evidently answers, "Yes," for he puts his arm around her and tells her he is going to try his chance for the last time, and that sinister old man in the moon says, though they do not hear him, "Ah, ha, my master, the moonstone has brought you a full hand!" But it seems to me that if he saw her face—well, he would realize that it was a royal flush and Master Jack could congratulate himself on gaining something more precious than a mere summer girl.

Then they go back, and there is a long talk on the veranda, and the precious moonstone is to be set in diamonds to make a ring for somebody, and Jack kisses somebody good night, and a happy, healthy girl goes and whispers it all to her mother—that is, nearly all, because there are always some things better left unsaid. The tulle gown is off, the golden hair is brushed, and a wonderfully beribboned and embroidered nightdress is put on, and the little maid goes to bed to dream of Jack and the man in the moon and that there was a mint julep that had a moonstone inside of a lump of sugar in it and that Jack and the man in the moon were arranging something about a house that was to be hers, way down south.

She is a pleasant girl, this girl at the Pier, sometimes I think the best type of American girl and feel that you and I, my friend, can say, "God bless her!" for while she is full of fun she is not fast—pretty as a picture and yet not overvain, industrious as a bee and bright as a star—yes, she is the best type of American girl, and you and I can say again, "God bless her!" for she is the mother of future heroes, and all that is sweet and good must be cultivated in her so that she may be that "best of all," a good and loving mother.

A touch of wisdom in the home of frivolity. Ah, my friend, all is not frivolity! Who can tell where the heartache is? It is found oftener in a carriage than walking, and oftener it is covered by satins and jewels than by serge alone. Life here, as everywhere, is a contrast, and that is why it is so interesting. If all lives were the same, who would find any joy in them? Not you, not your neighbor and certainly not

Bab

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

CORONATION OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

An Interesting Event For the People of the Netherlands—Personality of Their Beautiful Young Sovereign.

[Copyright, 1898.]

To be young, handsome, rich and a queen—it sounds like a fairy story, but over on the other side of the world the people of Holland are preparing to make it true. The young Wilhelmina, who on Sept. 6 will in truth as well as name be made queen of Holland, is the last of the famous house of Orange-Nassau, the most liberal and enlightened of the princely families of Europe.

William III, the father of Wilhelmina, was not much of a credit to it, but he was one of the few black sheep.

Holland on the map is a very small country, only a little over 12,000 square miles in area, but it is one of the richest and most enlightened nations in the world. America owes a debt of gratitude to the Netherlands, for it was in Holland that the pilgrim fathers found a safe haven when the mother country became intolerant, and it was from Delft Haven, Holland, that the Mayflower sailed forth on that first momentous voyage which was to transplant to the great new continent those ideas of religious and political freedom and thrift that have made it the hope of the world.

A few years after the colony at Plymouth had been planted by the little band of emigrants from Leyden the Hollanders themselves took possession of a corner of the new continent, which they called New Netherlands and where their descendants still impress on alien people the sturdy principles of thrift, honesty and love of justice for which the Dutch character has always been notable.

Remembering all this, can any one doubt that the interest which America feels in the crowning of the young queen of the Dutch is a very personal one?

Queen Wilhelmina when she receives her full name is Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, and her birthday on Aug. 31 will make her 18 years old. In Holland a woman is not of age until she is 23, but as Wilhelmina is a queen and her country requires her services an exception is made in her case.

Queen Emma, Wilhelmina's mother and the real ruler since the death of her husband, the young queen's father, King William III, which occurred in 1890, is a very good woman, but she is a German, and the Hollanders do not like Germans. They have an idea that the German nation is always reaching out to extend its territories and would like to absorb the Netherlands, since it is through Holland that the river Rhine finally reaches the sea.

Queen Emma is a daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont, one of the vassals of the German crown. The people of Holland therefore think it is natural that she should have a special liking for Germany, and they fear that she may influence her daughter to marry some one of the German princelings who are under Emperor William's thumb. It was once gossiped that she and the German emperor had in view the Crown Prince Frederick, who is now 15 years of age.

In order to avoid any appearance of favoring the Germans, Wilhelmina has been brought up with as little knowledge of the German language and the excellences of the nation as was possible. It is quite likely that German is the only language of Europe that she cannot speak. French, English, Spanish and Italian she uses fluently.

England is, next to Holland, Wilhelmina's favorite country. She herself says that when she marries, which she very independently asserts she has no notion of doing until she is quite well suited, she will select an Englishman.

Her liking for the English is possibly due to the fact that she has been educated by a very charming and accomplished English woman, a Miss Saxton Winter. This lady was wisely given entire charge of the little girl's education. Under the general direction of the queen she decided what the little girl should study and was present when the masters gave their instruction to see that Wilhelmina was attentive and did not frolic, as she had a great tendency to do when given an opportunity.

In the afternoons Miss Winter accompanied her young charge on her drives or walks and saw that she went to bed early and did not eat unwholesome food. In fact, this English woman in a measure took the place of a mother to the little girl. Queen Emma's official duties occupied much of her time, and she was glad to think that during the long, busy days so wise and so excellent a woman as Miss Winter looked after her daughter.

Queen Wilhelmina has been brought up more simply perhaps than most girls, even than the daughters of the well to do burghers whom she has often openly envied, because of their less restricted lives. A little story is told of her that shows how early she had learned the truth of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

She had a great number of dolls, and after any court ceremony in which she took part she was wont to put them through the same performance. To them she also recited her lessons every day. One afternoon one of the dolls would not sit up quite to please her, and after placing it as she wanted it she shook her finger threateningly and said, "Be careful now, or I will make you a princess, and then you will have to sit up and smile at the people whenever you go out until your poor head aches and your back is nearly broken." Being a princess seemed to her the worst thing that could possibly happen to any one.

Wilhelmina has never had any friends of her own age. Sometimes when she is at the country palace, Het Loo, the daughters of the neighboring aristocracy are invited to spend an afternoon with her, but before leaving home the children have been so lectured about their manners that they are frightened and stand in such awe of the little queen that they make poor playmates.

One day during a tedious court ceremony in which the little girl was a central figure she noticed peeping through the doors of an upper gallery the head of a little girl. Wilhelmina's eyes kept wandering in that condition, for she was very weary of the stiff ceremony, and the stately court officials bored her dreadfully. When she was able to catch the eye of the little girl, she smiled, and the child delightedly smiled back. When the function was over, Wilhelmina went down the long rows of bowing courtiers and generals with her interest centered on the child in the gallery. Just as the court chamberlain was ready to throw open the door and Queen Emma was gathering up her velvet train, preparatory to the final bow, little Wilhelmina turned, and, flashing a last smile at the gallery, kissed her little pink finger tips to the delighted child above.

Out driving one winter afternoon with the queen regent, the carriage, with the arms of Holland emblazoned upon the door and a staid coachman and footman in sedate liveries in attendance, drew up before a party of children who were having a snowball fight. Wilhelmina was delighted and applauded the children enthusiastically. Presently it began to look as if her favorite side was about to be beaten, and, forgetting court etiquette and everything, the little queen jumped from the carriage and began to do her best to turn the fortunes of war. The entire attention of the enemy was directed against the unexpected re-enforcement. The horrified coachman leaped down and rescued her, frightening the youngsters half out of their senses by sternly saying:

"Children, don't you know that you are snowballing the queen of Holland?"

Queen Emma asked the name and addresses of the children, and the next morning each of the snowballing party, which had gone home in agony of spirit, expecting the momentary appearance of an officer of the law, was delighted by receiving a handsome gift, with the compliments of the little Wilhelmina.

It is no wonder, therefore, that every Hollander adores the young girl who is now about to become queen. So devoted to her people is she that she wears on every possible occasion the national costume. She has been photographed in the dresses of the different provinces, and every household contains a picture of her thus arrayed. Her sweetness of disposition, the friendly interest that she takes in all with whom she comes in contact, her simple and democratic spirit, her quick intelligence and her love for all that is good and beautiful have endeared her to the heart of every Hollander. In short, she is a queen of whom any nation might be proud.

There is a good deal of socialistic feeling in Holland, but even that party adores Wilhelmina and says that so long as she lives they will loyally support the house of Orange-Nassau.

The statesmen of Holland are busy trying to select a husband for their young queen. She is all that stands between the Dutch throne and a German ruler, for the next in the line of succession is the sister of King William III of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, who, through her foreign marriage, is altogether German in her sympathies. An effort was made recently to betroth Wilhelmina to her cousin, young Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, certain Dutch court officials thinking it might be a wise match, but the young queen herself flatly declined to entertain a thought of the marriage, her objection to Prince Bernard, who is said to be really a nice fellow, although not remarkable for beauty, being that he was too ugly.

The coronation ceremonies will be held in the Nieuwe kirche in Amsterdam. The town will be magnificently decorated, and open house will be kept by the hospitable burghers. There will be games and processions and balls that will extend throughout the week. After it is all over Wilhelmina will be in truth Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and will begin to make history for the little kingdom at the mouth of the Rhine.

FRANCES HYDE.

A Democratic Princess.

Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, is perhaps the most democratic of Queen Victoria's daughters, so far as such a term can be applied to any royal princess. She has no sympathy with pretensions and affectation. On many occasions her royal highness has done things with her own hands that women whose chief claim to consideration existed in their own imagination would have rung the bell for a servant to do.

Once when visiting the schoolroom of a certain little lady who had very exalted ideas of her own rank she discovered that affairs between pupil and governess were a little strained. The princess inquired of the governess the cause. The little lady, at once sure of the right on her side, burst in with: "Miss F. wanted me to clean my slate. Surely a duke's daughter need not clean her own slate!" "Miss F. is quite right," said the princess. "I am the queen's daughter, and I always cleaned my slate."

Once, when Princess Louise was presiding at a committee meeting, when leaving the house where it was held the hostess dropped her bangle. She was politely waiting until the princess had passed to pick it up, but to her surprise Princess Louise stooped, picked it up and gave it to her, saying simply, "I might have trodden on your pretty bracelet."

The dignity of royal ladies depends upon other things than small observances, although in the matter of etiquette they are all passed mistresses when occasion requires.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss Horace Greeley Perry is the proprietor and editor of The St. James Journal of St. Peter, Minn. Her father, who was a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, gave his daughter the name of the greatest American editor and thereby probably shaped her destiny in some degree.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner, the well known journalist, is making a tour of the world. She sailed from Seattle June 29 on the steamship Humboldt for St. Michael's, en route for the Yukon. She is accompanied on a portion of her journey by Mrs. S. M. McDonald of the Press club of New York city.

Mrs. Blake Watkins (Kit), the correspondent of the Toronto Express, after sojourning for some time with the troops at Tampa, Fla., went to Santiago on the United States cruiser Niagara. Mrs. Watkins is thoroughly in sympathy with the United States, and her letters to the Toronto Express did much to turn the tide of Canadian sentiment at a time when Polo was making his stay there.

Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's secretary, brought with her from Cuba several souvenirs of the attack on Santiago. Among them were four swords, one of which belonged to a Spanish officer and bears blood stains.

Mme. Pescova of Prague was recently decorated by the emperor of Austria in acknowledgment of her great work for women. It is said that she is the second Austrian woman to be thus honored. She is a poet, editor and writer on educational matters, but her chief work has been the building in Prague of a magnificent woman's building, which cost $200,000 and which is the center of woman's activities in the Austrian empire.

The Duchess of Marlborough recently made her first appearance as a public speaker at the opening of the national school bazaar and fancy fair at Bicester, England.

A wreath from Mrs. McKinley was laid on the coffin of Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, before the temporary interment at Washington.

Pundita Ramabai has been making addresses in Canadian cities, seeking aid for the child widows of India.

HONOR SCHLEY

Army Warmly Greeted in Washington.

What Cervera Might Have Done—Pursuers at Disadvantage if the Squadron Divided—Yellow Fever Thinning Ranks—Reforms in Santiago—Dewey Honored.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Admiral Schley reached Washington yesterday afternoon. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators, who filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley." Everybody joined in the shouting, and the depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a handshake. At the gates the crowd increased, and amid deafening cheers the admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people.

The president gave him a most cordial reception, thanking him as he had Sampson for the success of the memorable engagement of July 3, which he took occasion to say was the battle which brought about the surrender of Santiago.

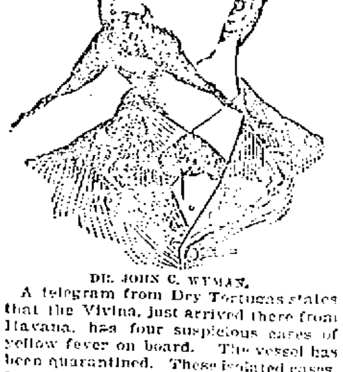
Many of the friends of the admiral and Mrs. Schley learned of their presence at the hotel, and called during the evening. Although considerably better, he is not yet well, and expects to visit relatives in Maryland, which probably will consume several days, after which he will go to Connecticut to remain until about to start for Porto Rico. Some ship other than the Brooklyn, he said, would be selected for this purpose, as the flagship was about to undergo repairs.

The admiral talked briefly of some of the principal incidents of the fight which led to the destruction of Cervera's squadron, and other matters of interest at this time, new features of which were recurring to him as time passed by. He said:

"It is my opinion that the Spanish admiral might have escaped with possibly one or two of his ships had he adopted different tactics in coming out of the harbor. Had he diverted the course of his ships, sending some to the east and others to the west, it is my belief that he might have escaped with one or possibly two of the vessels. Such a course naturally would have compelled us to separate our fleet, and some of Cervera's ships might have been able to have reached Havana."

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post in Fort Point, near Galveston. A difference of opinion as to whether the case is yellow fever exists among the physicians, the marine hospital surgeon believing it is and the Galveston health officer taking a contrary view. The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed.



DR. JOHN C. WYMAN.

A telegram from Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four suspicious cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel has been quarantined. These isolated cases, Dr. Wyman says, are easily handled, and he expresses no fear that the disease will spread. The utmost precautions are being taken in all directions to prevent yellow fever getting a foothold in the United States.

REFORMS IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Aug. 27.—Important changes in the civil government, relating to schools, police, customs and mercantile and harbor regulations are in process of preparation by Generals Lawton and Wood, and a proclamation carrying them into effect will be issued in a few days. The police force is to be increased, with a view of enabling the withdrawal of the military from patrol duty. The changes will aid the shipping, mercantile and industrial interests. The port duties and the salaries of military, civil, and provincial officials will be reduced. The salary of the archbishop, which was formerly $18,000, will be reduced to $6000. The proposed changes meet with the approval of the better classes.

MANILA'S GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says: "The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the waterworks in operation and the Pasig river is open. Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only 71 deaths from illness since landing. Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered with nearly 15,000 prisoners."

COMMISSION IS STRONG.

London, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American peace commission, says: "The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurrence in the inclination of the Republican party towards a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the president's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippines.

"If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago. However, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bills Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment."

ROUGH RIDERS RODE OFF.

New York, Aug. 26.—The grounding of the auxiliary cruiser, Prairie, created some excitement in the camp at Montauk yesterday. At first it was believed she was in a bad way and that those on board were in danger. Later, when news came that she was in no danger, things quieted down. The rough riders were ordered to sent a detail to the scene of the wreck, and the way the troopers went out of camp showed what manner of men they are. Rough riders who had been dragging themselves about the camp seemingly hardly able to get around, mounted and wanted to form a part of the detail. Those selected to go went off toward Amagansett like a whirlwind. As they swung out of the camp they were going at the very highest speed their horses were capable of, and they could not have gone faster nor in better style if their own lives depended upon it. The men who went were those least sick and who had been longing for something more exciting to do than the rounding up of horses, camp patrol and police work.

A lot more hospital supplies were received last night and are being distributed. Cots are also on the way. They are badly needed. Pneumonia is just now believed to be the camp's greatest danger.

SPANIARDS MAKE COMPLAINT.

London, Aug. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food, and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger.

IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

New York, Aug. 27.—When Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet at Manila the American Mail Steamship company was building four steamships for service between New York and Cuba. It was decided that the largest vessel be named the Admiral Dewey in honor of the hero of Manila. President R. A. C. Smith of the company has received the following cable from Admiral Dewey: "Please accept my hearty thanks for the great honor paid me and my best wishes for the success of your steamer."

NOT DEEMED PRACTICABLE.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—After struggling through three executive sessions during which the 9-hour work day was the subject of debate, the delegates of the United Typothetae of America disposed of the question for the present at least by the passage of this resolution: "That this body does not deem it practicable at the present time to recommend to its members any change in the hours of labor which constitute a day's work." A committee of five was appointed to consider the matter.

MARION MILLS INJURED.

Cortland, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Marion Mills, a guideless pacing mare, stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County agricultural society Friday, and is believed to have concussion of the brain. She was unable to move after falling, and it is believed she will not recover.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Volume Much Larger Than Last Year.

THE CROPS REPORTED VERY GOOD.

The Failures for the Week Comparitively Small.

New York, Aug. 27.—The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses, as reported to Dun & Co., is 20.4 percent larger than last year, and 26.8 percent larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known. No change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance. Europe has not wearied of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investers. The money market is running smoothly without any symptom of danger, and the unusual delay of western demand for crop moving only indicates the enormous increase in available resources carried in the banks of that section.

Comparisons as to foreign trade are apt to mislead, because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history. Hence the decrease of 13 percent from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of products yet to be forwarded are large, and have stopped any advance in the current rates of foreign exchange; nor is it at all disheartening that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly $5,000,000, since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than $4,000,000.

Shipments of shoes have been larger than in any year, amounting to 369,293 cases in four weeks of August this year, against 343,238 last year, and 356,376 in 1895, much the largest for this month heretofore. While leather is quite stiff notwithstanding extremely light purchases by manufacturers, hides yielded a little at Chicago. The probable reduction in manufacture by the print cloth works, expected to reach 1,000,000 spindles shortly, does not disturb the market for staple brown and bleached goods, which is unchanged. The auction sale of 75,000 pieces of dress goods by the Arlington mills closes the week with some disheartenment in that industry, but perhaps gives it a chance to start on a firmer foundation.

Failures for the week have been 179 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 34 last year.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, and Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge of affairs, owing to the latter's commanding the foreign office to break its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pain of the czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

"The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur. The action of the Russians at New Chwang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force whether they build the Tien Tsin railway or not."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Marlor, aged 79, hanged himself in a barn at Acushnet, Mass. No cause is assigned.

The hanging of Louis Roesel for the murder of Farmer James Fitts was to have taken place at Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, but an appeal has caused a postponement.

Miller & Miller's packing establishment in Baltimore was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. A livery-stable in the rear and 10 horses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $15,000.

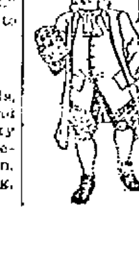
The imperial ministry of the interior, by a circular to the different German governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

Captain Knott V. Martin, one of the best-known residents in Marblehead, Mass., died last night, aged 78 years. He served as a selectman from 1880 to 1882, and 1895 to 1897, and was postmaster for 16 years, being appointed by President Grant.

Hong Kong merchants express the hope that the United States government will soon appoint an experienced business man to arrange a tariff for Manila and thus remove the dissatisfaction which exists over the retention of the Spanish tariff.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of a number of wealthy persons have been looted.

The 22nd annual encampment of the New Hampshire Veterans' association closed yesterday, the following officers being elected: President, Daniel B. Newhall, Concord; vice president, Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton; secretary, Natt Shackford, The Weirs; treasurer, Dana W. King, Nashua.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

WANTED—Good amateurs to form a dramatic club. Call or address Harry Dempsey, 9 Elling street, Wigginville.

WANTED—A first class steam fitter. Steady work if satisfactory. Address W. G., Box E, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 54, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $1.50 a week, 31 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Blacksmith wanted immediately; good shoer and general jobber. Good place for steady man. Joseph Carpentier, North Chelmsford, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $10 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 282 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 35, single, place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co, 161 Central street.

WANT NOONAN'S—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook on Thorndike street, near Simpson Place, Thursday night. Finder will please leave at 2 Simpson Place and be rewarded.

FOUND—Between Lowell and Wilmington, a gold watch and chain. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

FOUND—A whippet bitch dog; black. Owner can have same by calling at 5 Richmond ave., off Lawrence street.

LOST—A sum of money between 60 Summer street and Opera house on back Central street. Reward at 10 Linden street.

LOST—A black and tan coolie, about 11 months old, with leather collar, with name plate partly broken. Reward at 129 Lawrence street.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a large sum of money, either on Concord, Pleasant or Rogers streets. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 246 Concord street.

TO LET.

FURNISHED rooms to let in suite or singly, at 15 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 282 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 31 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Enquire 83 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

"REMEMBER THE MAIN" features of manifest superiority at the New England Business University, Runels Building, Lowell, are its faculty of special experts and its fine equipment that offer the most positive guaranty of success in acquiring the practical knowledge and masterful skill that assures lucrative employment. Fall term commences Sept. 6, 1898. Students are now enrolling. Call or write for catalogue.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. O. E. Williams, Mgr.
"REMEMBER THE NAME."

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) E. Gervais.

FRUIT PICKERS,
BASKETS,
APPLE PEARERS.

W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
153 Merrimack Street.

BASKETS
FOR GATHERING
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

MARKET BASKETS,
OFFICE BASKETS,
MILL BASKETS,
COAL BASKETS,
WOOD BASKETS.

IN ASH AND OAK.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, grocerie, etc. I also have new and 2nd hand Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, standhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 60 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 175 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Two new houses, one on Dunfey street, nine rooms; one seven room cottage, within eight minutes' walk of the Lawrence mills, hot water, bath, etc.; both in good neighborhood and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Geo. D. Kimball & Co., Hunt's block.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-2 miles from Lowell post office, two-story house and barn, 10 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and stora, 4000 feet of land. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 2 tenement house and land, always rented; price $1450. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4500 feet, 50x90, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 118 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather, and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Folsom, 161 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $2.00 at Mrs. O. Desrosiers, at 317 Market street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealor in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Madame Alvarde,

The popular card reader of Boston, will remain in this city until Aug. 30, where she can be consulted on business affairs, love, etc., lost articles found, names called. The Madame, born in a veil, has some earliest recollections, been gifted with power to reveal past, present and future. Call and be convinced. Fees—Ladies 25 cents; gents 50 cents. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at 13 Hurd street, near Central street.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

SHARON HOUSE

Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlet on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
D. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the

Eagle Clothing Co.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 414-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable

MONEY SPENDING

1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clean Up Price 50c. a pair.

Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.

1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.

When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with

CARRIAGE
REPAIRS
OR
CARRIAGE
BUILDING.

We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.

SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
Worthen St., Lowell.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2, STORE—314-2.

If You Are Looking For Bargains in BICYCLES

Come to our store. We carry a larger stock than all other dealers combined and are selling standard wheels at one half regular price.

New Wheels from $18 up.
Second Hand Ones $5 to $10.
CASH OR CREDIT.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.
Closed Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of

Refrigerators AND Ice Chests

In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact.
You would really wonder to see how many

Glenwood Ranges

We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.

See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Reduces Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. E. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge.

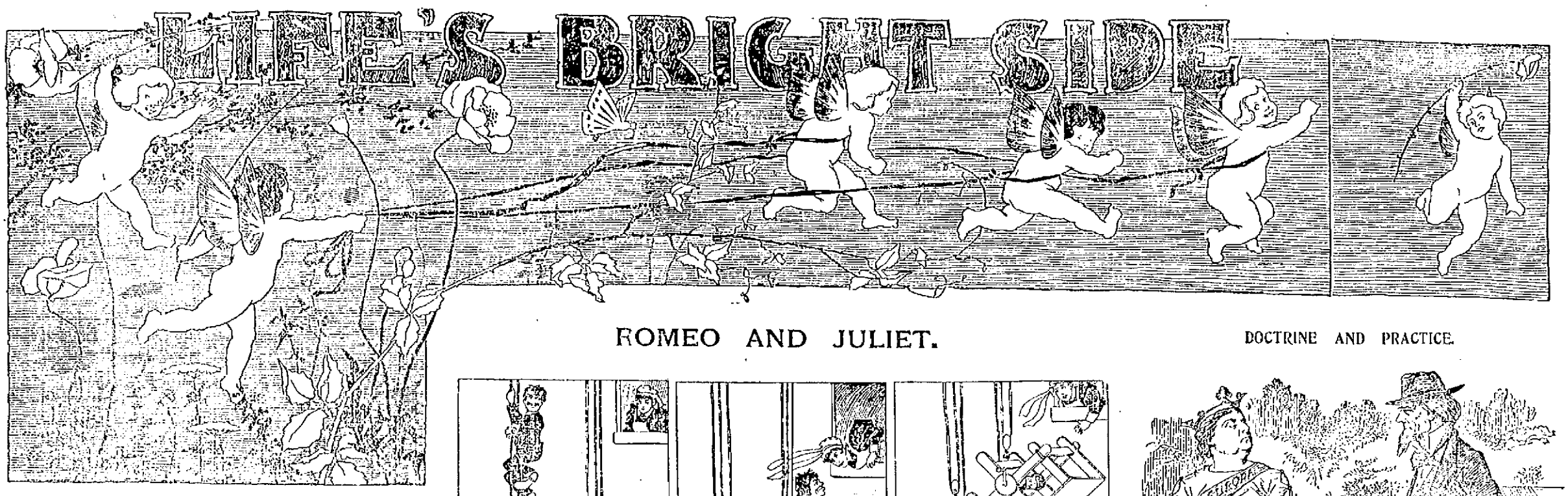
$5 to $10 a Set

Fifty Cents Per Box

TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

Stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood tingling through every part of the body every pain act. Are leading you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it. The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, positive cure) $5.00. Book sent free. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.



THE OFFER ACCEPTED.

OBSERVE THE SIGN: "CYCLISTS ACCOMMODATED HERE."

JUDICIAL FAIRNESS.

Walker—So the judge fined you for running into that man, in spite of the fact that it was caused by your chain breaking?

Wheeler—Yes. He said he would have to hold me guilty of contributory negligence. He rides a chainless.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

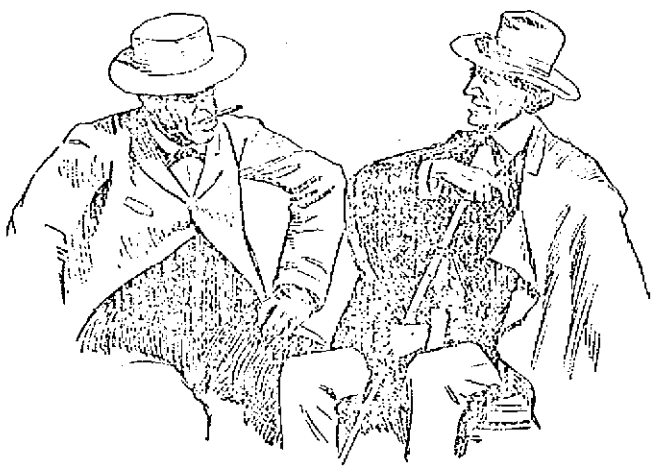
NOT A SMOKING CAR.

It was a Boston lady to whom the conductor remarked:

"Madam, this is a smoking car."

She looked it over and answered, "I suspect that you are the victim of an optical illusion, due to the presence of a number of smoking men."—Washington Star.

THE BOASTFUL SINGER.



Tenor: "At the first concert in which I sang four ladies were removed from the hall in a fainting condition."

Friend: "Ah! Indeed? But you must remember your voice has improved since then!"

NOT VERY WELL.

"What is the magazine article you are preparing, Miss Elderly?"

"How to Manage a Husband."

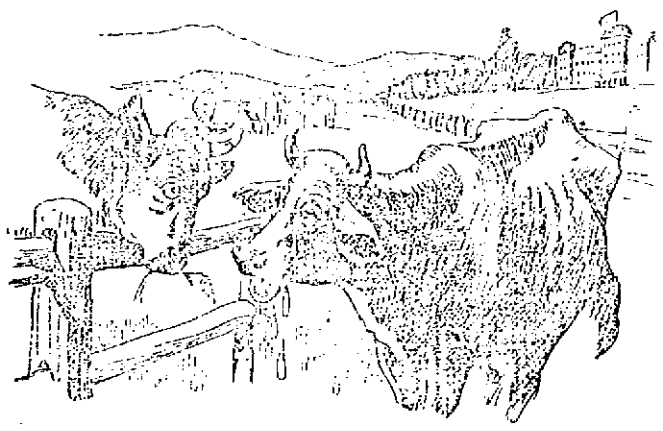
"But you were never married."

"Of course not. Did you ever know a married woman yet that could manage a husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

HIS ONE REGRET.

The man who's always somewhat late
Now says in tone sad hearted,
"I am would be a hero great,
Not this unruly war won't wait
Until I can get started."
—Washington Star.

AT CONEY ISLAND.



Mrs. B. Ovine: "Oh, Bully! I saw them on the edge of the sea, and they call *them* calves! Oh, the shame of it! Just skin and bone, and they call 'em'— (Sobs.)

—Pick Me Up.

SECURE.

"There is not the emolument in the profession that there used to be," said the attorney. "There's no denying that these 'Every Man His Own Lawyer' books have reduced our profits."

"You ought to have gone into my business," said the man with the solemn mouth and twinkling eye. "You have never seen any book on 'Every Man His Own Undertaker,' have you?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FROST AHEAD.

"Hobson hasn't been through the worst yet."

"What do you mean?"

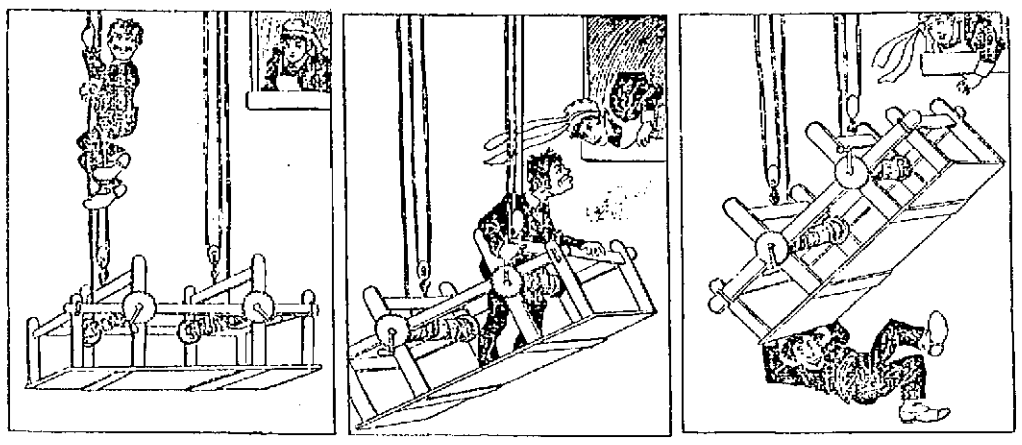
"He hasn't been kissed by a Boston girl."—Washington Star.

DIVERSION.

"What makes you so anxious to introduce Diggs and Biggs?"

"Biggs always tells conundrums and Diggs hates them."—Detroit Free Press.

ROMEO AND JULIET.



1. "Romeo, where art thou?" gurgled the parlor maid.

2. "Coming, sweet Juliet," murmured the boy in buttons from next door as he wound up the platform used by the house painters.

3. But he wound up one end too much, and instead of receiving a kiss he had a narrow escape from death by pavement cracking

NOT WHOLLY HEARTLESS.

"Has Miss Dubbins given you any encouragement?"

"Well, she declines my offers of love, but she accepts my boxes of candy."—Chicago Record.

CLIMATIC.

The land is getting cooler,
No hot wave brings despair,
For it feels the bracing nature
Of its military air.
—Washington Star.

UNENDURABLE.

"What made you resign, Miss Jumps?"

"My employer was so silly. He was in love with a typewriter girl in another office."—Chicago Record.

LET THIS BE A WARNING.

"I'LL TEACH YOU EUROPEAN BOYS NOT TO SWIM IN MY POND!"

IN THE WORLD OF ART.

"I won't have you," said the leading lady tragically to the low comedian. "Never approach me again on the subject. My mind's made up."

"So's everything else about you," and then he fell through a garden scene to dodge the withering glance she shot at him.—Detroit Free Press.

ECONOMICAL WOMEN.

Wallace—This war tax has been a good thing for me.

Ferry—As to how?

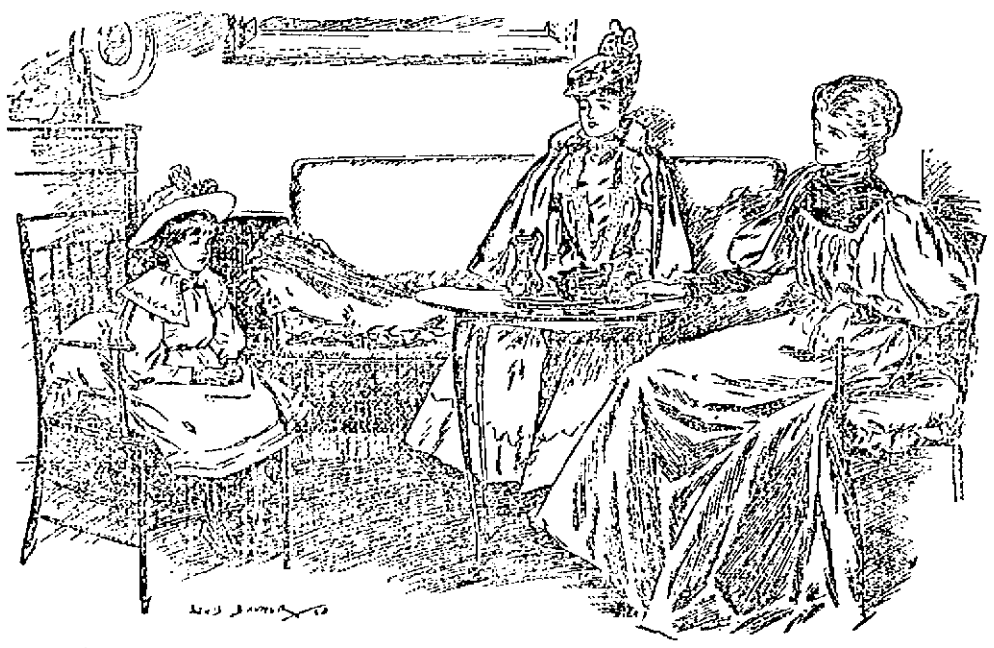
Wallace—My wife doesn't ask me for checks so often, now that she realizes they cost 2 cents apiece.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

The governess was giving little Tommy a grammar lesson the other day. "An abstract noun," she said, "is the name of something which you can think of, but not touch. Can you give me an example?"

Tommy—A red hot poker!—Bangor News.

THE FORGOTTEN WORD.



Hostess: "What would you like to eat, Ellie?"

Ellie: "Cake."

Mother (reprovingly): "Ellie, Ellie! What is the word you've forgotten? Pl-"

Ellie: "Pl-ease!"

DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.

Dame Europa (coldly): "To whom do I owe the pleasure of this intrusion?"

Uncle S.: "Ma'am, my name is Uncle Sam!"

Dame Europa: "Any relation of the late Colonel Monroe?"

MADE A HIT.

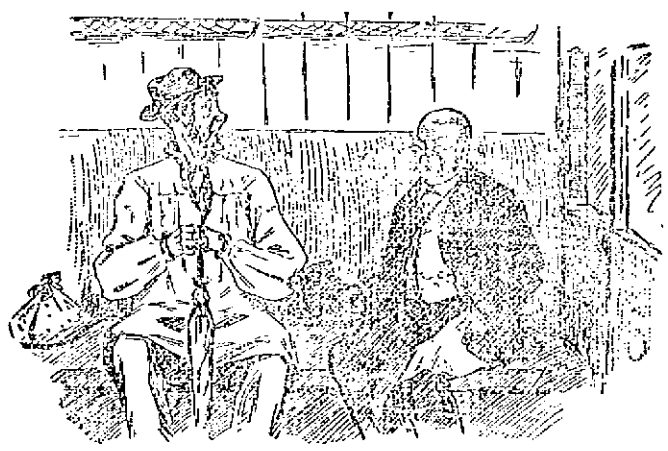
"Graygreen is selling his pictures like smoke."

"Yes; he has quit painting to please the artists and is painting to please the public."—Chicago Record.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"Speaking of wheels," said Asbury Peppers, though no one else had mentioned the subject, "it is the empty tire that causes the full stop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TIT FOR TAT.



Stout party (in horror): "You've been sitting on my hat! It is ruined!"

Stolid Farmer: "Aye, man, an thee be sittin on my strawberries, which will na improve them, I'm thinkin!"

SOUND ADVICE.

The Youth—A man has married the girl I love. I hate him. What shall I do?

The Sage—Cease hating him, and pity him. Then soon he will hate himself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TWO WAYS OF PUTTING IT.

"I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggschoice, with a little sigh, "You band's clothes do not fit me."

"No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggschoice, with a little sigh. "You don't fit them."—Chicago Tribune.

LIBERTY PROCLAIMING PEACE.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

AGAIN IN ACTION.

Most things will soon move on again
About as they were wont,
But bellboys who come home from war
Will still be at the front.
—Chicago Tribune.

UNFORTUNATE.

Spanish Grandee—The people will demand an account some day, I fear.

Second Grandee—What shall we do? All the world knows we are bookkeepers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WILLIAM BURNS, Gunner of the Oregon, Now on a Furlough in Lowell.

FROM THE OREGON

William Burns Comes to Visit His Sister.

HE MADE THE MEMORABLE 15,000 MILE TRIP.

Was Also in the Santiago Fight.

There was a gunner's mate from the Oregon in town yesterday and he received much consideration from those who saw him and remembered the famous 15,000 mile trip of the Oregon.

He is William Burns and his sister, Mrs. James Goff, whom he is visiting, resides on Irving street. Mr. Burns is on a three months' furlough.

He will remain in Lowell only a few days ,however, as he expects to go to his home in the old country, spending the greater part of his vacation in England and Ireland.

Mr. Burns has seen over nine years of service in the navy. He was with Commodore Schley when he was in command of the cruiser Baltimore and considers him one of the finest men in the service. He has been two years on the Oregon and therefore sailed with her on that memorable voyage from San Francisco to Key West. He says there was some anxiety but no fear, among the men, when it was thought possible Cervera's fleet might try to head off the Oregon. It was a pleasant trip around the horn, with plenty of work for the sailors, but good weather. "We were looking out for the enemy a great part of the time, and very anxious to get a chance at them. We never for a moment doubted the Oregon's ability to hold her own with the Spaniards. We were confident that if we ran across them in the daytime, our 13-inch guns would settle the whole Spanish fleet. After the battle at Santiago, we felt sorry that we had not the chance to do them all up, out in the water, all by ourselves."

Speaking of the fight at Santiago, Mr. Burns said: "The Oregon was the first one that sighted the enemy, and she fired her first gun at 9.28 in the morning at the same time blowing her steam whistle and hoisting the signal to the rest of the ships: 'The enemy is coming out!' From that time until the finish there was never a minute that the Oregon wasn't right in it, fighting the Spaniards. She fired the last gun at 1.14 in the afternoon. From the time of firing the first gun to the finish, she never stopped or slacked up. She was struck just once, but the shell glanced off without doing any serious damage. We could see the shells falling all about her and it seemed miraculous that she was not struck. The Brooklyn was fully a mile off our port bar, the Spaniards being between us and the shore all the time. We acted as a kind of protection for the Brooklyn.

"We knew all about the Merrimac adventure and every man on the Oregon was willing to volunteer when they heard that volunteers had been called for. Several went up and offered themselves, but no call was made upon our ship. We were not lucky enough to get there.

"Osborn Deignan really had the most perilous position of any of the Merrimac crew. He stood upon the flying bridge and in order to see the compass he had to have a light. That made him a mark for the Spanish bullets."

Mr. Burns knew Geo. Charette well, though not intimately, as they were never shipmates. He saw him a week ago last Sunday on board the Iowa. He says that Charette did not say anything about coming home, and he thinks it is doubtful if he comes right away, as he is kept pretty busy.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

A CYCLONE.

STRUCK H. M. ORDWAY'S HOUSE.

In the heavy wind and thunder storm of Tuesday night the house in Andover occupied for the summer by the family of Henry M. Ordway of this city was unroofed and much damage was done to the barn and out-buildings.

Mr. Ordway is the former well known jeweller, whose store was in Merrimack street in Wyman's Exchange. The Ordway family is accustomed to spend the summer season in Andover in an old house, built 250 years ago, and situated in a delightfully sightly location. They have been down there all the season this year as usual.

The fierce wind struck the barn and demolished it at a blow. There were a lot of cattle in the barn and some of these were killed outright. Others were blown right out of the barn by the great force of the wind like so many animals of papier mache. The hen house was lifted bodily, hens and all and turned end over end. Many hens were blown right over hill, squawking as they went, and have never come back.

When the wind struck the house itself, it tore the roof off one side in the twinkling of an eye. The majority of the family had fortunately gone to the other side of the house a minute before, but Mr. Ordway was not so lucky. He had not left the injured portion of the building when the wind struck it and carried the roof away. He was knocked down and imprisoned by a falling beam. He was rescued from his perilous position and found to be severely bruised.

A WORLD'S RECORD

W. E. Dodge of This City Makes Fast Time.

WENT A PACED MILE ON THE ROAD

And the Time Was 1m., 49 1-5 Sec.

W. E. Dodge of this city made a new world's record yesterday.

In the afternoon he went up to the boulevard with a triplet to pace him, judges, timers and starters, local consul T. P. Hall of the L.A.W. and James McKay and started out to break the world's record for a paced mile on the road.

The record was held by Ferguson of Terre Haute and Mr. Dodge required two trials to establish a new time. On the first attempt he covered the mile in 1.53, but the second time he rode with greater speed and coming home he ran away from his pace, crossing the finish line just as the watches pointed to 1m., 49 1-5s.

Dodge will now make application to have the record stand and his papers will be signed by all those who witnessed the performance. Mr. Dodge will next try for the 5, 10 and 15 mile records.

MATRIMONIAL.

VAUGHN—DOANE.

There was a very pretty wedding Wednesday noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Moore, 31 Race street, when a young couple was united in matrimony by Rev. Bowley Green. The groom was Harvey Vaughan, one of Daniel Gage's best ice men, and Miss Ada Doane was bride. G. McAlvy was best man and Miss Ida Wordsworth was bridesmaid. The bride was attired in white nun's veiling with lace trimmings, while the bridesmaid wore white organdie. The happy couple amid a shower of rice and old shoes, took the train for Canada, the home of the groom, where they will spend their honeymoon for two weeks.

Misses Lottie and Frances Fee are enjoying themselves at Nantasket. They are registered at the Arlington house.

Paul Ladd of Lowell has been spending the summer with his uncle in Concord, N. H.

Miss E. A. Swazey of Nashua has been visiting in this city.

THE SULLIVANS

Won Fame as a Four Oared Crew.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN WAS A STAR OARSMEN.

And He Won Many Fine Prizes.

A few days ago The Sun published a brief reminiscence of the boating on the Merrimack river twenty years ago when aquatic sports were all the rage. While many names of different oarsmen of great prominence were mentioned, one fully as important as any was forgotten and that was John J. Sullivan. While speaking with a friend of mine the other day, he called my attention to the fact.

This prominent oarsman, either as a single sculler or in a four-oared crew is certainly entitled to great consideration. When his name was mentioned I instantly remembered him. It was in the great centennial year of 1876 that John J. Sullivan distinguished himself all over New England for his remarkable ability. He entered regattas with some of the best oarsmen in the state and usually carried off the honors. One of his remarkable feats was when he entered the four-oared race with the Sullivan crew, which took place in Lawrence with the Shady Sides of that city. This contest was remarkable for the speed made and in order to win Sullivan pulled with such terrific power that he broke his oar which disabled them a little, but they managed to win off, securing gold medals for each of the crew. Another exciting race was that between the Sullivan four-oared crew and the Lambert brothers. In competition the Sullivans were usually the winners. Another achievement of Mr. Sullivan outside of boating was his success at military training. He was a member of the Hibernian Rifles, at that time a very popular organization and was composed of some of the best drilled men in the state. In the city of Worcester, Mr. Sullivan was matched with four members of the Ninth regiment of Boston to drill for a prize consisting of a large gold medal. He fairly won the prize, but the award was not made to him. I was told that he still loves the exercise of boating, although it is now nearly twenty-five years since he was in perfect practice. He still can be seen quite frequently on the Merrimack sitting in his boat and cutting through the water with almost his old-time sprightliness.

GAMES TODAY.

MATCHES MADE FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Games today—Shamrocks vs. Atlantics, South common; Emmets vs. Wannalancits, Harmony Grove; Elms vs. Merrimack Juniors, Dracut (probable); Fairmounts vs. picked team, Belle Grove. The first named game will be a fiercely contested one and there undoubtedly will be a large attendance because of the good work of both teams heretofore. The Atlantics claim that they are a much abused organization and are confident of their ability to evidence their strength to the manager of the Merrimack Juniors, who, they say are laboring under a wrong impression in relation to the Whites' method of playing.

From beginning to end the Emmet-Wannalancit encounter will be of the hottest order. Shalnean will probably do the twirling for the former nine in the absence of Cronin and as the ex-Westerner has won laurels when backed up against better material than the Reds it is possible that he will figure prominent in an Emmet victory if victory it be. Johnny Murray, who manipulated the sphere to such great advantage last Saturday will again assume the most important role. The cast of the Reds will be the same as when they met the Fairmounts, with the exception of the middle field custodian. The result will be in doubt until the third man is out in the last inning.

The Mysteries are enjoying a forced vacation today.

Joe Cronin is sojourning at Cottage City and will remain there for several weeks. While he is away, several of the old Emmets will take their turn in the box.

Jimmie Roarke will be with the Shamrocks and retain his position as catcher of the team until further notice, notwithstanding contradictory reports—Manager Shamrocks.

That Niland has put a championlike complexion on the Saints is admitted by those who have seen him play. On his first appearance he saved the Reds from receiving a severe drubbing by his wonderful catch which prevented three runs being scored; and at the Fairmount meet it was his home run neatly placed that started the fireworks for the Wanns.

It is probable that Walter King will again make his bow today.

Leslie has developed into a fine initial bagman. He blocked several yellow-tinged throws at the last game. Joe Jordon, not at all discouraged, will notice the effects of his illusions on the Tanners today.

Tommy Ahearn is a rapid man at second.

The report that J. Kearns has been released by the Shamrocks is untrue and was circulated by an irresponsible person. The player in question is looked upon as one of the pillars of the team and will be retained by the manager as long as it is his wish to remain.

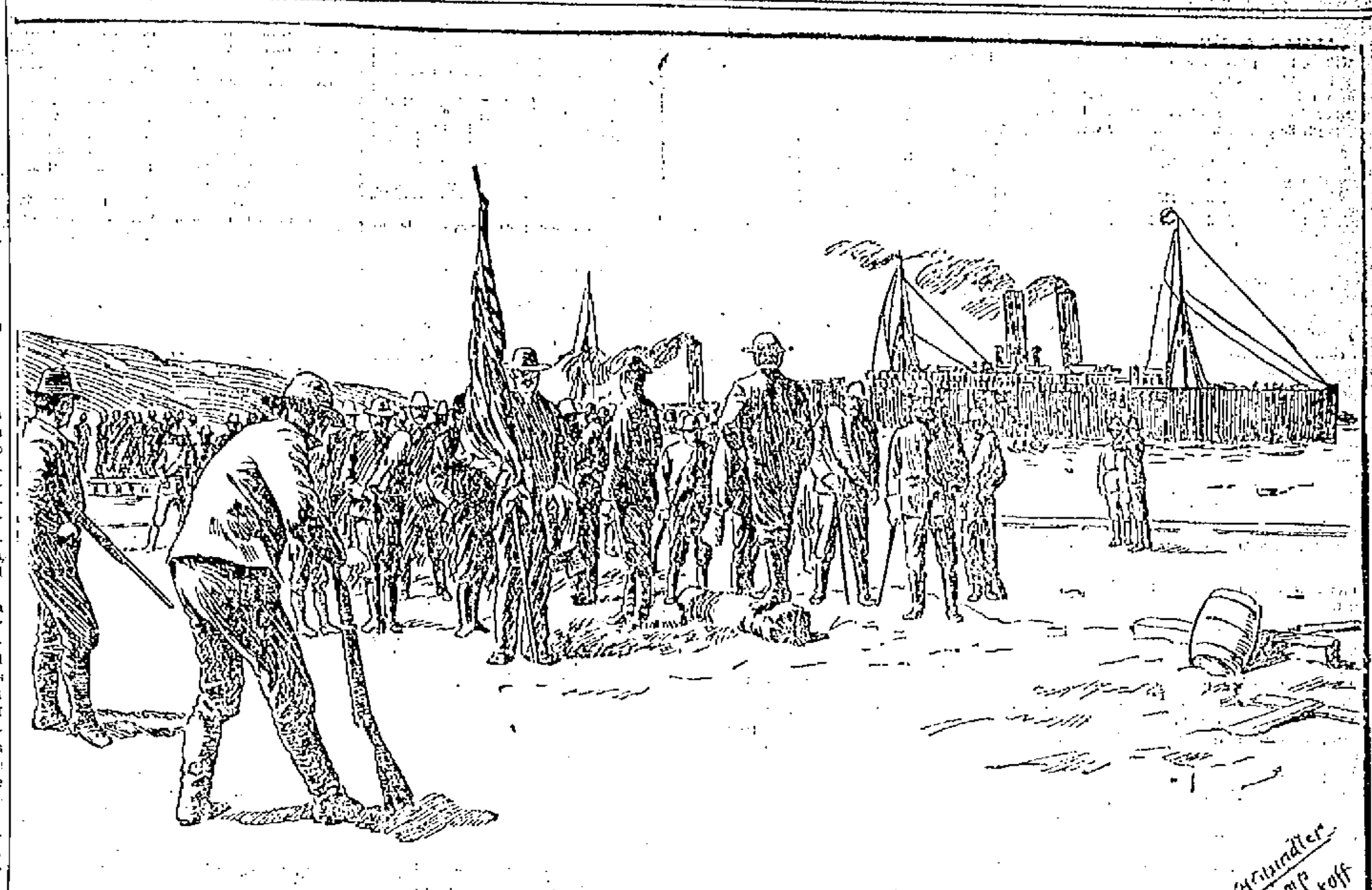
Addison Seaman has returned from Watertown, N. Y.

Pe-ru-na Cures Diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA is catarrh of the bowels. Pe-ru-na because it always cures catarrh is a wonderful remedy for this trouble.

Mrs. George W. Taylor, of Eaton, Tenn., writes: "I had chronic diarrhœa for six years. Tried everything and several physicians, without avail. My husband bought me a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well.

Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.



PREPARING TO PLANT THE FLAG AT CAMP WIKOFF.

WITH THE POLICE

Swindler Works Columbia Council for Money.

CHELMSFORD MAN ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED THEFT.

Lowell Man Arrested on a Warrant in Boston.

The members of Columbia Council, American Mechanics of this city have been swindled, it is believed, by a slick man of middle age and a handsome young girl evidently his daughter.

The pair visited the lodge at its last regular meeting, the man showing credentials as being a member of a council in Jersey City. He claimed that he and his daughters had been members of a theatrical company which had stranded in this city leaving them without money to get home. The man showed by signs that at one time at least he had been a member of the order.

At the entertainment that followed the regular meeting ,the girl sang several selections in fine voice and won all her hearers.

The man claimed that while he was in Springfield with his company he visited Council No. 9 of that city and showed letters to that effect. There he had stated he was a member of Eureka Council of Jersey City. He gave his card bearing the signature; J. Edwin Hall, business manager, Wren and Durand combination, season of 1894-5." So easy did he and his daughter win the good graces of the Columbia Council members that at the close of the meeting they were given a substantial sum from the contingency fund so that they might pursue their journey homeward.

In a few days the lodge members began to suspect that they had been swindled. They received a letter from a council in Plainville, Conn., saying a man and his daughter had visited that council and showed credentials saying that the former was a member in good standing of Columbia council of Lowell. The letter stated that they had given the fellow a sum of money, as he said that he had been going to New York and that he had been stranded on the way. It was also said that another council in the place had given the two money.

This aroused the suspicion of the Lowell council and they communicated immediately with Council No. 9 in Springfield to find if they had given the pair any money. The answer was received that they had, and that they had stated as before that they were in the theatrical business and that they wanted to get to Hartford.

The members of Columbia Council have communicated the affair to the grand officers of the lodge. They desire that the news shall be sent broadcast throughout the councils of the country.

The fellow is about 60 years of age, of slight build and with a dark complexion and dark moustache. He is somewhat bald. The young woman is about 18 and of a prepossessing appearance.

CAUGHT IN BOSTON.

Jacob Caraker of this city was arrested in Boston last night and locked up in Station 6. He is wanted in this city for fraud on a complaint preferred by Mrs. P. H. Corey, the furniture dealer. A Lowell officer will go to Boston this morning to bring Jacob to Lowell.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Clinton E. Downs was arrested in Chelmsford and brought to Lowell by Constable Russell yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of $17 in cash and a coat, vest and hat, the property of Charles R. Gilmartin.

Downs and Gilmartin went to Boston Saturday and after seeing the sights of the Hub in the afternoon, they hired a room. Gilmartin was very tired and slept soundly ,and when he awoke, his boon companion of the day before was missing and with him the articles as above related.

After Downs dispensed with his ill-gotten money, he set out for Lowell and immediately upon his arrival in this city, he sought a market for his goods, the coat, hat and vest, which he was unable to dispose of in Boston. He found a man in Lowell willing to buy and the goods are now in the possession of the police.

McKISSOCK REPORTED.

Robert McKissock who with E. Victor Sargent started on a bicycle trip from Lowell to San Francisco on Monday, wrote from New Haven Thursday to his father. Young McKissock stated that he and Sargent were to take the midnight boat for New York. Nothing more was said. Mr. McKissock has gone to New York and the police of that city are watching for the boy.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Samuel Holgate has gone to Connecticut where she will be joined later by her husband.

Recently in New York: J. E. Manley, A. C. Taylor, W. Bridge C. E. Adams T. Bennett and G. Roach.

James H. McDermott has arrived home after an extended vacation spent in New York city.

Miss Mary Gallagher of Dutton street is enjoying her vacation with friends in Providence R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Holmes have returned from their vacation spent in New Hampshire.

Miss Emma Fecteau has returned from Boston.

Miss Lillian Jenger is spending her vacation at Old Orchard.

Mr. Corel Gifford of Central street is sojourning at his home in Watertown, N. Y.

Charlie Dickson is at The Wiers spending a short vacation.

Mrs. Thomas F. Dooley and daughter Grace are sojourning near Wachusetts Mountains.

"The Square" has again assumed its natural appearance. After an absence of two weeks, Officer John H. Crowley is again patrolling the Merrimack street beat.

Misses Mamie Carroll Annie Pevey and Albina Sears are to start on their vacation Monday to be enjoyed at Suncook, N. H.

Mr. J. H. Little of North Chelmsford is in this city on his vacation.

FUNERALS.

DAVIS—The funeral of Catharine Davis took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late home, 101 Lawrence street. The bearers were Messrs. Patrick Morris, John Gill, Patrick Meehan, Hugh Gallagher, Thomas Dowd and Francis McGaughey. Services were held at St. Peter's church, conducted by Fr. Mullen. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

WOOD—The funeral of Mary Ann Wood, was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence, at 3 Queen's court, off Lakeview avenue. Rev. J. A. Bowler officiated and the bearers were Messrs. William Amphlett, Jarvis Spencer, Ralph Holt and Eli Robinson. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

A PANIC REIGNED

After a Collision of Boston Boats.

THE JACKSONVILLE STRUCK UNKNOWN VESSEL.

Women Become Hysterical and Many Fainted.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 27.—While the harbor steamer City of Jacksonville running between Boston and Nahant was making her last trip from Nahant last night, she collided with an unknown sailing vessel opposite Deer Island Light. The City of Jacksonville carried a large number of passengers, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. Those on board the steamer, believing that the vessel was about to sink, became panic-stricken. Many of the women on board became hysterical and several fainted. With great difficulty the captain and mate and deck hands persuaded the passengers that the steamer was all right. Both of the sides of the vessel above the main deck were smashed to splinters. The heavy wooden stanchion supporting the upper deck was carried away. The damage to the other vessel was not ascertained. It is said that her pilot jibed just as the steamer came up, making it impossible to avoid a collision.

DEATHS.

LEADBETTER—Eliza N., wife of Joseph Leadbetter, died yesterday at her late home, 59 Canton street. Besides a husband, she is survived by one son and one daughter.

STONE—Aaron Stone died at 11.30 Friday forenoon at his home in Tyngsboro. Deceased had been in failing health for the past two years.

CONNORS—Mary Connors died yesterday at St. John's hospital, aged 65 years. Deceased was a resident of Chelmsford and is survived by one son.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, child of Amos and Rose Marshall, died yesterday forenoon at the home of her parents, 30 North street. Funeral services were held in the afternoon. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL, young men for war, and Dows' Soothing Cordial for children. Strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels, prevents colic, soothes the gums, assuring sleep to child and mother. 25 cents, all druggists, or 389 Central Street.

TO THE FRONT!

RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

P. E. Austin,	Greenwood Bros.
C. C. Blanchard,	Dr. C. Hasotte.
H. E. Brooks,	James Howard.
W. H. Brown,	Killpatrick Bros.
W. J. Burbeck,	J. W. Lilch.
F. H. Butler,	Lowell Pharmacy.
Carter & Sherburn,	R. J. Lang,
H. K. Cheever,	E. T. McEvoy.
Carlton & Hovey,	Charles Naylor.
A. F. Choate,	Dennis O'Brien.
E. Merrimack Drug Co.	W. H. Pearson.
Ellingwood & Co.	A. B. Puffer & Son.
Ellingwood's Branch,	Shirley's Pharmacy.
A. L. Field,	A. F. Story & Co.
O. L. Field,	Thompson & Co.
James Gibson,	Geo. A. Wilson.
F. G. Griffen,	H. H. Ullock.

ALSO BY

E. Shaw & Son,	North Chelmsford.
M. H. Winship,	West Chelmsford.
Wright & Brails,	Graniteville.
J. M. Fletcher,	Westford.
Emerson & Co.,	South Chelmsford.
E. T. Adams,	Chelmsford.
W. H. Hills,	Chelmsford.
T. F. Lyons,	Billerica.

WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.
45 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX — MALTOX — THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

100 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898
To the Maltox Company, Boston—
Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

8 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL May 12, 1898.
To the Maltox Company—
Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1898.
To the Maltox Company, Boston—
Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Though it promises to be somewhat warmer again during the early part of the week, cooler and pleasant temperatures now seem certain to continue through Sunday, with fair, clear weather and light variable winds.

Sun rises—5:04; sets, 6:25.
Moon sets—1:22 a. m.
High tide—7:45 a. m.; 8:15 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

We have not told you anything about Sugar recently. We sell it for 5 1-2c. a pound, or 100 pound bags $4.45. F. O. B. your home. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 85 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money to all to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The law will be off game in another week.

There are new flags around with forty-eight stars.

It looks as though the heat has set in to stay with us for a time.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

Local fishermen are getting in their finishing touches on the trout brooks.

Local manipulators report that the stock market is steady and prices good.

During the past few days there have been many washouts in the country roads.

16 and W collars, 2 for 25c. at the assignee's sale of the stock of O'Hearn and Dowd.

The soldiers' reunion at The Wiers which several Lowellians attended ended yesterday.

It is reported by those who claim to be posted that it has rained every day since dog days set in.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Wanted—All inquisitive members of the Royal Arcanum to communicate with James Sykes, 57 Central block.

Be prepared for emergency. Dows' Diarrhoea and Cholera Syrup is an effectual remedy. Druggists sell it.

A bargain in warranted Gent's Gold Watch, cost $90.00, sell $50.00; good as new. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 958 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

CAPT. EATON ILL.

Commander J. G. Eaton of this city in command of the Resolute is ill in one of the hotels at Portsmouth N. H. Mrs. Eaton is with him.

CYCLING NEWS.

Jimmy Michael and Frank Waller have been matched in a thirty-mile scratch race with unlimited pacemakers to be run Sept. 8 at Baltimore. Sept. 2 and 3 Waller has a twenty-four hour race with Henry W. Smith at the Baltimore Coliseum.

Edward Taylor wants to return to France as soon as possible. The German season is reported to be very attractive as the sport has experienced a great revival in the land of the Teuton and Taylor wants to get into the game. A three-day meet at Berlin recently netted $9725 for its promoters and the prizes offered the racing men are twice the value of those hung up in France.

C. W. Miller, the Chicagoan, is to undertake a stiff proposition at Berlin Sept. 3, when he meets Cordang, the world's twenty-four-hour record holder, in a twenty-four-hour match.

It is possible that the Springfield fall meet Sept. 5 will have to be given up, owing to the difficulty in arranging a middle-distance race. The promoters have been trying to bring Michael and McDuffee together as the strongest possible attraction, but this has not been accomplished. Efforts were made to match McDuffee against Joe Vernier of Philadelphia as the star feature but Vernier's pacing team has been disbanded and he could not accept. McDuffee was willing and there is a possibility that Charles Church of Philadelphia may meet McDuffee.

Gougoltz and Lamberjack, the French tandem team, which visited the country briefly early in the season is reported to be about to return, bringing Nieuport, a second-class French sprinter, with them.

Nat Butler has returned from the circuit and is now at home with Mrs. Butler in Cambridge. He says he will take a rest before doing any more racing.

The national circuit reaches Charles River park Sept. 10, on which date the two-mile national championship will be on the card.

Cyclists who check their wheels and receive for them a release voucher or who pay excess baggage rates and receive receipts as in Massachusetts, are not obliged to use internal revenue stamps, according to a recent decision by Commissioner Scott of New York.

George Banker, the Pittsburg rider, is now in Paris and will compete in all the big races at that city during the fall.

Sweeten Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Cahill DENTIST 97 MERR'K ST.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The road to success with the Hudson Athletic club is evidently not without obstructions, for according to a correspondent of the Manchester Union, who is also a correspondent for the Boston Globe the worthy guardian of the New Hampshire peace, having been informed by an alleged "Massachusetts detective" that a prize fight is about to be pulled off at the Hudson club are up and doing to prevent such a proceeding and thereby hangs a tale which, as it concerns Lowell sporting men almost exclusively, should be explained. The Hudson club has advertised a 20-round boxing match between Joe Flaherty of Lowell and Patsy Hennessey of Lawrence and a six round preliminary boxing match between "Sniffer" Sullivan of Lawrence and Jimmie Moriarty of this city and advertises them to take place on the afternoon of Labor Day at Hudson. The place and time are designated, there is no attempt at secrecy, and the law and the public are welcome to purchase tickets for the events and witness a good straight and legitimate boxing exhibition such as is allowed, it is said, under the laws of the state of New Hampshire. No prize fighting is to occur and no brutality is to be tolerated.

But it seems there were several people after the privilege to occupy the club's site in Hudson and conduct exhibitions and as the place could only be leased to one person or firm, or club several were left "turned down" as it is commonly expressed and are consequently reported as being "sore."

Hence the sport is to suffer, for it is said that one of these parties so turned down, the gentleman referred to above, as the "Massachusetts detective" is moving heaven and earth to prevent the exhibition not it is said, from any moral objections to the sport but simply to get "square" with the club managers who were more fortunate than himself in getting the place. Boxing is the easiest sport to kill for reason of the moral objection to it on the ground that it is conducive to brutality and the parties who are attempting to get square are using this objection for all it is worth, notwithstanding the fact that they themselves would be only too glad to offer an opportunity to run similar exhibitions.

The Manchester Union yesterday stated in the story of the discovery that a "prize fight" was about to take place, that the men behind this very exhibition had previously backed a fight in Nashua where pistols were drawn before the curtain fell the inference being that they had backed a prize fight. This is erroneous. The Flaherty Bros. once put up an exhibition in Nashua where everything was disgustingly quiet and again Tom Moriarty boxed there but in a very tame bout in which there was no trouble at all. Pistols were drawn by Hudson and Nashua specials at a dog fight once held near Nashua, but dog fights and scientific boxing encounters are not to be compared, as the Hudson club or its managers have never conducted any dog fights or any kind of an illegal sport.

The writer in the Manchester Union also states that Flaherty who is booked to fight at Hudson received a thrashing at Carson City at the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight which is also untrue, for Joe Flaherty never boxed in Carson in his life. It was his brother Martin who went to Carson.

And thus the matter stands. The lovers of boxing have been looking forward to the bout, for it promises to be a good one and now are considering if it will come off. The club management say it will; the sore-heads say nay.

Jimmy Dunne, the clever Fall River lightweight, and George Dixon will meet in a six-round contest at Fall River next Monday night. Dunne is the boxer who made such a creditable showing against John Bell at Harry Tracy's rooms in Charlestown a year ago. He showed then that he possessed all the good points of a successful boxer and as he has improved immeasurably since that time, he may been expected to give the little champion a hard rub for the distance to be travelled. Dunne has already met some first class men and has made a good showing with them all. His work with George Lavigne when the latter was showing at Fall River won for the home man much commendation and the good opinion he earned on that occasion he has sustained in his more recent affairs. Dixon may be depended upon to make Dunne travel faster than he ever went, but Jimmy has no fear about the outcome.

Buffalo sports who witnessed the 20-round fight between Oscar Gardner and Joe Hopkins say they witnessed one of the fastest, most varying and evenly balanced ring contests they ever were present at. They give great credit to Hopkins, though the decision went against him, but quite in saying that Gardner is nothing more or less than a freak fighter—a very effective freak. The "Omaha Kid" when knocked down, as he twice was, took up positions on the floor that were altogether grotesque. In one case he did a "split" act and remarked: "Here's a new position for a fighter." Then he got up and sailed into Hopkins. In the first round the men had no sooner shaken hands than Gardner cracked the colored man hard and full and put him down, the only square knockdown he scored. After some of the breakaways Gardner would jump back toward the spot where the rosin was sprinkled, perform an actual breakdown in the sticky stuff, and coming back to the center of the ring, chirrup: "Now I'm ready are you?"

Hopkins, who was a favorite in the betting, was all broken up by the Kid's actions. From the stories told in New York last night, it was too much to deduct that the Weir never was worthy of being called a candle holder to this Oscar Gardner. And fight! Why, they say that he had the quietest game of his life in Hopkins. Yet he smashed Fred Fox's man all the time and everywhere. He did not hit as hard as Hopkins, who nailed Oscar with so many punches of a severe character that Gardner was very wobbly at the finish. But he held on to the end and by two-handed landings and general all round fast work, won the decision. Gardner scaled at close to the limit—124 pounds— while Hopkins, who weighed 124½ at 1 p. m., went out with sweaters and an overcoat for a long run came back at weighing-in time with only a trifle over 120 pounds with him. After the bout, Gardner said to Hopkins: "I have never met a better man than you. Wish I could stay in your company longer, but I've got to go back to Toledo and fight Danny McMahon on Wednesday night, so I'll just wish you good luck."

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.
And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.
We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The popular edition of Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North," in one volume, is printed from new plates and contains the complete narrative of his expedition; also the appendix by Otto Overdrup, captain of the Fram, being the full record of the voyage, as found in the library edition, with a portrait of Dr. Nansen from an etching, and sixteen of the more important illustrations of the library edition. It has a new and attractive cover done in blue and white.

There is overmuch fine talk about the art of writing. Here is a book that suggests a text for a homily on the science of reading. With the thermometer skylarking near the nineties and every fibre of mind and body on the simmer, it is just salvation to turn from the bloodthirsty chronicles of expected war to this well-timed reminder of measureless seas of ice, and let heated imagination gorge on bergs and foaming waves of cream. This true literary antidote for midsummer humidity of mind should bring a fortune to the sagacious purveyors. Nansen is beyond the need of any such trivial aid to happiness. His cup of bliss overflows now, but for three years it was a frozen mass of very doubtful solubility. All the world glories in Nansen's triumph of exploration, a triumph of intellect and splendid faith in his all-round powers. The Arctic seas have for more than a century been the sepulchre of noble ambitions and of many a heroic adventurer. The daring exploits that have crowned the heroes of a war on land and sea are mostly of the admitted dramatic kind, a quick dash inspired by "death or glory" courage. The humbler braveries of torpedo boat crews or city fire brigades every whit as heroic, perhaps in a higher degree, because performed in the course of everyday duty, fail to get their due of applause if not in some way "dramatic." Most of the laurels heaped upon Nansen by admiring crowds have been won by his success, not by his slow struggle for it. He was the same stamp of conquering hero at every moment of those three laborious experimental years that he was when he came back, but it was his coming back, not his plodding bravery, that kindled popular enthusiasm. This daily record of all the ups and downs of that long, uncertain, perilous, spirit-testing adventure deepens that enthusiasm as we gradually realize how tremendous an adventure it was.

In "Farthest North" Nansen gives a graphic story of adventure in the icy north and of how he arrived at his conclusions. Nares, the Englishman, who went out with a government outfit to find the pole, and brought back as his final the word "impracticable" would not endorse Nansen's theory, although he frankly owned his mistake when he congratulated the hardy Norseman on his return. And General Greely filled long and learned pages of print with proofs that everything Nansen assumed was wrong and that all his plans would fail. Nansen takes a quiet revenge by re-printing Greely's ill-conditioned rebuke of him for leaving the Fram in the care of Sverdrup, who, in bringing it and its crew home safe and sound, was no less completely successful than Nansen in his long and arduous ice journey with Johansen. Greeley prediction that Sverdrup's fame will eclipse Nansen's comes ill from one to whose luckless efforts Nansen so generously acknowledges his indebtedness for a great idea.

The Fram started on midsummer day 1893. The building of the ship reads like an epic. Everything depended on her strength and form. Many models were abandoned before the right one was hit upon. The frame timbers had been seasoning for thirty years. The ship's sides were twenty-eight inches thick. She registered 402 tons net and cost about $50,000 nearly double the original estimate. The King and Storthing of Norway gave about that sum towards the $250,00 required for the expedition. The crew numbered twelve, with Nansen as the fortune-bringing thirteenth.

The log book of the Fram during its snail-pace drift is by far the most entertaining Arctic record we have read. Nansen is a first rate chronicler, by turns sentimental, racy, business-like, dreamy, and always readable. They had a jovial time on the whole, celebrating each other's birthdays, observing national festivals and carrying as lightheartedly as if they were on a pleasure trip. Nansen's genial and buoyant temperament seems to have thawed whatever elements of discontent human nature carries around on jaunts of this kind, when the monotony of ship life grows like that of a prison. Interesting as this portion of the narrative is, the sledge journey of Nansen and Johansen across the ice, lasting sixteen months, is fuller of the sort of adventures youth loves to devour. The preparations had to be most elaborate. Food, clothing, sledges, kyaks, everything was reduced to a minimum of weight and size. The eighteen dogs were reckoned to furnish meat for each other in case provisions fell short, which they did, although walruses, bears, and a seal or two stocked the larder at times. The dogs had to be killed at intervals until none were left. The dreary winter was enough to make suicide attractive. If the perilous catching of big game brought good cheer to mind and body, it had its drawbacks besides the risks of the chase. This book is interesting, entertaining and instructive. It is having a large sale with Lawler & Co., booksellers, corner Merrimack and John street.

"Every Month" for July is half literary and half musical, a very spicy magazine that must attract a large circle of readers. Under the caption, "Me of the Month," it has leading pictures of the chief agents in the war, beginning with an excellent one of Ensign Bagley, the first American killed in the present war. Then there is a very readable chapter on American women playwrights which will repay perusal. The songs are "We Never Meet, 'Tis Better," and "Beneath the Flag," together with a set of lively waltzes. It is sold by Lawler.

Miss Wildie Thayer, a Lowell girl who has just finished her third year at Bates' college is at home for her vacation and brings with her a pretty little volume of poetry of her composition. It will be noticed later in these columns.

BIG FLAG POLE.

The big flag pole to stand sentry over the city on the summit of Fort Hill park has arrived and is nearly ready to be erected. It came from Oregon in the rough, a huge log, 81½ feet long.

Such a big pole is an inconvenient thing to handle by rail, and this one was brought up over the road from Boston by horse power. It has been hewn into shape near where it will stand and a hole has been dug to receive it. The hole is eight feet deep and has been carefully prepared and filled with drain pipe.

John Furlong and George Noonan are at Old Orchard beach.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KILLING OF O'SULLIVAN.

Boston, Aug. 27.—In the Brookline municipal court yesterday an inquest was begun into the killing of John O'Sullivan, who was shot Saturday night in the stable of Dr. H. R. Steadman, on South street, by Special Officer Frederick Weeks.

Assistant District Attorney R. O. Shultz brought out considerable testimony, which gave the case a somewhat different light than when it first became public. The marks on the face of Weeks, which were at first supposed to have been caused by the knife found in the hand of the dead man, proved upon testimony to be merely scratches, and some doubts were entertained as to any of the marks on Weeks' body being caused by the knife.

DON'T CARE FOR THE PUBLIC.

Quebec, Aug. 27.—The story of the arbitration commissioners' proceedings yesterday is the same as the story of Thursday, the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if their plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled, and that better and more equitable relations than ever will finally exist between the United States and Canada.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

PLYMOUTH TRAGEDY

Young Man Responsible for Death of His Uncle.

Had Intended Only to Frighten—The Victim Was Chasing His Wife When Shot.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 27.—During an altercation between James Watson, a boat builder and farmer, living on Clark's island, and his wife, Friday, Watson was fatally shot by Joseph F. Bolton, Jr., of Boston, a draughtsman, and nephew of Mrs. Watson, whom the latter called to her assistance.

Watson was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston, where he died.

Young Bolton and his mother, who is a sister of Mrs. Watson, were visiting on the island, which lies in the bay about three miles from Plymouth, at a house only a short distance from the Watsons. Watson arrived home at noon, and told his wife to get him some breakfast. Mrs. Watson, who was in bed at the time, asked him to wait a moment. The reply seemed to enrage him, for he dragged her from the bed to the floor and jumped on her, threatening all the time to kill her. He was so violent that the woman finally rushed from the house, calling for help. Watson grabbed a club and started after her across the field with the apparent determination of carrying out his threat to end her life.

Mrs. Bolton heard her sister's cries and called to Joseph, saying: "James is trying to kill Aunt Marion." Bolton picked up a 22-caliber rifle which was in the house, fired two shots at Watson, not, however, as he said afterwards, with the intention of hitting him, but merely to stop or frighten him. One of the bullets struck Watson in the thigh, while the other entered the abdomen. Watson fell, but recovered himself and was able to reach his own home without assistance. Bolton, directly after the shooting, came across to Plymouth for medical aid, and took Dr. Hull, the medical examiner, back to the island. Dr. Hull decided that the wounds were of a most serious character, and ordered Watson to Boston for treatment.

The wounded man was carried to the train in a cathoat, and on the way over he told Dr. Hull that it was his own temper that caused the whole affair, and that Bolton was a good boy.

The police learned of the shooting late in the afternoon and Chief Goddard went to the island and arrested Bolton. The young man was very composed, and went to the police station with the officers without showing any emotion. Considerable sympathy is expressed for him, as he is quite well known here.

Watson was 60 years old, and bore the reputation of a man with a bad temper. He was a brother of Captain Nat Watson, the well-known yacht skipper, and the family has lived on Clark's island almost since Plymouth was settled.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

GOOD SOAP
GIVEN AWAY.

We have just received for a sale to begin today

200 Boxes of Ives Family Soap,
25 Boxes of Fairy Toilet Soap.

The "Ives Family Soap" is now well known by our customers, as we have already distributed over 1000 boxes in Lowell, and we know it is better than lots of Soap sold for 5c. and 8c. a cake.

Our Proposition:

It is to sell 8 cakes of "Ives Family" for 25c., or a whole of 100 cakes for $3.00, and with every sale of 8 cakes will

Be Given Free

1 cake of the celebrated "Fairy" Toilet Soap, white, perfumed and floats, as nice and smooth a Toilet Soap as sold anywhere for 10c. a cake. Remember 8 cakes of "Ives" for 25c. and 1 cake "Fairy" Soap free, and with 1 box "Ives" (100 cakes) we give 8 cakes "Fairy" Soap.

Don't forget the Soap is all the better the older it is.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

Pique, Linen and Muslin Suits
AT HALF PRICE.

Bargains. Bargains

Linen Suits at $1.00, were $1.98.
Linen Suits, trimmed, $2.25, were $4.50.
Pique Suits $1.75, were $3.50.
Pique Suits, tucked blouse, $3.00, were $6.00.
White Organdie Muslin Suits $2.50, were $5.00.
Dimity Suits, lace trimmed, $1.25, were $2.98.
Navy Blue Duck Suits $1.50, were $3.00.
White Duck Suits $1.25, were $2.98.
And all our other Wash Suits marked down one-half or more.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Good qualities of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Covert Cloth, etc., handsomely lined and trimmed, marked down to $3.50, $6.50, $8.50 and $10.00. The prices were from $8.00 to $20.00.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"

Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.

HAMMOCKS.

Prices from 59c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.

PICNIC BASKETS.

We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.

Everything in this line.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Security
BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.
The news agents, the newsboys, the merchants and the reading public promptly admit that THE SUN is
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SEC'Y ALGER

Mr. Sherman Says He Should be Punished.

SECY. ALGER, Universally Blamed For Causing the Death of Soldiers.

For Criminal Neglect—Suggests That Congress Will Take the Matter in Hand—The Fight Will Culminate When Miles Returns.

Washington Aug. 26.—The Times this morning prints an interview with Hon. John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, who said in part; "The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the cabinet. Having begun the war, we should have concluded it in such a way as to protect our soldiers. If the charges published in the newspapers as coming from reliable officers of the army are true, the officials who are responsible should be severely punished. I know of no greater outrages than were perpetrated on our soldiers during the Santiago campaign, assuming, of course, that the printed charges have a foundation of truth. If the president does not order an investigation, congress holds the power to impeach the secretary of war, and can inflict a punishment that will mean lasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case the president would be held equally responsible with the secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the president will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defence. If the secretary of war had been guilty of incompetency and negligence as has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to sustain him. General Miles is a soldier and like soldiers is a straightforward, truthful man. He is no more afraid of an issue than he is of an Indian and when he comes back to Washington and tells what he knows an investigation of the war department will be inevitable particularly as he will be corroborated by other officers who will be entitled to equal consideration, even if they are not of so exalted rank."

EX-SECRETARY JOHN SHERMAN.
Who Says Alger Should Be Punished for Criminal Neglect.

THE SIXTH MASS.

Was Wrongfully Accused of Committing a Theft

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH LOWELL?"

Shouted the Boys in Their Camp.

Utuado, Porto Rico., Aug. 17.—Major Darling with three regiments of his battalion, marched in from Adjuntas in a terrific rain this afternoon.

The 6th Massachusetts now lacks one company of being united. Company F being left at Adjuntas to guard the town. The men are quartered in the old Spanish barracks and are really better off than the rest of the regiment.

Under the direction of Col. Rice and Lieut. Col. Ames, the 6th Massachusetts is rapidly approaching a state of perfection in discipline. The men are well behaved and since it became generally understood that the new colonel would not put up with any nonsense there has been a perceptible decrease in roistering.

This evening two young men in United States uniforms stole three bugles and a hat from a store. The proprietor attempted to intercept them on their way out and one of threatened to shoot.

Being musicians in the 6th Illinois, they had side arms. Lieut. Helms of the 19th infantry sent the provost to look for them, and late at night the men who showed the 6-shooter threateningly were found and locked up.

In less than half an hour after the theft had been committed the Massachusetts men were blamed for it by a very fresh staff officer. As a matter of fact, the men of the Sixth have behaved very properly. Some of them admit stealing chickens while on the march, but when hunger is gnawing and rations are five miles distant on a slow moving wagon bull wagon, its a pretty mean cuss that will try to blacken the reputation of a thousand good men for a trifle. The 6th as it stand today is all right. It acted splendidly under fire.

News of the signing of a protocol awakened with double enthusiasm thoughts of home. Men who a week ago were looking eagerly forward to an engagement with Spaniards are now wondering how long the regiment will be kept here after peace has become a fact. Hundreds of the 6th have positions to return to, and now that there is to be no more fighting these men trust that the governor of Massachusetts will do what he can toward hastening an early return.

There was music and singing at the camp last evening. The 6th Illinois is tented in the same cornfield and about 7 o'clock, after the 6th Massachusetts band had finished playing "A First Time in the Old Town," the Illinois musicians struck up "Home, Sweet Home. The selection never sounded more beautiful but it was ill-timed. Eyes welled with moisture, throats contracted, lips quivered. When the band sent the last tender chord out on the night, a mighty cheer emptied the Porto Rican houses for a mile. Both regiments took up the cheering and mingled with, "What's the matter with Chicago?" were forceful interrogations concerning Wakefield and Lowell.

A SORRY SPECTACLE

PRESENTED BY THE SUN LATEST

5 O'CLOCK.

Second Mass. Reg't Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New London, Aug. 27.—The Sound steamer Block Island arrived at her slip in this city at about 9.30 o'clock this morning from Montauk, L. I., bearing nearly 550 members of the Second Mass. regiment United States Volunteers, from Camp Wikoff. When the steamer warped up to her pier, there were gathered about the docks fully six thousand persons, who watched with almost breathless interest the debarkation of the soldiers. The men, as a rule, presented a sorry spectacle. A committee of citizens of New London was on hand and provided the soldiers with hot coffee and a lunch, and those who were able to partake ate ravenously. The trip from Montauk occupied about an hour and a half. The men were aroused at 5 o'clock this morning and the steamer left Long Island shortly before eight o'clock. Some idea of the condition of the men may be had from the statement of one of them that in one company alone, Company H, but 13 men were able to walk from their tents to the boat this morning. Accompanying the troops were 13 line officers, out of 36 who left Massachusetts when the regiment started for the front. The Block Island also brought ten horses and all regimental equipment. Among the first to take the weak soldiers in hand were the members of a Springfield committee from the Volunteer Aid association of that city. The committee was composed of ex-Mayor L. J. Powers, Geo. A. Dennison and T. W. Leete. Another self-constituted committee of Massachusetts men was present from their summer residences and hotels at Watch Hill. This committee included ex-Governor Hale, Edward P. Chapin, Edward S. Brewer, Col. A. H. Goetting, William G. Baker, R. C. Hallo, Miss Stebbins and Miss Brewer. In addition to the members of these two committees, there were present at the docks many relatives of the men of the regiment and touching scenes were witnessed as members of families were reunited. As a rule, the soldiers stood the trip across the sound well. Five men however, were unable to proceed on the train to Massachusetts with their comrades. One man fainted dead away as he was landed and was carried on a stretcher to the Hotel Winthrop. Of the twenty-six men who reached New London last night on the tug Alert, who spent the night at the Crocker House, all were able to leave for their homes this morning. They boarded the train leaving here at 7.40 a. m. and went via Norwich to Worcester, the shortest route.

The regiment proper occupied the time between their landing here and the time of departure by train in devouring the food which the various committees had provided for them and in preparing for their trip homeward by rail. Shortly before 11 o'clock they went aboard a train of 14 cars and at 11.05, laden with baskets containing lunches and delicacies, they were borne off. The train proceeded over the New London Northern railroad and was to go direct to Palmer, Mass., without a stop and thence to Springfield.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Andrew Fay, Esq., took place this morning from the home of his parents, Thomas F. and Catherine Fay on Christian street. At 9 o'clock the cortege started from the residence and proceeded to St. Michael's church, where a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Boland, assisted by Rev. John Gilday, deacon and Rev. Fr. Welch, sub deacon. The choir under the direction of John Warburton, rendered the Schmidt mass very effectively. Prof. P. P. Haggerty of the Immaculate Conception church choir sustained the solos in the Libera. At the offertory David A. Martin sang "Pie Jesu" and at the close of the mass "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" was rendered by Thomas P. Boulger. As the remains were being borne from the church the "De Profundis" was sung by the choir. Interment was at the Catholic cemetery and at the grave the friends and former classmates of the deceased were present and looked for the last time on the countenance of their companion whose fellowship they valued and whose character they esteemed. A large congregation attended the services at the church and the majority saw the body being consigned to its last resting place. The bearers were Dennis A. Murphy, Esq., Daniel J. Murphy, Edward H. Foye, James E. Puffer, Hugh Ross and Dr. T. B Smith. The procession consisted of about twenty carriages.

COMMISSION SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Porto Rican Military commission will sail for Porto Rico in the Seneca, which at present is one of the vessels of the war department but probably will be transferred to the navy. Admiral Schley will hoist his flag on her while the Brooklyn will go into dry dock for repairs.

CAPT. DRUM

BODY OF THE HERO COMING TO BOSTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—The body of Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Santiago on July 1, has been disinterred and will be brought to the United States with the first detachment of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers on board the transport Allegheny which is due at Montauk Point early next week. The body will be brought to Boston for burial. Arrangements are in progress to bury the dead soldier with military honors but the date of the funeral cannot be set until after the arrival of the transport.

MEEHAN—The funeral of Mary Meehan will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1.30 o'clock.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps
C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Tel. 622-2.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES.

$28.00 Range, with mantel shelf, $19.50.
$45.00 Plush Parlor Sets, $28.
$45.00 Brocatel Parlor Set, $28.
1 slightly damaged Parlor Set, $14.50.
Hard Wood Chamber Sets, $12.50.
$7.50 Corduroy Couch, $4.50.
$3.50 Leather Seat Oak Rocker, $1.98.

A large lot of Tapestry, Wool Carpets, Oil Cloth Remnants, 2 to 20 yard lengths, at half the regular price.

You may never get as good a chance to furnish a home as this great DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE offers.

Don't Miss It.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
16 Merrimack Street.

READY WITH New Hats

As usual, we are first in the field with the latest and most approved headgear. While others are lagging and dragging we have on display a window full of the newest, latest and nobbiest head fashions. The swell dressers look to us for the correct thing, and we are proud of our record of never having disappointed their expectation. Whether you are ready to purchase or not, drop in to see some of the new styles.

LET US SHOW YOU
Our Special
$2 Derbys

Best on earth for the price—$3 is the standard price in other stores for the same quality.

Our 75c., 89c. and $1.48 gentlemen's fine Fur Hats are also greater values than offered elsewhere for the money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

FIRE AND SMOKE
Make a Splendid Combination in
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Pure, Sweet, Fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Putnam & Son

IF YOU WANT

A very swell suit, the Fall Goods are here, and there's nothing that can out-style our new wide wale heavy weight blue serges. Coats double breasted and silk faced, without silk facing if you prefer, and also single breasted.

Lots of the new fall suits are ready when you're ready.

New Hats.

The fall showing complete—all of the new shapes, new colors and new trimmings.

FALL DERBYS, fine fur, black and new colors, 94c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

FEDORAS, fine fur, black and brown, with new fancy bands, pearl with black bands, 89c., regular price one dollar and a half.

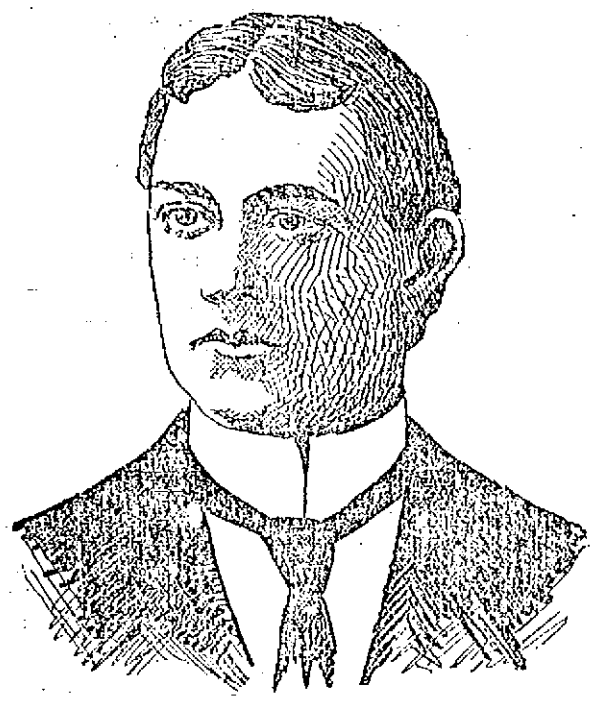
FEDORAS and TOURISTS, in all of the new shapes 89c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

NEW CAPS, as natty as they make them.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA!

5 O'CLOCK



RALPH B. WALKER, who Died in the Hospital at Santiago of Malarial Fever.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The president and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 9 o'clock this morning for Somerset, Penn., where they will spend some days with Mr. Abner McKinley, the president's brother. The only other members of the party were Mr. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president ,and rMs. McKinley's maid.

Secretary Alger arrived in town from Montauk about 8 o'clock this morning and drove at once to the White House, where he had a half hour's conference in regard to the conditions at Camp Wikoff. The only other caller was Mr. Kohlsatt of Chicago who saw the president for a few minutes.

GREAT PEACE JUBILEE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Famous orators of the United States are to be invited to participate in the great peace jubilee to be held in this city in October. Among others the following will come on invitations as speakers: Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, Secretaries Long and Alger, Senators Thurston and Wolcott, Henry Watterson, General Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joe Wheeler, Senator Daniel, Archbishop Ireland, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson ,and Ex-Secretary of State Olney.

The list of invited guests will include President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, members of the cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, governors of all the states and prominent officers of the army and navy.

GOV. WOLCOTT THANKED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 27.—Governor Ramsdells this morning telegraphed to Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, thanking him for his kindness in sending the New Hampshire convalescent soldiers home yesterday when the lieutenant in charge having with him the railroad tickets got left at Providence.

TRANSPORTS LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The following vessels arrived here this morning from Montauk: Cruisers Harvard and Yale; transports Mortern, La Grande Duchess and Leona, and the yacht Red Cross.

The torpedo boat Winslow arrived here today from Norfolk.

MORE SICK LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The hospital yacht Red Cross which arrived here this morning from Camp Wikoff brought 160 sick and wounded soldiers, among them fifteen typhoid fever patients. They were all taken to the Roosevelt hospital. The yacht will return this evening to Camp Wikoff for 20 more typhoid patients.

POLICE PISTOL PRACTICE.

Two teams of the local police tried conclusions at revolver practice yesterday at the United States Cartridge Shop shooting house. One was captained by Martin Maher and the other by Mat. McCann, the latter winning by a score of 123 to 101. Tom Atkinson of the Central street early night shift was high man.

The teams were made up as follows:

Maher's team—Maher, Palmer, Brosnahan, Jack Leighton and Ryan. McCann's team—McCann, Atkinson, Maloney, Cogger and E. Leighton.

GOING TO PORTO RICO.

Clarence B. Livingston of this city, a student at the University of Vermont Medical School, is to have a little practical experience aboard one of the hospital ships. He has been ordered to report at Boston at 10 o'clock this morning and expects to be soon in Porto Rico. He will return to Lowell in a few weeks at the conclusion of his voyage.

A dog in a fit attracted a large crowd at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets this morning but soon recovered.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

WATCH FUND.

BUT $22 RAISED FOR THE CHARRETTE WATCH.

When George Charrette's name was in everyone's mouth immediately after the sinking of the Merrimack, the city council couldn't act quickly enough in the matter of voting him a watch. But it was discovered that the city council could not legally appropriate money for such a purpose, and it was then suggested that the money be raised by popular subscription, and mayor's secretary Frank Hall was appointed treasurer of the fund.

That was some time ago. Today Secretary Hall states that the total amount of the fund is $22 and for a number of weeks no money has came in.

Now Charrette is about to return home and if the public does not get a very healthy hustle on he will get here before sufficient money has been raised to purchase him the watch. Sec. Hall says that he supposes he could raise money by going around among the business men and others, but he does not intend to do it and he rightly believes that the money should come spontaneously from the public.

There are 36 members of the city government and one dollar each from the 36 would be a great help to the fund.

Sec. Hall requests that those who contemplate contributing to the fund will go up to his office with their money as soon as possible.

LOWELL MEN REFUSED.

The three Lowell men, Kelcher, Butterfield and Maguire, who went to Boston to take the trip on the Olivette, caring for sick soldiers, are back. They were refused by the surgeon on the ground that only experienced men are wanted, although it had been given out the day previous that it was not necessary to have had special training. It looks like a conflict between the surgeons and the other officers.

RALPH B. WALKER

Died in Cuban Hospital of Malarial Fevor.

HE WAS FIRST SERGEANT OF CO. M.

Was Employed at Knowles' Scale Works.

Ralph B. Walker, first sergeant of Company M, died a few days ago in the division hospital at Santiago.

A malignant form of malarial fever was the cause of death.

Ralph Walker was first sergeant of Company M. He became a member nearly a year and a half ago when he was but little more than 18 years old. In four months he was promoted to be one of the corporals and he rose steadily until the stripes of first sergeant were placed on his coat sleeves.

In Cuba he proved a brave soldier and stood the fatiguing work in the trenches until the fever laid its hold upon him and then he reluctantly went to the hospital. Even there his courage did not fail and he kept up hope and sent his friends at home messages of comfort. As late as August 12, a letter came from him at Santiago, but in it was no word of sickness or sign of a downcast heart.

The yong man was a scale maker by trade, working in the employ of the Knowles Scale Works in Fletcher street. He lived at 660 School street with his mother, Mrs. E. A. Walker, a brother Frank, and sister, Miss Edith Walker. Another sister, Mrs. J. R. Smith, also lives in this city.

The family has the deepest sympathy of the entire community in the loss of this gallant young man who left here in the flower of his youth and in perfect health.

A BIG SWINDLE

Firm of James M. Hobby & Son

DETECTED IN SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.

The Affairs of the Concern Now in Court.

Lowell had 38 creditors at the meeting in Boston yesterday of creditors of James M. Hobby & Co., stock brokers. The liabilities reported were $66,836.30 and the assets were $1,086.50 in bank and $217 in hands of sheriff.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm. W. E. Hobby, one of the firm, was not at yesterday's meeting.

Daniel J. Donahoe represents Lowell creditors who have claims for $2100. They include many people in moderate circumstances in Lowell. One, an elderly woman employed in the mills of the Merrimack company says she was assured that seven and eight per cent. per month interest was to be paid on each $100 invested. She received several dividends but payments were stopped in July. She placed her case in the hands of a Lowell lawyer.

This firm had an office in the Swan building and John H. McCabe was their representative. Mr. McCabe was at the meeting yesterday with other creditors. He was employed by the firm last February and was in their employ when payments of dividends were stopped. He became acquainted with them in Stoughton and made an investment with them before he was engaged. Mr. McCabe says one man in Lowell went to Boston and invested $1500 with the firm.

The firm promised to pay 7 per cent. interest per month on every $100 invested.

There were 200 creditors at the meeting, and it has offices in Boston, Lowell, Worcester and Lawrence.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

An attempt to fire Shedd's block at the corner of Central and Appleton streets was discovered early Friday morning by Neil Douglass, foreman for Mr. Shedd. Papers had been carefully piled in a corner of the hall on the top floor and they were blazing briskly when discovered by Mr. Douglass about 1 o'clock.

When Mr. Douglass left the building at about 1 o'clock that morning there were no evidences of any fire or any preparations therefor and the work was probably done between that time and 4 o'clock. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

LIEUT T. Q. ASHBURN'S WORK.

Lieut T. Q. Ashburn of Fort Warren who had charge of the recruiting office of Lowell has been detailed to look after the interests of soldiers landed from the Olivette and now undergoing treatment at the various hospitals.

He will make out muster rolls, draw necessary clothing and make out furloughs for the men who are able to visit their homes.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The coolness now existing between the mayor and the heads and buildings department is fast developing some very interesting "knocking" about the hall, which is both interesting and entertaining to the outsiders who are let in on it.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Malachi O'Loughlan Falls Four Stories.

BODY FOUND LIFELESS BY OFFICER MAGUIRE.

Supposed to Have Fallen From a Window.

Officer Maguire in his rounds last night stumbled on the body of a man cold in death, in the rear of Corbett's block on Gorham street and in a short time the victim was identified as Malachi O'Loughlan, an old resident.

The old man, about 61 years of age, was well known and respected throughout the city. He fell from the fourth story window of Corbett's block into an alley off Winter street. It was early this morning that the accident happened and the family knew nothing of it until Police Officer Maguire who had discovered the body, acquainted them with the fact.

A telephone call was sent to the police station and Lieut. Brosnan and Officer Maguire made an examination of the injuries of the man and as to whether there had been foul play.

It is supposed that Mr. O'Loughlan had gotten up out of bed, probably to smoke, as was his habit, and while leaning on the window lost his balance and fell to the ground. Directly under the window is the ell of the lower tenement and in his fall he struck the edge of the projection which caused several cuts about the body. Deceased is survived by a widow and eight children. The remains were brought to Undertaker McDermott's warerooms.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS-

HELD A LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR BENNETT TODAY.

There is evidently something important on between Mayor Bennett and the police commissioners for the latter yesterday received invitations from the mayor to meet him at city hall at 10 o'clock today for the purpose of holding a conference regarding matters of interest to the city.

As a result, the three commissioners arrived at the hall shortly after 10 o'clock coming together as if they had had a conference of their own before visiting the hall.

They went into executive session immediately and were in session until 11.45. They gave out no information as to what transpired.

It is supposed to be in regard to Sunday hotel business.

POLICE COURT.

It took just thirty minutes to dispose of the cases before the court this morning.

Charles H. Leavit and John J. McCarthy were sentenced to six months and four months to the workhouse.

Michael Conley was fined $3 for drunkenness and $6 for disturbing the peace.

Several continued cases were again put back.

BODY DISINTERRED.

Undertaker Molloy went to Ayer this morning in company with Mr. Daniel Reagan to disinter the remains of John Reagan, the Lowell man who was run over and killed on July 18. The body will be brought to Lowell for burial.

Mr. Otis Sawyer and family have returned home after a few days' visit with Merrimac relatives.

Miss May Love of Oak street is spending her vacation in the vicinty of Lake Champlain N. Y.

YOUNG FELLOWS WON.

The Young Fellows and Pastimes bowled at Lakeview last night and the former rounded out a total of 2253 to 2170 for their opponents. The score:

YOUNG FELLOWS.

Farrell	116	192	155	463
Brainard	171	171	109	451
Keller	180	133	145	458
O. Donahoe	141	139	146	426
D. Donahoe	135	132	167	434
Totals	743	767	719	2229

PASTIMES.

Mellen	121	170	192	483
McCormick	173	146	107	426
Howes	176	124	148	448
Perham	156	120	139	415
Campbell	120	123	117	360
Totals	746	721	703	2170

BASE BALL GAME.

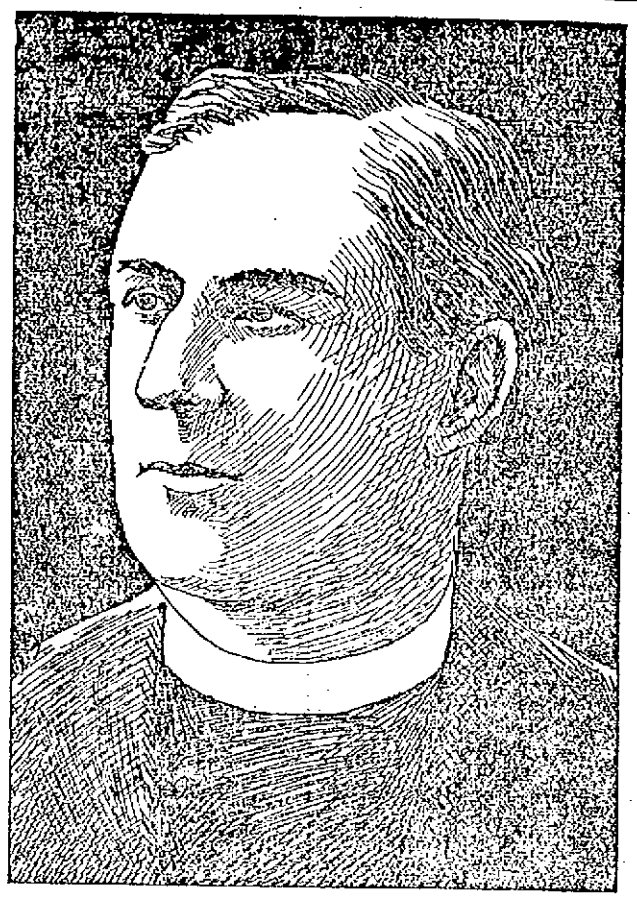
The Klondikes of Pawtucketville met and defeated the Dodges at Pawtucketville yesterday afternoon by a score of 18 to 7. The features were furnished by Brown, Allard, Sullivan and McManimon, who batted heavily. Thomas "Pawtucket's Dewey," was very much in the game, also. The Klondikers would like to get the Deacons or Atlantics on for next Saturday. Adrss C. F. Cronin, 51 Fourth avenue.

Mrs. William Dalie and daughter Beatrice of Lowell were recent visitors at the residence of Mr. Robert Elliot, finishing overseer at Sutton's mills, North Andover.

A dog in a fit attracted a large crowd at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton street this morning but soon recovered.

Fletcher, the renowned palmist, whose interesting articles on palmistry have appeared in The Sun of late can be consulted at 49 Powell street.

Miss Rose and Master Joe Campbell of Roxbury, Mass., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Celia Brennan of Sixth street.



REV. THOMAS MAGENNIS, P. R., of Jamaica Plain, formerly of Lowell, Who Has Been Appointed Domestic Prelate to Pope Leo XIII.

HONORED BY POPE

Rev. Fr. Magennis Appointed Domestic Prelate

IN THE HOUSHHOLD OF POPE LEO.

The Priest Was Born in Lowell.

Confirmation of the report of the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Magennis pastor of St. Thomas's church, Jamaica Plain, to the high post of domestic prelate in the Pope's household, has been received through the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, who has the pontifical brief in Latin duly signed and bearing the seal of Leo XIII himself and also extending to him his expression of esteem for his parish work.

When Father Magennis was abroad in 1896 and visiting Rome, he was made domestic chamberlain in the Pope's household and considered a member of it. This was a special honor and dignity not usually given to priests and is considered a great distinction. In point of precedence, however, that post was much below the present appointment, which is the highest given by the Pope and the honor has fallen to the popular Jamaica Plain pastor.

This title has been conferred for literary attainments and for earnest religious work.

Father Magennis was born in Lowell March 7, 1843. His early days were spent in Worcester where, when quite young, he removed with his parents. He attended the public schools there and received his college training at Holy Cross College and at the college at Montreal. He entered the seminary at Montreal and was ordained priest Dec. 22, 1866.

He received his first appointment to St Joseph's church in Roxbury and was appointed pastor of St. Thomas's the one also who built it and said first church, Jamaica Plain in 1868. He was mass there in 1869. He also built the church of St. Thomas, Roxbury, and started the present parish church in Roslindale, called the Sacred Heart, where his name is held in great esteem.

In 1873, Father Magennis was the first to bring the sisters of St. Joseph to the archdiocese of Boston, and he also started the parochial school, which is dedicated to Pope Leo XIII.

Besides these other offices he is examiner of the clergy in the archdiocese of Boston; he is permanent rector.

His promotion by the Pope has caused great satisfaction throughout the Boston diocese.

Franz Gilbert of the Merrimack company and his daughter have returned from a trip to New Portland, Me.

Mrs. Thomas Ward and Miss Mary Ward of Fletcher street have returned from Scituate.

Big cut in musical instruments and all popular music of the day at Steinert's, 130 Merrimack street.

Summer Health.

Every one is liable to Summer Complaint. Everybody wants insurance against it. All can have it. There is one absolutely certain way. Keep on hand

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

It is proof against diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all intestinal troubles. 40 years back of it.

At your druggists. 25c., 50c.

No cure, no pay.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Proprs.,

LOWELL, MASS.

WILL VOLUNTEER

Ambulance Corps Gives Its Services in Present Crisis

WILLINGLY ANSWERS THE APPEAL OF STANDISH

Will Aid in Unloading the Ships.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting of the Ambulance Corps last night which was attended by past as well as present members of the corps.

The object of the meeting was to get ready a corps of men willing to go to Boston on short notice and assist in the work of unloading the ships that will come with sick soldiers.

The next ship to come will be the Bay State ,which is expected Sunday or Monday, with 101 sick soldiers on board, all Massachusetts men from the Ninth or other regiments. She is a ship in the service of the Volunteer Aid association as every one knows, and it may be that there will be no call for the state forces of the Ambulance corps, but it is deemed well to be in readiness if the call should come. There will be several more ships to come; the scheme will be kept up for a time, until the portion of the corps that is at present away on active service is ready to go to a new job.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting last night and made a very interesting speech to the assembly. His remarks were the more welcome because they were congratulatory as well as urging the men to new effort. He said that he had at present in Boston only one man available for service and there was a prospect that there would be need of more men at an hour's notice.

He said he was short handed because he sent ten men South with the Olivette, and therefore he stated that he is obliged to rely on Lowell to help him out.

He said that he could command the services of the present members but many are new hands, and so he was anxious to get some of the ex-members to volunteer.

When he had concluded speaking 25 men signed the roll.

Capt. Standish read the following letter from the adjutant general, and it caused the members a good deal of gratification:

Capt. Myles Standish, Ambulance Corps M.V.M.:

Captain—I am directed by His Excellency, the governor, to express to you his high appreciation and commendation for the work performed by the men of your command on the occasion of the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital ship Olivette on Tuesday, Aug. 23. At the very short notice given, the men responded promptly and were complimented by the army officer of the ship for the magnificent work performed. The commander-in-chief was very much pleased and desires to express to you and your men his appreciation of the good work done.

Very respectfully,

—Samuel Dalton, Adjutant-General.

The corps are handicapped by the lack of litters to carry the men, but it is hoped that more will be secured before the Bay State arrives. Three men were mustered in, Privates Hyde, Nichols and Fuller.

There will be a short drill for the older members at the armory Sunday afternoon to put them in practice, provided the call does not come before that time.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Will commence Monday morning, Aug. 29, to sell about one thousand yards of black dress goods remnants. These goods will run from one to ten-yard lengths. Every piece is a bargain. Come early in the week if you want to get a dress or skirt at about one-half regular price. They include cords and odd lots of high class goods such as "Priestleys," "Gold Medal," etc., in both plain and figured.

J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.

J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford

CO. M. FOR HOME

Left Santiago Last Night on Panther.

WILL BE FIVE DAYS ON THE VOYAGE.

Two Deaths in the Ninth—Lowell Men Sick.

Company M of the Ninth left Santiago last night on the Panther as stated in the following despatch:

Santiago, Aug. 26.—Just before the time to start, it was found that the Florida was unseaworthy, so Major Donovan and Companies I and M of the Ninth Massachusetts went on board the Panther and sailed at 7 o'clock tonight. They should reach Montauk in five days.

Companies K and L then went aboard the Roumanian which may not sail before Sunday.

The remaining sick of the Second Massachusetts will embark tomorrow also on the Roumanian.

All the sick on the island who are able to move will be sent north within the week.

BAY STATE SAILS

The Bay State sailed early yesterday with 109 sick. Those of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment are: Company A, Macauley, Chaney, Bishop, O'Donovan, Curtis, Hammond; Company B,

RALPH E. BLACK, Reported Among the Sick Members of Co. M.

Captain Murray Milledge, Fanning; Company C, King, Kelley; Company D; Captain Sawyer, Hayes, Haley, Murray, McGuire Donahue; Company E, Scrivener, Loflers, Healy, Pratt, Tobin, McNunin, Harmon, J. Kelley, W. Kelly, Shields; Company F, Powers, Wuest Lawless, Boyle, Fortune; Company G, Sweeney, J. Murphy, W. Murphy, Fogarty Lavin; Company H, Captain Hayes, Lieutenant Flanagan, McGinn, Connelly, Tirrell; Company I, Garrity, Coakley, Bowler, Whelton, Smith, A. Mahoney, Fenton; Company K, Donnellon, Stevenson, Mehan; Company L, Creney, Keneely; Company M, Lane, Early, Pitcher Leighton, Black, J. O. Lain. Brady of Company C, Ninth, died on board Wednesday night and the body is left here. The Bay State expects to make the trip in five days. Ralph B. Walker, Company M, Ninth, died in the division hospital, from pernicious malarial fever. The Florida will not sail before Friday.

LARGEST ON RECORD

SALE OF 75,000 PIECES OF DRESS GOODS—PRODUCT OF ARLINGTON MILLS.

The largest single sale of dress goods ever made in this country was consummated Thursday by the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, commission merchants of New York. The sale comprised 75,000 pieces of all kinds of dress goods and was the product of the Arlington mills of Lawrence.

The prices secured were very satisfactory the aggregate value being something more than $1,250,000.

The sale was very largely attended and the bidders numbered about 400, and included buyers from Maine to California.

TEWKSBURY GRANGE.

The Tewksbury Grange gave another entertainment in the church vestry last evening.

H. J. Tolles of Dunstable, president of the Middlesex North, talked up the matter of making an exhibit at the coming fair. The grange voted to get up an exhibit and the following committee was appointed to take full charge: J. M. Trull, H. W. Foster, M. A. Parten, Misses Bertha Lee and Lizzie Rogers.

A good literary and musical program was given after the business of the session, with Mrs. W. H. Pepin of this city as soloist. Miss Lillian Dodge, reader, and Mr. Joseph F. Flemings, phonographic selections. Mrs. Pepin delighted her audience as usual and Miss Dodge had them fairly convulsed with laughter over her inimitable comic selections. She also gave a patriotic selection that was well liked.

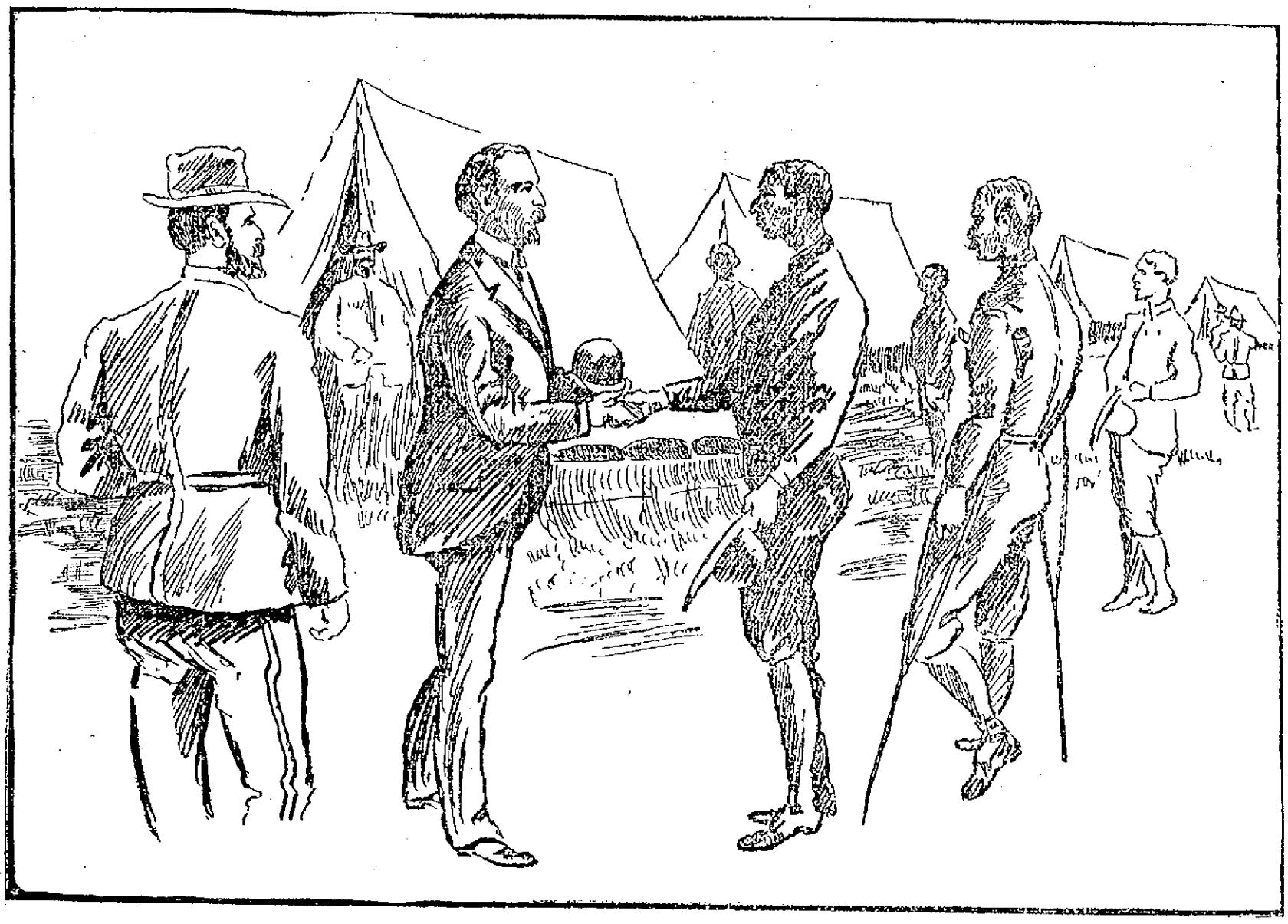
TOES CRUSHED.

CHELSEA MAN INJURED WHILE BOARDING A FREIGHT.

William Turner of Melrose lost two toes in an accident near the Bleachery shortly after midnight.

He attempted to jump a freight but one of his feet caught in a switch and he was thrown off the moving train just as he was about to board it. Four of his toes were crushed quite badly and the little one and a portion of two others were amputated. From the appearance of his shoe it seems that the wheels of the cars passed over his feet but Turner says that the injury was caused by the switch. He was removed to St. John's hospital in the ambulance.

He is 21 years of age and unmarried. He works in Chelsea.



SECRETARY OF WAR RUSSELL T. ALGER,

Visiting the Soldiers in Camp at Montauk Point, on a Tour of Investigation of the Charges Against Himself.

ENGINEER MEEHAN'S LETTER

Says Regulars Praised Massachusetts Troops.

The Second and Ninth Were Both in Battle—American Troops in Terrible Condition—Words of Praise for Sisters of Charity—"Len" Collins Writes of His Experiences.

Third assistant engineer J. H. B. Meehan has furnished The Sun with another letter that is as interesting as his previous contributions. It is as follows:

U. S. S. Yale, at sea Aug. 12, 1898.

Editor Lowell Sun:

Dear Sir—Yesterday we took aboard the Eighth Illinois regiment (all colored) and forty-two men from different regiments to make up an ambulance corps. It was one of the greatest sights that New York down-town people saw for many a day. The people were so enthusiastic and so overcome with patriotism that traffic on West street along the American Line pier was almost blocked. There were open saloons, restaurants, dry goods stores free to all soldiers and sailors. The band played all the patriotic tunes and brought the people's enthusiasm up to a high pitch. House tops and all piers, all ferry boats and tug boats were crowded with people to have a good look at the embarking soldiers. We also had a band of the good Sisters of Charity who volunteered to go to Santiago and take charge of all the hospitals there. We also had five surgeons from Michigan and a delegation of Boston people going down after the remains of several soldiers of the Ninth Mass. It was quite a scene as we pulled out from Pier 14, North River, into the stream. A person would think New York down town was nothing but bells and whistles so great was the sound and roar. Meanwhile, all the soldiers were feeling a little patriotic and were going mad with excitement. Passing down the channel they seemed to quiet down and when we were well out to sea, all was well and the poor soldiers began to feel the effects of the day as the boat rolled and tossed. The troops are going to Santiago as soldiers of occupation and to garrson the city. They have full and plenty of food, clothing and medicines.

At Morro Castle, Santiago, Aug. 16.

We arrived here today, having stopped at Cuantanamo Bay on our way here and we learned of the treaty of peace being signed and war declared over. It was good news to the soldiers and the colored band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." While at Guantanamo Bay I missed the 800 marines that were camped there, also the big Cuban camp. There were four cruisers, three small gunboats, five transports and a few schoolers there. We then proceeded to Santiago where we came to a standstill under Morro Castle, awaiting the arrival of the tenders to take our soldiers and supplies up to Santiago. We unloaded our troops all today and by tomorrow all our luggage and stores will be ashore. I expect to go through Morro Castle tomorrow with the liberty party. We will not be allowed to go up to the city of Santiago on account of the fever. Two Spanish transports just came up and went in the harbor bound for Santiago to carry back the Spanish troops. The sight of them made us believe the war was over as we thought at first it was only a rumor for rumors are always on the go aboard a navy boat.

Aug. 17.

At noon today I went ashore and visited Morro Castle and the remains of the old lighthouse and several Cuban houses. I also went aboard the wreck of the Reina Mercedes which lies up on the beach at the foot of Morro Castle. We were well supplied with hammers and chisels and wrenches to take off everything in sight that was movable for souvenirs. When we boarded her, we found almost all her compartments closed. We managed to cut a way through in several parts of the ship. In the engine room it was impossible to go down, as she was well flooded and several dead bodies were floating on top of her cylinders, which goes to show that a good part of her engine room men must have perished and all her fire room crowd, as it was impossible to enter her fire room, all her hatches having been battered down. We then proceeded to the captain's quarters which we tore out and carried it with us to our own boat and sent it to our ship. We then proceeded to the fort, where we had a soldier show us through. We also loaded up again with souvenirs. The fort was well shelled, but a good many of our shells never went off and are piled up there now, waiting to be inspected, to find out the reason. One-tenth of all that were fired never exploded and the Spaniards had nothing to brag of, only a few old guns. Those who died around Morro were simply covered with a small pile of dirt and when it rained it washed the sand that covered the dead bodies down the slope and left the corpses exposed. They were eaten up in a few days by the buzzards.

The houses back of Morro Castle are well riddled with shot and shell and the old lighthouse has all the back taken out of it. I visited the old lighthouse keeper's house. He is a Spaniard. He said "Americano, good man, nice flag; but Spanish afig for me forever. I took about 20 pounds of lead and shell out of his house. I also met a lot of Cubans who seemed to be worthless to themselves or to any one else. The commissary quartermaster offered about all that would work $1.00 a day helping to unload the ships, but they refused it. All they want is to eat, sleep and drink, which they can do by stealing and looting the town. The women, are, as a majority, a very poor specimen of human nature. They have neither shame nor feelings, and as a fact, the American soldiers prefer the Spanish prisoner to the Cuban. The Spanish prisoners or soldiers think they are the most unfortunate beings on earth to be whipped by a handful of American soldiers in such short time; but when you try to tell them about the other Spanish soldiers at Porto Rico and the Ladrones and Philippine Islands they won't believe it. They think the war was only in Cuba. They are allowed the privilege of the town during the day. They are permitted to carry no weapons, but are very friendly to our American soldiers. For every sick American soldier, there are ten Spanish soldiers and when the Spaniards board their transports to be carried back to Spain, they have to be hoisted almost aboard and I am sure that half of them will find a watery grave before they reach Spain. A big two-stacker Spaniards came out today with the men crowded like matches in a box and yelling and cheering as they passed us by, but they never dipped their colors to us, so we hissed them till the boat was out of sounding distance, carrying her dying load to their homes beyond the sea. No more at present.

Starting home to New York, Aug. 19.

Yesterday all day we were taking aboard the Twentieth and Third U. S. regulars to be taken back to Montauk Point, Long Island. It was a sight which no man would like to see who had a heart. The remains of what left of two full regiments hardly able to walk or even crawl, were about 200 almost helpless and the rest could only move and slowly at that. Their faces told of all the hardships and sickness which they had endured. They were all once big brawny men, as their features showed and now nothing but physical wrecks. They told stories of hardships that would make the hair stand straight on the head of a good many and of the different battles that they had. But when they spoke of the bravery of the Second Massachusetts regiment and the compliments it got, Massachusetts men might well be proud. Also they gave the Ninth Massachusetts regiment good credit for all the aid they gave, but they condemned the Seventy-first New York regiment for their cowardice in refusing to chargge at El Caney. They also say that the Seventy-first may be court martialled yet for refusing. The Thirteenth regulars had to pass over the lines of the Seventy-first in order to make the charge and they found the Seventy-first on the ground covered up and lying in the bushes. They also spoke in poor terms of the commissary and how they sold the provisions of the American soldiers to the Cubans and left their own men to starve. They also spoke of the way that the Cubans treated our men. They would steal everything that they could lay their hands on and would never go out and do scout duty or picket duty and in making a charge they would hold up the rear and when the battle was over they would come up to the American soldiers and make all kinds of gestures saying: "Americano much a bonno, much a bonno," and then start their old trick of stealing all they could get, but the soldiers soon found them out and then they had no use for them.

At noon today we started back to the good old land where all men breathe free and refreshing air if nothing more. We started our course in the direction of our last naval battle ground, looking over the wrecks of the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa, which are now being taken from the beach where they were run up. They are almost upright now and a person looking at them would think they were all right. Then we shifted our course back again coming home by the way of Cape Macy, bound to Montauk Point, Long Island. The U. S. cruiser Harvard arrived at Morro Castle entrance at noon today. We have on board two Y.M.C.A. delegates who bought all the Spanish flags they could in New York also Spanish buttons and took them to Santiago to sell them to the American troops as souvenirs of the Spanish-American war. The flags cost them about one cent each and they sold them for 25 cents each. The buttons cost them about 20 cents a dozen and they sold them eight for a dollar. Many a time they were hissed for carrying the emblem we were fighting against. As a matter of fact, they went out with the intention of doing the poor soldier for all he was worh. No soldier seems to know of anything good they have done. All the troops carry relics picked up at the different battles such as machetes, knives, etc. Most all the sharpshooters or 2-3 of them are French, Germans and Austrians, as a tag on their coats showed where they were to be buried.

We have on board twenty Sisters of Charity, who have full charge of the army hospitals. They are doing all they can for the sick and if we didn't have them this trip we would have left a good many soldiers on the way in a little canvas bag. But as luck was with us, only two died and they will be sent ashore today. We are now in quarantine for ten days, so I understand, but if they don't let us out before that, they might have to start a coffin factory and bury almost all hands as the ship would be still worse than it is now. When we leave here we go to Newport News and have our guns taken off and be painted red, white and blue, the army transport color. Then we go back to Porto Rico to see some of the tropical stricken soldiers in misery.

Too much credit and honor cannot be given to the noble Sisters of Charity who toil night and day in that feverish hospital. One sister has proven to be better than twenty men of an ambulance corps who don't understand what they are doing. They can also get goods and fresh provisions for their sick. They are never refused their demands and it is only through their hard work that we have saved so many lives out of those helpless soldiers. It surprised a good many at the luck we have had on this trip of ours. The heat was something awful the day we loaded the soldiers and kept so till a day and a half before reaching Montauk Point. Then it grew cold as we would call it after coming out of such a warm and suffocating place. The soldiers felt the cold night air, as they left their blankets or threw them away before coming aboard the ship, thinking they had no further use for them. Most all their clothes were burned up before leaving.

No more at present.

Yours,

J. H. B. Meehan.

Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. S. Cruiser Yale.

"LEN" COLLINS' STORY.

"Len" Collins of the Ninth Mass., writes as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 12.

Friend Jack, You probably are well aware ere this that I am with my regiment here in Santiago. We arrived here on July 1, the day of the big battle. Upon our arrival early on the morning of the 1st, we started to disembark, which took all day.

Upon going ashore we started to take in the sights of the small town of Siboney, which were interesting to us all. At about nine o'clock the assembly was sounded and we at once made preparations for an all night march. We were soon off on one of the worst marches ever taken by an army. You having never been over Cuban mud, cannot appreciate what it is by anything I can write. It was simply awful—knee deep and it stuck to our shoes and leggins until one's feet seemed to weigh a ton or perhaps we will say a short ton. We done a double quick for hours and what made it worse, the roads were not wide enough for teams to pass and there were teams going one way with provisions and the other way with the wounded carrying them to the hospital. There were hundreds of four and six mule teams and in many places we were obliged to climb all kinds of banks to get around them. When we came to any small streams or creeks we were obliged to wade right through them. Oh! it was very pleasant. You can imagine how much so.

We arrived on the battlefield early the next morning just about the time the fun had gotten under good headway. My first view of the battlefield and the events that took place immediately after I will always remember. The first event made me hug the ground as close as ever I did or ever expect to. A shell came screeching over our heads and bursting, it wounded two that I know of, a part of it going through a fellow's hand who was standing within three feet of me, and striking another fellow in the shoulder. A part of the shell struck at my feet. I picked it up and I am sorry now that I threw it away.

We were protected on entering the fight by a hill, all Spanish shot and shell going high, but nevertheless making a rather ticklish noise. We were held there as reserve for those on the firing line and did not fire a shot all day. We were all dead tired and after taking off my clothes and wringing the water out of them I put them on and lay down for a sleep only to be awakened by a terrific fire of infantry.

The Spanish made a desperate charge at quarter past ten. The whole American line opened and poured shot in a steady stream for just one hour, when the Spanish retreated.

As far as I can learn, the loss on our side was one killed and about ten wounded while the Spanish loss was from five to eight hundred killed and nobody knows the number of wounded. We gave them from twelve o'clock until four to bury their dead.

From then (the 3d) until the surrender there were a few skirmishes. The batteries shelled the city for an hour or two.

At the surrender there were about twenty-four thousand Spaniards lay down their arms. As many and I think more troops surrendered than there were American troops. Since surrender Santiago is a different city. Business is going on as usual but with our money as a circulating medium. Gangs are cleaning the streets. The people are getting stuff to eat. In fact, it has taken on new life. We are all more or less disgusted with the Cuban people. Personally I have no earthly use for them. They are born thieves as well as being a dirty, indolent race.

If the United States wants any more volunteers when this trouble is settled, I will be with the boys (as far as the depot to see them off.)

Cuba is a very rich or fertile country. Anything grows and thrives at any season of the year, but this is the rainy season. It is a disagreeable place to live in especially so when we are obliged to live in dog tents as we do. It rains every day generally between one and four in the afternoon. The thunder storms are awful; you see nothing like them in the states. At any time with a cloudless sky, one is liable to hear peals of thunder. Sometimes one long loud roar and all is over.

I have had the fever. In fact, ninety per cent. of the regiment has. It's not the yellow fever but something milder. It's H—— though while it lasts.

I would not attempt to tell the number in the hospitals at the present time but it's quite large. We have only lost nine men including Majors Grady and O'Connor and our hospital steward. We have been very fortunate. Our next door neighbors the Thirty-fourth Michigan have lost many more men by disease than we have, one company having more men die than our entire regiment. At one time they were obliged to go outside and pay three dollars for digging graves. Not enough men in the entire regiment were able to dig two or three graves at a time. We have a nice little cemetery of our own and unless they take us from the island very soon, we may have one of large dimensions. I have seen three funerals this afternoon. Just roll the unfortunate in his blanket, bury, him; "taps" and all is over. You would have laughed to see me taking a prisoner to where the court-martial was sitting. The charges were drunkenness and highway robbery. The court-martial or the men comprising it were in full uniform. I marched into their presence with my prisoner and gun. I guess if I had not had my gun, I would have gone into the dock instead of the prisoner. I had on a dirty pair of brown duck trousers, a blue shirt very much faded, no coat, a campaign hat with a large flashy hat band, which I got from a summer girl's sailor hat. That outfit with whiskers, which I have been cultivating since last June—fancy the picture I made sitting there all day. I'd be satisfied if I had a decent place to sleep. Even the ground gets hard after a while.

The climate makes one dopey without any ambition to do anything but lay under a shade tree. It's very weakening to walk. A mile is about all anyone can do and many can not even do that. We cook our meals in the cool of the morning and evening. Two meals a day is all one requires.

The Second Massachusetts went aboard transports and we are all anxious to follow them, but up to this time we have not received any orders.

They will be obliged to send us to some healthy place to recuperate. I don't think the government would send any man home in the condition the men are in at the present time.

I expect to be aboard transports inside of ten days. This is the earnest wish of everybody. I would be pleased to hear from you at any time. Just address Company D, Mass. Vols., Santiago, Cuba, and I will receive it, even if I do leave this island. If you find time, I would like an early letter with all the news. Give my regards to all the boys and any of them wants to know if I done my Spaniard, you can tell them I think a side hill stopped my bullets (about a dozen.) Anyway, there was a large hill in front of me as well as some Spaniards. If I hit a Spaniard, it was his bad luck and not my good marksmanship. I was engaged in more important business than taking deliberate aim. It was to keep my head below the top of the trenches out of the way of Spanish bullets. I did not take very kindly to the music they were making. I prefer to hear myself sing and as you know what that is, you can imagine how I appreciated the music the Spaniards were making.

I am long-winded today, I think. I will put a damper on and stop. With regards and best wishes,

Your old room mate,

Collins.

TUXEDO
Washing Powder
comes in the only
Full
pound packages
(16 ozs. not 12)
on the market
for 5 Cts.

Psychic Palmist. FLETCHER, World Renowned.
ONE WEEK ONLY. "Fletcher saved me serious mistake."—Florence Marryott.
Business, Health, Domestic and Personal Affairs advised upon. Endorsed by the press everywhere. 49 Powell St.

LABOR DAY.

CITY COUNCIL COMITTEE MAKES ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee on Labor Day, Councilman McCluskey chairman, held a meeting in City Hall last night.

None of the labor men were present until 9 o'clock when Alexander Hay and the chief marshal of the parade appeared. They had only just learned that a meeting was being held.

The committee had voted to decorate city hall for the parade and to have a band concert on the South common in the evening.

SEVERELY INJURED.

George Martindale of Chelmsford, a valued employe of George M. Wright, blacksmith, met with a severe accident Friday afternoon. He was riding a horse which had just been shod at the shop when a gust of wind blew off his cap, and as he threw up his hand to catch it, the animal suddenly shied, throwing young Martindale heavily to the ground. He struck upon his left shoulder, breaking the arm very close to the socket. Dr. Scoboria was at once summoned and with Dr. Chamberlin's assistance the necessary surgical treatment was applied. It will be several weeks before the use of the arm will be restored.

Miniox makes the old feel young.

Clearing the Decks for New Goods

Cost disregarded in making the prices for the final stroke of our Great Summer Clearance Sale. Fine high grade goods marked to less than inferior grades cost to make.

High grade Colored Shirts, the nobbiest patterns of the season, regular price $1.25,

Riddance Price 38c.

Small lots of 50c. Soft Cheviot Shirts, mostly large size,

Riddance Price 25c.

Ends of lots of Boys' Shirt Waists, regular 30c. grade,

Riddance Price 12 1-2c.

Men's Straw Hats for a song, 25c. grade at the

Riddance Price of 5c.

BOYS' BROWNIE OVERALLS, made from best quality blue denim, all double stitched, 3 pockets, bib and shoulder straps, all sizes, regular price for this grade 50c. a pair,

Our Price 25c.

Boys' Solid Knee Pants, in black and dark mixed Cheviots,

Riddance Price 19c.

Boys' Sailor Suits,

Riddance Price 73c.

Our new Fall Stock is beginning to come in, though the wearing time for summer goods is but half over. This compels us to make bigger price sacrifices than ever, to clear up our counters quickly.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.

72-80 MERRIMACK STREET.

FORM THE HABIT

Of walking on the east side of Central street, glance in at the "SUNLIGHT" Shoe windows, see the shoes, see the styles, see the goods, see the bargains, see the prices, you will be convinced that we are leaders in Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Footwear. HOW can we do it? Simply we have but one PRICE to all. When you buy of us, we will stand by you as the manufacturers will stand by us.

Our Repairing Department is fully equipped to do all kinds of repairing.

W. S. GRADY,

100 Central Street,

MOSES LEBLANC, Shoemaker, Formerly of Swan's.

Under New Management.

GEORGE WATSON,

The well known Market street baker, has bought out the Bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from this establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

LEGAULT & CO.

Keep the Latest Styles in

Summer Jewelry

Belts, Pocket Books, Waist Sets, Combs, Chatelaines, etc.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

NOTICE.

All persons wishing to have privileges to do business at the big gala day of the Foresters at the Fair Grounds will have to call at the Broadway Provision Market.

J. J. KELLEY,
General Manager.

SOMETHING FOR BABY.

If you need a Child's Cradle, look us over, for we have a fine hard wood cradle for

$1 00

And a beauty.

Another style with woven wire spring for

$1.50.

A Swing Cradle with woven wire spring for

$2.00.

Folding Cribs with woven wire spring for

$3.50.

A White Iron Crib, brass trimmings, and National Spring, for

$5.50.

Is there not something in this list that you need more than we do? If so, permit us to suggest that we can spare them. Why not "Investigate?" It will pay you.

Window Screens and Screen Doors cheap. Refrigerators down below par.

GAYNOR & CO.

35 Prescott Street.

STERNBERG BLAMED

Soldiers Dying From Heartless Officialism.

Scarcity of Nurses in Florida—Camp Surgeon Refused Red Cross Society's Offer—Sec. Alger Draws Conclusions Which Exonerate Himself.

New York, Aug. 27.—The following letter from Surgeon General Sternberg was received by Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the executive committee of the American national Red Cross society:

Sir—Your letter of Aug. 22, enclosing a letter from Rev. Alexander Kent, has been referred to me. I shall refer it to the chief surgeon at Jacksonville for report, and a copy of this report will be sent to you when received.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Kent's letter, to which you call special attention, is as follows: "Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids—13 in the last 24 hours in the second division alone. Most of these in my judgment are due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place most of them are not skilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the surgeon general, and one therefore which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense, but has met uniformly with the reply, 'We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now.' Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the surgeon-in-chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 150 nurses; but the opposition to female nurses continues and, as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found, our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent skillful nursing."

DR. ANITA N. M'GEE.

Mr. Kent is laboring under a misapprehension with reference to my views. I have never objected to sending trained female nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated. We have now in the service more than 500 trained female nurses. The health of the command at Jacksonville has been reported to me as excellent until very recently, when, as I understand, a considerable number of typhoid fever cases have developed. On Aug. 20 the chief surgeon applied to me for 50 trained female nurses. Immediately upon receipt of this application I requested the committee through which I obtained female nurses, and of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is chairman, to send as soon as possible 50 trained female nurses to Jacksonville to report to the chief surgeon at that point.

We have already many Red Cross nurses in service at our various hospitals and camps. These have been obtained through the co-operation of a committee of ladies in this city, of which Dr. McGee is chairman, and the Red Cross society for the maintenance of trained nurses auxiliary to the American national Red Cross relief committee. The arrangements made have been entirely satisfactory to me, as they insure a supply of properly trained nurses of good character, and all applications from Jacksonville or elsewhere for assistance of this kind have received prompt attention.

CHARGES GROUNDLESS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Secretary Alger talked of the army last night. "I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I had expected," he said. "I cannot see that there is any justification in the talk that either the ill or the well soldiers are not properly treated. I think there are sufficient accommodations for all soldiers who will go to Camp Wikoff, especially now that so many there have been given furloughs. Thursday I received offers from New York and Brooklyn hospitals to take at least 300 of the sick from the camp."

Secretary Alger was asked: "How do you account for the confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?"

To this General Alger replied: "Did you ever go into camp with 100 or even 50 men? If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be then with thousands? To a person who knows but little about soldiering there may appear to be much confusion and privation, but it is only what is to be expected in roughing it. On many occasions I myself have been in camp and have encountered these things. I found many soldiers lying with nothing but a blanket between them and the ground. Still there were thousands of bags in camp. I asked the men why they did not fill the bags with straw, of which there was a large quantity in camp, and so make beds for themselves. They said they had not thought of such a thing."

"Then," the secretary was asked again, "you cannot see that there is justification in the complaints which have been made?"

"None," he replied. "If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies, the blame would be on those whose duty it was to order these things. The first day I went through the detention hospital and later the general hospital, and I talked with nearly every man who was awake. I said to all of them, 'Boys, is there anything you want?' They all answered: 'Nothing; we are quite comfortable.' A few of the men had no cots, but this was soon remedied. There are some few sick men, but there is no yellow fever. There is some typhoid. I saw some men there as yellow as any paint you ever saw, and nothing remained of them but skin and bones."

Talking of the Chickamauga camp, Secretary Alger said affairs were not in perfect condition there, but to the best of his knowledge the only men now there are those who are too ill to be moved. "Camp Wikoff," continued Secretary Alger, "is the most beautiful place I have ever seen; the air is the finest that was ever breathed. It is like being at sea, only you don't get the rocking. President McKinley telegraphed me today that he would come to Camp Wikoff at any time convenient to the camp officers. That will probably be next week."

Concluding, he said: "Of course I do not claim that Camp Wikoff is the Fifth Avenue hotel, or the Waldorf, but the men are as comfortable as they can be made, and as for supplies there will be plenty of everything."

SPEAK OUT.

THE SEARCHLIGHT OF PUBLICITY IS PLEASING LOWELL PEOPLE.

Publicity is what the people want.
Let the public speak on the subject.
There has been too much claim—too little proof.
Claims made by strangers are not proof.
Claims endorsed by strangers are not proof.
There's only one kind of proof for a Lowell citizen.
The experience of people we know.
When friends and neighbors endorse,
Make public statement of their case.
There can be no question about such evidence.
This is the proof we have.
Which backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
No other kidney pills, no other kidney remedy
Can produce such proof.
Here is one of the many cases we have:

Veteran Frank Zeseweitz, of 150 Dummer street, says: "I served during the war in the New York Light Artillery, and ever since I have had attacks of kidney trouble growing worse as the years went by. Weakness and pain in the back, sleepless nights, and urinary trouble set in, and in spite of medicines, I grew worse instead of better. "I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Ellingwood & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets, and had taken but a few when I felt much better. I was freed from the backache and the unnatural discharges from the kidneys ceased. I was not in any way inconvenienced and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit. You may use my name and say without hesitation I recommend them to all who have any kidney disease."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

BASE BALL.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A base on balls, two errors and McCormick's hit scored three runs and gave the home team the third straight victory from the champions. Collins' fielding and a wonderful stop back of second by Lowe were features. Attendance, 2560. Score:

Chicagoes.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, l. f.	4	1	0	5	0	0
Green, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	1
McCormick, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, s. s.	3	0	0	2	6	1
Everett, 1 b.	3	0	1	10	0	0
Lange, c. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Connor, 2 b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Donahue, c.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Thornton, p.	2	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	11	4
Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Yeager, 1 b.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Long, s. s.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Duffy, l. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	0	1	3	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Nichols, p.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	7	24	12	2

Chicagoes.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Bostons.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Chicagoes, 2; Bostons, 8. Two-base hit—Nichols. Double plays—Dahlen, Connor and Everett; Connor, Dahlen and Everett; Long and Collins. Struck out—By Thornton, 1; by Nichols, 3. Base on balls—Off Thornton, 1; off Nichols, 2. Time—1:40. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

The Springfields batted Gannon of the Ottawas for 14 hits and 23 bases in five innings yesterday, piling up 16 runs. Horton relieved him in order to finish the game before dark.

Hart of the Pittsburgs did not give a hit until the seventh inning, but the five lucky hits that followed netted enough runs to win the game for the Brooklyns, 3 to 2.

The Baltimores could not hit Hill of the Cincinnatis, and were beaten as badly as they beat Thursday. Both McJames and Neps were wild. Score: 10 to 0.

Taylor of the St. Louis team was hit hard by the Washingtons, and the players gave him poor support. The senators' heavy slugging won the game.

Cunningham kept the Phillies' hits scattered, while the Louisvilles touched Orth up rather lively, and won, 5 to 3.

The series which was to have been played in Cleveland next week with the Bostons has been transferred to Boston. The outcasts go from home to play the Brooklyn team in Rochester, thence to Boston and from there to Cincinnati.

The Clevelands were unable to bat when men were on bases yesterday, while the New Yorks touched up Wilson smartly, and won, 8 to 1.

The Providences made a winning finish against the Syracuses yesterday after the New York team had apparently won the game at the start. Bunched and timely hitting and daring base-running in the seventh and eighth innings turned the tide of battle. Score: 10 to 6.

GRANTED A LEASE OF LIFE.

Norfolk, Aug. 27.—John Anderson, who was to have been hanged Friday for the murder of Mate Saunders of the Olive Pecker on the high seas in 1897, has been granted another lease of life by Judge Waddill of the United States district court. P. J. Morris and Hugh C. Miller, without the knowledge of Anderson, applied for a writ of habeas corpus with the object of staying the execution. Morris was originally Anderson's attorney, but District Judge Hughes refused to appoint him because he represented some of the accused with Anderson. The contention was that Judge Hughes erred in not allowing Anderson to select his own counsel. Judge Waddill denied the application, but an appeal to the supreme court was granted to be heard Oct. 12.

Anderson was in his cell with his spiritual advisers, ready to march to the gallows, when someone shouted from the window that the judge had granted a stay. Anderson broke down and expressed regret that the end would be delayed.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

Pawtucket, Aug. 27.—Charles Evans of South Attleboro and George Whipple of this city, aged 18 and 17 years respectively, were injured by the fall of an elevator in the building occupied by the Atwood-Crawford company. They had loaded the elevator quite heavily in the basement and started for the upper floors. When nearing the third story one of the boys accidentally placed a stick in the running gear, breaking several teeth, which caused the elevator to go to the basement at a rapid speed. The flesh was torn of Evans' left arm and Whipple sustained a sprained ankle.

A DAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Myra Childs, a Boston and Albany brakeman, had his skull fractured while uncoupling cars and died in a hospital. He lived in Framingham, and left a widow and one child.

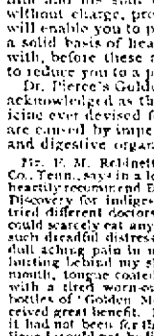
There were two more deaths yesterday among the sick soldiers, who were landed last Tuesday, making, with Lieutenant Tiffany, four in all, since the steamer arrived. Arthur M. Messiter of the Seventy-first New York died at the city hospital, and an hour later William Parish of company C, Twentieth Infantry, died at the Massachusetts general hospital from the Cuban fever. Parish came from Muncie, Ind.

MINE RUINED BY FIRE.

Danville, Ills., Aug. 27.—A. H. Bonnett's mine took fire yesterday while 18 men were in the mine. Many of them were badly burned, and some will die. The men were taken out through an air shaft. About 25,000 tons of coal ready to be hoisted were burned, together with the main shaft, and a number of mules and horses. The mine is practically ruined.

THE STALLION WON.

Worcester, Aug. 27.—The cycle races here were attended by about 1000 persons yesterday. The feature of the meet was a mile race, best two in three, between J. J. Casey, a local professional, and the stallion, Benton M. 2:10. The horse won in two straight heats.



It is a marvel how some men will risk their lives by sheer neglect. They sleep away entirely oblivious of the danger creeping upon them. Men can hardly be made to realize that a little sputtering spark of disease which might be stamped out in an instant may mean death if it is allowed to keep on. Dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint seem like trifling matters but they will eventually wreck the constitution as surely as a spark will blow up a keg of powder.

If your health is not strong and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain from him and his staff of eminent specialists, without charge, professional advice which will enable you to put your constitution on a solid basis of health and strength forthwith, before these ailments have a chance to reduce you to a physical wreck.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is acknowledged as the most wonderful medicine ever devised for those diseases which are caused by imperfect action of the liver and digestive organs.

Mr. F. M. Reldnett, of Xenophon, Hancock Co., Tenn., says in a letter to Dr. Pierce: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I tried different doctors with but little result. I could scarcely eat anything—it would put me in such dreadful distress in my stomach. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach, and continual hurting behind my shoulders, bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated brown, had faint spells with a tired worn-out feeling. I took eleven bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and received great benefit. I am now able to work. If it had not been for this wonderful remedy I believe I would not be living to-day."

The most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken in conjunction with the "Discovery." They never gripe. All good dealers sell them.

ON FURLOUGHS

Alger Makes a Move in Right Direction.

Secretary of War Alger today received a despatch from Adjutant General Corbin at Washington informing him that the president could not come to Camp Wikoff before the middle or end of next week.

Another transport reached the camp today. It was the D. H. Miller with 376 men of the First Regular Infantry. Twenty of them are sick but there were no deaths during the voyage, neither are any of the ill men down with disease.

There were two deaths at the camp reported today. John Quilly of Company C, 71st regiment, died of dysentery and John Dorm, of Company E, 20th U. S. infantry with dysentery and exhaustion. In the general hospital there are 1,090 patients. There are 151 typhoid patients in the hospital, which is a decrease. The number of men in the detention camp was 236 and this is also lower than yesterday. The gunboat Marietta also dropped anchor in Fort Pond Bay today. The Prairie is still grounded off Amagansett.

The announcement that general furloughs were to be granted caused very much activity in the camp of the 71st regiment N. Y., and 2nd Mass. This morning, when many of the volunteers landed from Santiago they were in rags. They have now been supplied with good clothing. The Massachusetts men are especially well off in this regard, as their New England friends have been very generous to them. Col. Clark says he will get his men off home as soon as possible.

The 8th Ohio volunteers were landed today from the Mohawk. There is much dissatisfaction among the Ohio troops on account of poor rations they received on the trip from Santiago.

Col. Roosevelt since his return to camp has given given nearly all his time to looking after his men, many of whom are sick. He has had a conference with General Alger about releasing the Rough Riders on furlough.

Information was received at the camp this afternoon that the furloughs for the volunteers have been extended from 30 to 60 days.

General Alger said he did not know when he should leave as he wanted to see things in better shape before he went away. General Alger, while making his rounds, made careful inquiry on routine affairs and whether a sufficient supply of ice and milk had been received at the hospitals. When he found what he considered neglect anywhere he plainly called to account those responsible.

NINTH REGT.

Will be Mustered Out at Once.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Governor Wolcott this morning received a telegram from Secretary Alger who is at Camp Wikoff to the effect that the Second and Ninth Mass. regiments would be allowed a 60 days' furlough and then be mustered out. The secretary's despatch is as follows:

"The Second Massachusetts will be sent on home on sixty days' furlough at once and at the expiration of that time will assemble to be mustered out.

"Same will be done with Ninth Massachusetts after it has arrived and passed quarantine."

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WHEELER'S DESPATCH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The following telegram was received by the Massachusetts Aid association today:

Camp Wikoff, August 25.

To Mass. Vol. Aid Association:

Second Mass. must leave their tents here, as we need them. They will be furloughed immediately on their arrival, at Springfield. Use your judgment about taking care of them when they reach Springfield.

(Signed) WHEELER, Commanding.

While it has not yet been decided just what will be done, it is thought probable that the regiment will not need any tents, as those who are able will be sent home, and these whose condition necessitates it will be sent to hospitals.

FURLOUGHS EXTENDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—An order has been issued by the war department extending the furlough of volunteers given leave of absence from thirty to sixty days.

SKY HIGH.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR KITE FLYING BROKE.

Blue Hill, Mass., Aug. 27.—The world's record for high kite flight was broken at Mr. Rotch's observatory by Messrs. Clayton and Furguson, who dispatched a tandem of kites into the air, until the highest one reached an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, a height 277 feet greater than any kite has reached heretofore.

The top kite was of the Lamson ribbed pattern, and had an area of 71 square feet. The other kites were the modified Hardgrave box variety, and had a combined area of 149 square feet. All the kites were fitted with self-regulating, elastic bridles to prevent the kites exerting a dangerous pull. Five miles of line, weighing 75 pounds, were let out, while the weight of the kites, recording instruments, and secondary line was 27 pounds, making a total of 112 pounds lifted into the air.

The ascent was begun at 11 o'clock, and the highest point was reached at 4:15 p. m. At the highest point, the temperature was 38 degrees, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. At the ground, at the same time, the temperature was 75, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. The highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour, at a height of 11,000 feet. The wind on the ground at this time was from the west, while at the highest point reached by the kites it was southwest.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Eugene, Oregon, Aug. 26.—By the explosion of a boiler of a threshing machine on the farm of J. F. Kirk, near here one man was killed, two fatally and several others more or less hurt.

LEO DRURY

THE REMAINS OF DROWNING ACCIDENT VICTIM INTERRED.

The funeral of little Leo Drury, the victim of the drowning accident, in the Concord river, took place from the home of his parents, Thomas and Catarine Drury, 15 Hudson street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery. Many of the former associates of the unfortunate little fellow viewed the remains at the home of the parents and expressed their grief at his sudden demise. The father and mother have the profound sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The new school house at Wigginville built for Tewksbury will be dedicated Saturday Aug. 27, 1898. Open Friday Aug. 26 for inspection probably. Messrs. Catherwood and Wallace of building committee live near the school house.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

GENERAL CORBIN

Stands by His Boss, Sec'y Alger.

SAYS DEPARTMEET HAS RECEIVED NO COMPLAINTS.

Department Believes Stories are Exaggorated.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin says no complaint has reached the war department from maj. general, brigadier general, colonel, or men of the army, regarding want or destitution or lack of supplies for the care of troops. General Corbin declined to be interviewed on the subject of the many stories afloat regarding destitution and mismanagement of the war. The whole department is greatly stirred over the many newspaper accounts of what has been going on and it was the subject of discussion everywhere about the war department, but apparently each head of a bureau believes that an investigation of the subject will vindicate him and his department. The officers in Washington say that accounts of suffering have been exaggerated, but if there has been suffering further than the incidents of war naturally would bring about, the fault has not been with the officers in the department here. No official statement is expected in the absence if Secretary Alger who will return tomorrow.

SCHLEY STARTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—Admiral Schley went to Washington today, taking the 11.15 train at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania railroad.

EIGHTH MASS. ARRIVES

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Two hundred sick soldiers of the New Hampshire and 8th Massachusetts rigiments arrived at the Park Square station at 11.40 today.

Governor Wolcott was at the depot to meet the soldiers together with Adjutant General Dayton and Secretary Hayes and George V. L. Myers of the Volunteer Aid association. Dr. E. H. Bradford of the association attended to the sick men, and Drs. Parker and Sullivan of Concord were on hand to meet the boys from that state and to see to their comforts.

There were 123 men of the 8th Massachusetts regiment on the train and 85 of the First New Hampshire. Two of the Massachusetts men and four of the New Hampshire were found to need hospital care. They were: Eighth Mass., William H. Brooks, Co. G, Gloucester William Brockford Co. D. Lynn.

First New Hampshire, Thomas C. Clark, Co. M. W. B. Potter, G. C. Morris, Joseph Mechand. The other New Hampshire men were transported across the city in carriages provided by the Volunteer Aid association.

The First New Hampshire was in charge of Corporal Perry Lieutenant Young, who was at the head, together with about a dozen or more men were left at Providence while getting breakfast. When Governor Wolcott heard of this fact, his excellency, fearing that the lieutenant had with him the transportation for the New Hampshire delegation, sent an officer across to the Union station with orders to provide transportation for the men at the expense of the state of Massachusetts, so that they need not be delayed in reaching their homes.

Capt. E. M. Dow of Danvers was in charge of the Massachusetts men. All but the two who were taken to the hospital were sent to their homes.

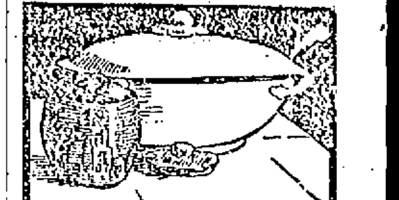
COMANCHE ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 26.—The transport Comanche arrived this morning from Montauk where she loaded 590 officers and men of the 25th Infantry from Santiago. The transport will be detained at quarantine for disinfection.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



Well Begun—Well Ended is the dinner where Favorite Milk Biscuit are served with the soup and the cheese. The finest biscuit to serve with any course—at any meal—between meals—are

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

Sold everywhere; "Favorite" on each biscuit. Made only by NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

SEAVEY'S ISLAND

Big Batch of Marines Has Arrived There.

PAYMASTER KNOCKED DOWN BY EX-COOK.

Receiving Several Severe Bruises—Cook Arrested.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26.—The camp at Seavey's Island received a batch of 467 marines from the auxiliary cruiser Resolute at 1.15 p. m. today. All of the men are in perfect health, owing to the careful management of the officers and principally to the fact that all the drinking water was first boiled before being used. The Resolute will coal at the navy yard and await orders. Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards Endicott arrived today and was received with official honors due his rank. His mission here is to look over the location for new dry dock.

Paymaster Loomis was knocked down by a cook named Miller at Camp Long yesterday. The cook had been discharged for misconduct and assaulted Loomis out of revenge. Loomis is much bruised, while Miller is in the guard house, awaiting court martial.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

I have recently read of four cases where Ripans Tabules relieved people from severe suffering which they experienced from the necessity of living in an impure atmosphere. First, there was a man who keeps a 10-cent lodging-house in the Bowery, New York. He found that a Tabule taken now and then kept him from getting sick in that polluted atmosphere. Then there was a man who worked in a coal mine in Ohio, where the great distance under the hills made it impossible to get pure air, the air being forced to the men by great fans which would sometimes cease their motion on account of breaks in the machinery and then the air would become very bad indeed, causing pains in the head, dizziness and fainting. This man found a Ripans Tabule taken at such a time would preserve him from the pain he had previously experienced. Another miner, well known in Scranton, Pa., suffered from the foul atmosphere he breathed for so many years in the mines, resulting there from the gases and damp. "My stomach suffered most," said he. Finally he was induced to make trial of Ripans Tabules, and was so much benefited that he now makes a practice of carrying a few of the magic Tabules in his pocket, so as to be able to swallow one at the first sign of approaching trouble. The fourth case is that of a Philadelphia tailor who had charge of the manufacturing department, and was obliged to spend hours at a time in the pressing, sponging and ironing department in an overheated room where the atmosphere is very heavy and disagreeable. This resulted in giving him frequent headaches, from which he sometimes suffered great torture. The medicines prescribed by his physician brought no relief, and he was, he said, on the verge of despair when a friend one day advised him to try Ripans Tabules. He did so and the result was that the first two Tabules wrought with him an almost magic change. "I escape all headaches now," he writes, "and no matter how hot the room is, one Tabule does away with all suffering. I always carry some with me for an emergency and can sincerely recommend them."

A new style packet containing ten Ripans Tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for five cents. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

HARRY ELKES, CYCLING MARVEL.

The Saratoga Rider's Sudden Leap Into Prominence After a Series of Very Disappointing Performances.

[Copyright, 1898.]

At one bound Harry Elkes, the cyclist, has landed firmly in the center of the middle distance racing arena. His remarkable work against Tom Linton in the recent 25 mile paced contest at the Willow Grove track, Philadelphia, at once placed him on a par with Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, Tom Linton and Edouard Taylore.

On that same afternoon Michael and McDuffie had engaged in a duel, in which the "Welsh Rarebit" had proved superior. In the evening Elkes, following the same pacemakers who had piloted Michael to victory, defeated Tom Linton in a 25 mile race, in which all world's competition records, from 9 to 25 miles inclusive, were smashed. Then the Saratoga lad, instead of stopping and being content with his victory and great effort, continued on after the hour record and succeeded in covering 34 miles 1,223 yards in the 60 minutes.

This puts the recently made record of 33 miles 576 yards, held by Edouard Taylore, the crackerjack young Frenchman, entirely in the shade.

Elkes' feat was even more wonderful than the many inroads that have already been made during the present year on the 25 mile and one hour records. After an in and out season, in which he has several times been beaten and on two occasions has left the track thoroughly exhausted, Elkes came to his speed that night with a rush, and instead of being unable to keep up with his pacemakers was constantly urging them on and demanding faster pace. Up to that time his work had been very disappointing in the middle distance races, but henceforth he must certainly be reckoned with by those who aspire to national championship honors.

Elkes gained a bit of notoriety by very good work in the six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, last winter. He then declared his intention to try his hand at the middle distance game this season, and more than one expert thought he had better than an average chance to become a star.

His ride of 25 miles in 42m. 42s. is an average of 1m. 42½s. to the mile. Going at practically the same rate, he would travel nearly 40 miles within an hour. There are comparatively few railroad trains that make anything approaching this rate of speed during an ordinary run. The engineer of a freight locomotive would have heart disease if he traveled as fast.

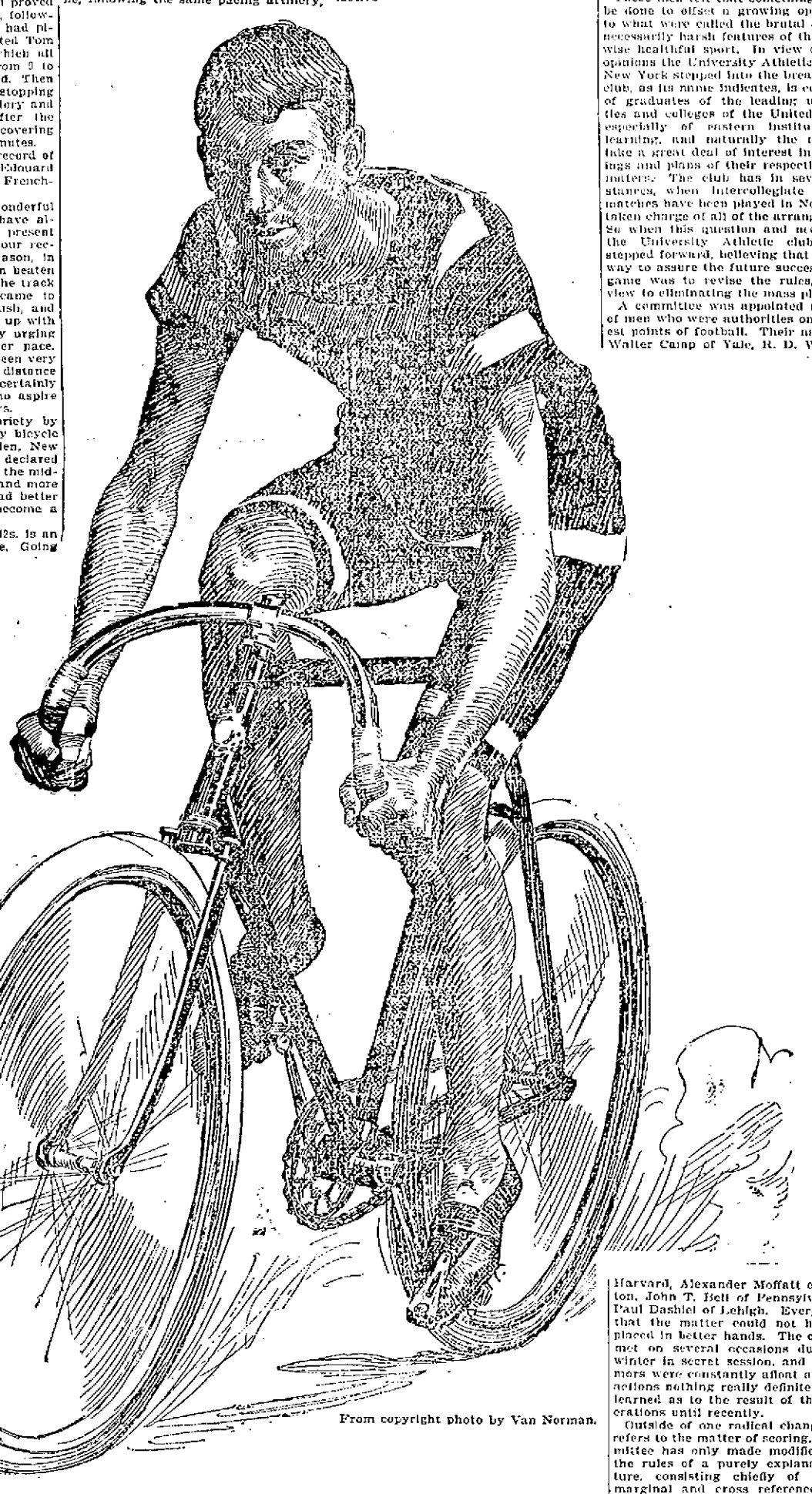
It is interesting to note that, while Elkes completed his 25 mile record trip in less than 43 minutes, it took Michael that same day in his race with McDuffie, following the same pacing artillery, 45m. 25 1-5s. to cover the same distance. The best former time was 44m. 18 4-5s.

This constant cutting of records at almost every middle distance race held this season brings forward prominently the question as to when this smashing of marks is going to end. If this time reducing speed be sustained for very long, it looks as though some rider will cover the 25 miles in 40 minutes flat.

It is interesting to note that on the day of Elkes' wonderful performance Edouard Taylore gave another proof of his quality as a sprint rider in addition to his ability to stay at middle distances. The young Frenchman made the marvelous time of 1m. 32 3-5s. for a mile, creating a world's record. Taylore was paced by three quint teams, and his thirds were caught respectively as 30 2-5 seconds, 31 1-5 seconds and 31 seconds.

Not a particle of wind was blowing at the time, and the conditions were absolutely perfect for the effort. The best previous record for the paced mile against time was 1m. 35s., held by J. Platt-Betts, the wonderful little English sprint rider. It was made on the Crystal palace track, near London.

WALLACE T. HYDE.



From copyright photo by Van Norman.

HARRY ELKES.

There is a possibility that Mr. Gillette will make a play out of the Conan Doyle stories and impersonate the detective

GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON.

An Exceptionally Bright Outlook For the Coming Football Season---Important Change In Scoring Rules.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When the football season of 1897 came to an end last December, an urgent request was made by those most interested in the game that a committee be appointed to consider carefully the various rules bearing on the sport, especially in regard to the question of mass plays, against which a vigorous outcry had been raised in some quarters during the season.

These men felt that something should be done to offset a growing opposition to what were called the brutal and unnecessarily harsh features of the otherwise healthful sport. In view of these opinions the University Athletic club of New York stepped into the breach. This club, as its name indicates, is composed of graduates of the leading universities and colleges of the United States, especially of eastern institutions of learning, and naturally the members take a great deal of interest in the doings and plans of their respective alma maters. The club has in several instances, when intercollegiate football matches have been played in New York, taken charge of all of the arrangements. So when this question and need arose the University Athletic club gladly stepped forward, believing that the only way to assure the future success of the game was to revise the rules, with a view to eliminating the mass play.

A committee was appointed made up of men who were authorities on the finest points of football. Their names are Walter Camp of Yale, R. D. Wrenn of Harvard, Alexander Moffatt of Princeton, John T. Bell of Pennsylvania and Paul Dashiel of Lehigh. Every one felt that the matter could not have been placed in better hands. The committee met on several occasions during last winter in secret session, and while rumors were constantly afloat as to their actions nothing really definite has been learned as to the result of their deliberations until recently.

Outside of one radical change, which refers to the matter of scoring, the committee has only made modifications in the rules of a purely explanatory nature, consisting chiefly of footnotes, marginal and cross references. They argued in this connection that the rules themselves were right in the main, but oftentimes were misconstrued, and that they were broken in the spirit if not in the letter of the law. It was thought that by making marginal references, outlining fully the exact nature of the rules misunderstood, the officials could better hold the players to the prescribed regulations.

The question of mass plays was very thoroughly gone into by the committee, and after careful consideration, during which many arguments for and against the present reading were brought forward, it was not changed, and what in the minds of many people was the main object of the meetings was not accomplished. In speaking of this matter later some of the members of the committee have endeavored to explain their action thus: They decided to let the rule relating to the number of men permitted in a scrimmage remain as before, because they considered that the injuries supposed to result from mass plays had not been very apparent in the last two seasons, especially when the play was made by experienced and trained men, such as the intercollegiate rules are designed for, and that any disagreeable features they might present were in a measure correcting themselves.

They desired to change the wording of the laws governing the game as little as possible and thought that a scientific amusement like football might safely be left to develop itself in a great measure. A large number of rules necessarily hamper a captain and seriously interfere with the successful development of a team, and the committee decided that it would be more discreet to leave the option of using or disarming mass plays to the captains of competing elevens.

A fact which doubtless had great weight with the committee in their action is that the most successful teams last season were those which made least use of the objectionable play. Yale, last year's intercollegiate champion, rarely if ever brought the "mass" into use.

The mass play has gradually evolved itself from interference, and it would be a difficult matter to draw up a provision abolishing the former that would not seriously interfere with the latter. When framing the rules, the committee had in mind such men as are turned out by Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Yale and Pennsylvania. Not one of these institutions has suffered very much from mass plays in the way of serious accidents during scrimmages. There were hardly any mishaps on the Yale field last fall. The chief argument against the play is that it exhausts the men, and this fact was illustrated in the games participated in by Princeton and Pennsylvania, which utilized it extensively. The committee came to the conclusion that the mass plays, being unsatisfactory from a strictly scientific point of view, would bring about their own abolition: that they would fall by their own weight, as it were. In view of this fact, therefore, that mass plays are more and more regulating themselves, the committee thought it unnecessary to incumber the football rules with any legislation regarding them.

The one radical change made by the committee was in the matter of scoring. Hereafter only one point will be allotted for a goal made from a touchdown instead of two, as before. The object of this change is to increase the value of a goal from the field by means of the drop kick. This is a feature of the game that hitherto has been very much neglected. It is a very pretty play and especially useful to a light team bucking against a heavier one. This was exemplified last season by Quarter Back Hudson of the Carlisle Indian school and by the work of Young of Cornell. The drop kick from the field opens up the play and is a very welcome change from the close formations and line bucking now so general, especially from the point of view of the lookers on.

Now that a goal obtained in this manner will have just as much value as one from a touchdown we may expect to see more open play this fall.

There is sure to be some objection to this change, though the general feeling was in favor of the new method of counting. It was argued that if a full back went through two months of hard practice without being able to kick a goal from the drop, which many suppose is a comparatively easy thing to do, his opponents ought to profit by it. There are many points in favor of both methods of scoring, and a trial of the new way can surely work no great harm, even if found unsatisfactory after one season's test.

Last fall the Western Football association, which includes most of the leading colleges and institutions in Chicago and west of that city, made some radical changes in the method of scoring. E. A. Stagg, the well known physical instructor of the University of Chicago, an old Yale player, is the leading spirit of the organization. The changes were made without consultation with the eastern universities, and only after the new regulations had been adopted were copies mailed to them, with a request that they be used in the east. An effort was made to have representatives of the two committees meet in order, if possible, to reach a joint conclusion. Stagg, however, did not think it necessary, and the result is that the rules differ materially, so that it will be practically impossible to make any comparisons. Besides this difference will tend to separate the east from the west in all that relates to football, and that is, of course, greatly to be regretted.

It is unfortunate that bickerings among the leading eastern universities forbid a schedule of games that will definitely determine the championship each season. For some years the only way to get at any sort of an idea of the relative strength of some of the leading teams is by means of comparisons, which are nearly always misleading. It is not fair to judge the standing of two colleges by games they have each played against a third, frequently on widely separated dates.

In the west many changes will take place this fall in college team schedules. The "triple alliance" of Chicago, Michigan and Illinois within the "big seven" has brought about a new condition of affairs, and elevens will meet on the gridiron that have never faced each other before. The "big seven," as it is called, consists of the following institutions: Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern, Minnesota and Purdue. Illinois is most benefited by the change, for the Champaign team gets a two year contract with Michigan and has a home game with Minnesota on Thanksgiving day. Chicago will have the usual Thanksgiving day game with Michigan at Chicago. This game will be played outdoors this year. Chicago's game with Pennsylvania, regarding which there seems to be some question, makes a change in the blue and red schedule necessary. Oct. 29 will probably be the date decided upon.

Illinois plays the Carlisle Indians at Chicago on Nov. 19 at a field to be decided upon later. Illinois and Michigan are to meet for the first time. For a long time Wisconsin has desired to play the Ann Arbor men, but baseball troubles made a game between them an impossibility, and Illinois, which supported the stand taken by Michigan and Chicago, was at once given a date which it has been trying to obtain for several years. The game will be played at Detroit Nov. 12, and Michigan has signed a contract to play at Champaign the following year.

Illinois and Minnesota meet on Thanksgiving day for the first time at Champaign with mutual satisfaction to both institutions. Northwestern university will again play the Badgers, and Wisconsin may find it advantageous to make an eastern trip. Negotiations for such a tour have been made. She has also invited one of the big eastern teams to make a western trip next fall, but it is hardly likely that any one of the "big four" will take chances against such strong western teams away from home.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

An Old Theatrical Company.

A traveling theatrical company which is believed to have had a career longer than any other is about to be disbanded in Manchester. It has been in existence 17 years. It gave its first performance Feb. 17, 1881. Edward Compton is its head. Under his direction 40 plays were produced.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Fred Du Bois, business manager of "The Heart of Maryland" company, recently told the following stories of the days when he was with the Albaugh stock company at the Leland Opera House in Albany:

"I recall when we put on 'The Ice Witch' for a Christmas spectacle Ada Rehan played the title part. We were nonplused for a sprite, a fellow to do flipflops and go through the traps. Mr. Albaugh was in a quandary when, a few days before the opening, the acrobat he had engaged in New York sent word that he couldn't come. One of the stage hands said he knew a fellow who was a clever amateur acrobat. His name was Lawrence Eddinger, and he worked in an iron foundry. Mr. Albaugh sent for him, and he came up to the theater at his dinner hour. Larry had never seen a vampire trap in his life. Mr. Albaugh set him to work practicing at the traps, and the stage hands had great fun with him. If you know anything about vampire traps, you will understand that they are dangerous things to joke with. When a man goes up through a trap, certain weights in the apparatus are displaced. Well, the stage hands put on extra weights when poor Larry came to make his first appearance through the trap. He was sent sky high up among the flies, and it's a miracle he wasn't killed. The boys all thought it was a great joke, but I went down and gave them a little lecture that brought them to their senses.

"In the orchestra we had a very fine cornetist named Grady. He had come to us from Canada, and I have heard that he was a deserter from the British army. But at any rate he was a crackerjack with the cornet. The only fault with him was his fondness for the bottle, and when he had a drop too much on board he used to play accompaniments of his own that would have terrified a Wagnerian. After one of Grady's musical orgies I went to Walters, the leader of the orchestra, and told him never to allow Grady in the house when he was intoxicated. The very next night Grady turned up in a beautiful state of soak. The overture began, and so did Grady. His cornet was the only instrument you could hear. I went down under the stage with one of the grips and told Grady I wanted a word with him. When he came, the grip and I grabbed him and fired him out of the theater into the street. Grady picked himself up, walked majestically around to the front of the house and, taking up his stand on the opposite side of the street, played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in a way that would have brought tears to the eyes of an atheist."

In the reign of Louis XIV the single opera glass was first used and very soon became the rage among "everybody who was anybody." In 1825 the double opera glass came in, but at first did not find favor among women. In the first quarter of the present century a treatise was written on "The Art of Managing the Opera Glass," in which it was stated that a woman possessing fine arms should hold the glass with her two hands. If she had beautiful hands she should remove her gloves, while if her neck were long she should lean back in her chair, etc. In fact, it was quite a treatise on feminine coquetry.

EVELYN MILLARD.

Evelyn Millard is the new leading lady of the stock company which Charles Frohman, an American, has organized for the Duke of York's theater, London. She is an accomplished actress and a beautiful woman, who is unique in that she has so far refrained from telling newspaper interviewers of her undying love for the "dear Americans."

THE MIMIC WORLD.

Max Nordau, the exponent of degeneracy, has written a play which he calls "Dr. Kohn."

Miss Della Fox, it now seems, is to appear in a two act operatic comedy still unchristened by Mr. Edgar Smith. The music will be provided by several prominent composers, and one of the novelties of the production will be the absence of a male chorus.

Professor Herman Schloss, a pupil of Liszt, has just composed a patrol entitled "The Burglar's Dream" and has dedicated it to "Kid" McCoy and "Spike" Hennessy. It will be heard when these joint stars appear in their new play, "Strangled on Sunday."

The stock companies are going back to the old plays. Among those booked for presentation are "The New Magdalen," "My Sweetheart," some of Minnie Palmer's old successes and other well known favorites.

The Lilliputians have a new extravaganza, entitled "Rob and Bob."

Creston Clarke and his wife, Adelaide Prince, will begin their tour on Sept. 12 at Atlantic City.

Henry E. Dixey is to have a new monologue in which he will play five different characters. It is to be called "The Mystery of a Mortgage" and will be in the nature of a burlesque.

Fred Solomon, the well known comic opera comedian, has left the stage to enter the music publishing business.

Included in the list of Major Pond's lecture stars this season are Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Ian Maclaren, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, F. Marion Crawford and possibly Mark Twain.

Stuart Robson has a new play, by Augustus Thomas, called "The Only Mr. Ell."

Modjeska contemplates for the coming season revivals of "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Twelfth Night."

Sir Henry Irving has brought suit because a London critic said that his voice was no better than it might be.

Dan Daly will start the season with a burlesque, "The Runaway Girl."

It is said that Anthony Hope has dramatized "Rupert of Hentzau" and that Daniel Frohman will produce the play with James K. Hackett in the leading role.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

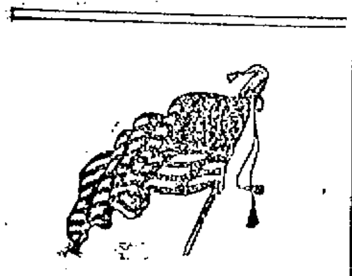
SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



Even the moon has joined with us in celebrating our victory over Spain. It sets the demoralizing example of getting full twice this month.

General Miles will be applauded by the country if he exposes the chicanery of the war department in garbling some of his despatches and suppressing others in order to cover up Alger's neglect and mismanagement.

Lieut Tiffany who died of typhoid fever at the Parker House, Boston, Thursday night, is another victim of Alger's mismanagement. The voyage home killed him. What have the doctors and surgeons in the service been doing that they allow such abuse of sick soldiers? What could they prescribe more certain to kill than a sea voyage for a typhoid patient?

The order offered by Alderman Peirce to prevent the payment of the expenses incurred in the junket projected ostensibly to welcome Captain Mitten on his return home, was one that should receive attention at the proper time by the city council. Very few would object to a committee representing the city government going to Boston to meet Captain Mitten, and there would be no question about paying the expenses of such a committee but when the common council votes as a body to go to Boston to receive Captain Mitten and then hires a tug to go down the harbor and incurs various other expenses with a generous allowance for "ringers" it is only right that the proper authorities should consider the matter in order that the city may not be imposed upon by those selected to transact its business.

EXPLORER STANLEY'S OPINION.

Probably the best and most influential opinion yet expressed upon the much-talked-of American alliance is that of Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer and at present member of the British parliament. It would be impossible to conceive of anybody more competent to speak without prejudice upon this question than Mr. Stanley. Born in England, he spent a large portion of his life in America and now he makes England his home while still having the most friendly feeling for this country. He advises the United States not to be precipitous. "The two nations," he says, "are gravitating together and their friendship for each other should not be forced. If ever we were in distress, that would be the proper time to put more life into the spirit of friendship and kindliness which now exists and binds the two peoples together." "Why hurry," he asks, "into a fettering alliance between the two nations?" The most striking statement by Mr. Stanley, however, is this: "If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the old world's concerns, you will know better what an alliance means."

Mr. Stanley's forcible statement, it appears, will set at rest for some time the mooted alliance between this country and England. To take upon us the responsibility of entering the concert of the European powers would be a serious blunder. This country would then be obliged practically to pass upon all measures acted upon conjointly by the great powers. We would be one of the first class powers under such an arrangement, bound by their fixed relations and compelled to concern ourselves with the interests of each and all.

At the present time a very substantial feeling of friendship has grown up between England and the United States. England has stood by this country during the war in a diplomatic way that prevented the interference of the European powers. If England becomes involved in a war this country will be only too glad to reciprocate in like manner. The generosity and honor of each nation can be depended upon under the circumstances to act each for the welfare of the other at least where their interests are common and that will serve the purpose fully as well while it will have none of the fettering or entangling consequences of an alliance.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

It should be remembered by the democrats of the Fifth district that they have an important duty to perform in the selection of a candidate for congress. First and foremost select a staunch democrat, a man who has been tried and found loyal to the interests of the people, a man who has rejected bribes and fought the people's battle. In these days of political corruption, the man who cannot be bought is a rarity, a priceless boon as an office holder and the man the people want. While corporate monopolies are credited with controlling state legislatures and even congress itself, it behooves the people to guard their interests by electing to both men who cannot be bought, men who are not the minions of money magnates or monopolies, men who will stand by the people and fight their battles in season and out of season. Such men are few and far between but in the present contest in the fifth district the only man who fills the bill as the people's candidate is the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence. He has fought the people's battles, he has placed upon the statute books many a measure that protects the people and he has helped to defeat other measures intended to oppress the people. He is a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the industrial and other interests of the fifth district and if elected to congress would prove as faithful and as devoted to his constituents as he has been as representative and as senator. Without disparaging other candidates, who may claim support for other reasons, we can say unreservedly that Mr. Flynn is by all odds the best candidate for the democrats to nominate. He is the best vote getter and therefore would stand the best chance of election because all parties recognize him to be faithful to the interests of the whole people.

SAMPSON REVISES HIS REPORT.

Captain Taylor of the Indiana has compelled Sampson to revise his report so that the captain and crew of the Indiana get just praise. Captain Taylor takes exception to the language of Commodore Schley's report, which says that a cloud of smoke obscured his view of the Indiana, saying that he could see the Brooklyn during the greater part of the battle. It is clear that if Captain Taylor had been hotly engaged in the fight, he would have kept his eye mainly on the enemy and not on the other American ships. Besides, the Brooklyn might be visible to him at a distance and yet Commodore Schley might be unable to see the Indiana from his point of view aboard the Brooklyn. Schley was headed towards the enemy, not to the rear where loitered the Indiana. As Commodore Schley said in his report, Sampson had a better opportunity of seeing this particular ship, and Sampson it was who did her officers and crew an injustice.

We Never Forget.

If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourself felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have. If you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every man, whatever he may be, can read it, "We never forget!" If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say "I am sorry," and we will say, "It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never." So that a man taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol and will say, "I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."—Wendell Phillips.

Let's Be Correct.

Last February The Evening Journal quoted from a decision by Judge Holmes of the Massachusetts supreme court which secured protection in that state for the cigar makers' blue label and further held that union labels are entitled to as much legal safeguarding as other trademarks.

Thus the item started on its round of the labor press throughout the United States and Canada. But we have seen the paragraph several times wrongly credited to "Judge Holmes of the United States circuit court," and latterly to "Judge Holmes of Omaha." Labor papers will please correct and keep the useful extract going.—New York Evening Journal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Maltox makes the old feel young.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Control of Next Congress Means Gold Standard In Perpetuity.

The Wall street press makes no disguise of the purpose of their party to win the fall elections on war excitement and to secure through a congress thus elected the equivocal adoption of the gold standard. The New York Herald, after lecturing congress for not passing a currency bill "to more thoroughly commit the United States to a single gold standard," makes the following suggestion:

"However, an extra session of congress will be necessary after the 4th of next March to deal with the new colonial problems that are looming up, and there is good reason to believe that the president in calling this will strongly present the need of dealing also with the vital problem of currency."

If any supposes that the silver question is a dead issue, he can easily undeceive himself by observing the persistent urgency of the gold press to pass a currency bill which means the gold standard and bank monopoly. Hardly an editorial appears in which attention is not directed to the necessity of carrying the elections next fall by the side issue of war for the purpose of establishing more firmly the rule of Wall and Lombard streets in this country. The Silver Knight Watchman says that these journals unanimously advise their opponent to keep still, to not agitate the money question, but fail to realize that the people may discover their game when they continue to advocate the gold standard and cry down honest money in any shape, for no money is honest the purchasing power of which continues to increase. Why should the demand of the creditor constantly require more sacrifice and more toil to satisfy a debt as time rolls on? Why should not a given number of dollars mean the same thing yesterday as today and tomorrow? Why does a dollar mean one bushel of wheat today and two bushels tomorrow, or 10 pounds of cotton this year and 20 pounds next year? These are questions of honesty, and the man who contends that a dollar whose purchasing power is constantly changing when compared with the great mass of property is either a rascal or totally ignorant of the principles of finance.

One natural result of our brilliant and successful fighting of this war the Wall street organs have not yet counted on. The war has demonstrated that this nation is great enough to be financially independent of Europe.

THE DINGLEY FRAUD.

We Relied on His Promised Benefactions Only to Be Disappointed.

And that is the situation in which we find ourselves today. We have relied upon Idol Dingley to fill our pockets. We have gone ahead and made extensive outlays, confident that he would come to the rescue at the critical moment with the promised benefactions. He has disappointed us. Either he cannot or he will not fulfill his contract. We are worse off than we were before we ever heard of him, and yet he sits in his shrine cross legged, self complacent, shining with the palm oil he obtained from us under false pretenses, and still insists that we should fall down and worship him.

Shall we continue to do it? Shall we keep on lavishing homage and gifts upon this brazen old idol who has shown himself to be a pretender, an imposter and a shameless humbug? Shall we not rather knock him off his perch, throw him on the rubbish heap with his fellows, and, worshiping no idols at all, rely upon our own exertions for our own prosperity?

May we not, in this case at least, profit by the example of our friends, the Papuans?—Chicago Chronicle.

Popular Bond Loans.

Selling the bonds at par to the people of the United States and giving the takers of small sums the preference was a new departure in national financiering. When the money dealers urged a bond issue, they expected to buy the bonds at par and to sell them to individuals at 4 per cent premium. Now, alas for the syndicates, the individual purchasers, having bought the bonds at par, have the opportunity to sell them to the bond dealers at 4 per cent premium. Consequently there is much grief in the hearts of money dealers and much joy in the hearts of the common people. If bonds are to be issued at all, they should be sold to the men and women who pay the taxes and do the work. They should never be offered to syndicates. Grover Cleveland made J. Pierpont Morgan and his combines of American and European bankers a present of $16,000,000 on what should be the last public loan sold by private contract. In making that gift to Morgan the president robbed the people. A similar robbery was contemplated when the war bonds were under discussion, but, thanks to Democratic efforts, the steal was defeated.

Rights of Corporations.

A private corporation has a right to collect from the people for gas and water and street car service and other public utilities only enough compensation to pay expenses and to provide a reasonable return on the capital actually invested. Every cent collected above what is necessary for these purposes belongs to the city, and the time will come when it will be recognized as illegal for a corporation to capitalize the value represented by a public franchise and figure the franchise itself as a part of the assets of the company.—Kansas City Star.

Jefferson on Greenbacks.

Treasury bills bottomed on taxes would form the most perfect currency that could be devised. It is the only fund on which the people can rely for loans, and it is an abundant one for all emergencies.

DEWEY MERRITT MANILAP
If not, CLUB PUNCH merits your sampling. A perfect punch and a particularly satisfying frappe. For a claret cup with a pint of Claret nothing more exquisite can be compounded. $1.25 per quart bottle.

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CONSUMPTION
TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, §6.12, †7.45, *8.50, §9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, §3.01, 4.25, §5.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.
Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.24, §6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.22, 7.31, *7.48, *7.50, w8.15, *8.57, §9.10, w*4.27, *9.50, w10.57, 11.03, *11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.10, w12.15, 1.15, w2.30, w2.55, §3.01, *3.17, *4.01, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 6.24, §5.29, w*6.15, *6.25, 7.00, *7.19, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.24, w8.15, 8.18, 9.19, w12.05, w1.15, 4.25, w5.30, 5.58, w8.45 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 z7.28, w8.31, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.31, w2.55, w4.05, 4.15, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w†11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w8.45 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.23, w7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, *7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.16, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.24 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 7.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m, July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.24, 6.50, 8.31 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.31 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.31 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS 5.31.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.24, 7.04, 7.31, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.13, 4.28, 5.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 4.25, 5.53 p m.
NOTE—*Express. §Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.12 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.10, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *2.51, 3.41, *5.20, 6.27, *9.10, *8.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.05 a m; 2.00, 5.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.50 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 5.40, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.30, 9.12 a m; 1.10 p m; 2.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.50 a m, *1.40, †*8.10 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.50 a m; *12.11, †*8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.50 a m; †*8.50 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke, *1.40, †*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express. †Daily.
w Via Western Division.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
§ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box 50c. Sent in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

ZYNO
Tones the Nerves, Creates Appetite,
$1 Bottle for 35c.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL C. NOONAN, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to CHARLES H. MOLLOY of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Middlesex, SS.—Supreme Judicial Court.—To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court: Respectfully represents D. HOWARD THORNTON of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, that heretofore, to wit, on the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1898, by decree of the Supreme Court (Appellate division) of the State of Rhode Island, on petition of a stockholder, copies of which petition and decree are annexed to the original petition, he was appointed receiver of the estate and effects of NEW ENGLAND BUILDING COMPANY, an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of the state of Rhode Island; that said company carried on extensive building operations in many cities of this Commonwealth and has many creditors and available assets herein; that in the opinion of your petitioner it would be for the interest of all concerned to have a receiver appointed in this Commonwealth.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he or some other suitable person may be appointed.

D. HOWARD THORNTON.

State of Rhode Island, County of Providence, in Providence.—Personally appeared the above named D. Howard Thornton before me this thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1898, and made oath that the statements made in the foregoing petition by him subscribed are true.

(L. S.) ADONIRAM J. CUSHING, Notary Public.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, SS.—In Supreme Judicial Court, Aug. 12th, A. D. 1898.—Upon the petition aforesaid, it is ordered by the Hon. James M. Morton, a Justice of said Court, that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on the thirteenth of September next, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., by causing an attested copy of said petition and of the order of the Court thereon, to be published in the Lowell Sun and the Boston Daily Advertiser once in a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, that they may then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition set forth should not be granted, and by mailing, prepaid, to the officers of said company like attested copies fourteen days at least before said last mentioned day.

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and of the order of the Court thereon. Attest:—

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
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And Porter.
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145 MERRIMACK ST.

RULING OUR NEW TERRITORY

Difficult Problems Which Must Be Faced by the Representatives of the United States.

Uncle Sam's Aim Will Be to Permit the Theoretical Yoke to Gall as Little as May Be Consistent With the Safeguarding of Our Interests.

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the tread of armed men the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico are familiar. It may be said that on the whole the Spanish army has been considered the safeguard of peace and welfare, even while it has acted as the instrument of political oppression.

In both Cuba and Porto Rico the establishment of United States military power will be hailed as the dawning of a new era, for the reason that in this case military occupation will be directed solely to the good of the people. The lighter the government can with safety to all interests make the military yoke the better it will be pleased. The real meaning of American martial rule will be that it shall build up and not destroy; that it shall foster and not stifle; that it shall elevate, not degrade, human aspirations.

Conquest like that now going on is quite new in the history of the world. Starting out with the highest ideal of human rights, the government does not make war on institutions with which the people are content, providing they do not clash with the fundamental idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number." We have before conquered and occupied territory as truly Spanish as are Cuba and Porto Rico, and how gentle the spirit of iconoclasm has been is shown in the fact that today, generations after Spanish territory became United States domain, there are communities so purely Spanish in the southwest and in California that a stranger marvels at finding them under the protection of the United States flag.

Military occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico will be the same in character at the outset—that is, until its sway is generally accepted by the inhabitants and the time comes to look to the future destinies of the people. Then the situation in Porto Rico will be like that of any of our newly acquired territory, while in Cuba it will be military occupation as a safeguard for political and civil rights until the new order of things is established. In both countries the actual military work of the soldiery will be that of a reserve to the police, much like the service of our state militia. Every town, city and province of a conquered country comes immediately under the sway of the martial law of the conquering army without warning or pronunciamento by the conquerors. In other words, the presence of a hostile army proclaims that the territory occupied is under martial law. But the reign of martial law does not cease without proclamation or special stipulation.

All criminal and civil laws, all the functions of domestic government and administration, are at once suspended and overthrown by martial law, but the commander of the hostile army may by proclamation modify this rule and allow the local government to go on as in time of peace until he sees occasion to order otherwise. It will be seen that martial law is a most perfect despotism, but in the case of our West India conquests this unlimited power will be directed solely to the founding of endurable republican institutions. It will not be military oppression, and the more readily the inhabitants of any city or district show their capacity for self government the sooner the rigor of martial law will abate.

Our attitude in the West Indies is this: All the functions of the Spanish crown in those islands, whether legislative, administrative or executive, have ceased, and the dethroned power is to be replaced as soon as possible by one convoked according to our ideas of popular sovereignty. Temporarily the conqueror is the ruling sovereign, and all agents and representatives of neutral powers are subject to his martial sway and are assumed to be credited to the government making the conquest. Martial law, according to American interpretation, is not a system of government by a code of military laws, but the arbitrary enforcement of the common laws of mankind according to the American standard of human rights.

It is easy to believe that the American martial rule will be better for the people of the late Spanish colonies than the old regime at its best, and they will hail it even though it be a rule of iron. Travelers in Cuba declare that the districts controlled by the itinerant and spasmodic insurgent government are more peaceful and prosperous than they were when Spain had her own way in time of peace. Spain simply sought to squeeze taxes and imposts out of the people and didn't bother to suppress criminals and outlaws.

A refractory people, such as Germany found in her conquered subjects of Alsace and Lorraine, must feel the full rigors of martial law. In cases of that kind it becomes a question with the conqueror whether cruelty is not kindness in disguise, and vice versa. Germany forced her language upon the conquered folk in order to obliterate the fatherland from the national memory. Germany in this case was simply a land grabber and seized the territory merely to get a better frontier. Her experience in subjugating the conquered people, the latest instance of modern times in civilized lands, is no criterion for the West Indies, where the old curse of bad government for ages has prepared the people to welcome any change as for the better. Many intelligent people of Spanish blood living and owning property in the colonies have long since forsworn allegiance to Spain and become subjects of other flags. Spain has been as deeply hated by her own children as ever England under George III was by American colonists and under successive monarchs for the last hundred years by Ireland. Military rule under the United States army is the most orderly, safe and businesslike that can be imagined. Much as the horrible necessity for using military force is deplored, it cannot be denied that the people turn instinctively and with feelings of relief in time of domestic disorder to the military arm. There is no nonsense in its methods, no delay, no parleying with a state of anarchy. It says to the lawbreakers, "Put down your guns, and then we'll reason together."

Three times in a half century United States military rule has held sway over vast territories inhabited by rich and prosperous people, and in no instance did that rule leave a mark of desolation or of oppression. In the conquered country of Mexico, the hotbed of political anarchy, where the government could be upturned at the will of every ambitious demagogue, the United States army set up a republican government for the purpose of having a responsible power to treat with for peace and in doing so established a republic second only to our own, on this continent at least, in point of efficiency and purity.

In the districts conquered from Mexico and annexed as United States territory the military sway continued for years, and except for occasional sparks of resistance stirred up by irresponsible leaders the vast possessions of New Mexico and California were Americanized without friction between the conquered people and the government.

After the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy in 1865 the federal power had to cope with the peculiar problem of a reconquered territory. The several states had seceded from the Union and set up a hostile federation. It was these state governments and their attempted federation that the United States wiped out and to which it denied the right of existence.

The municipal and county governments in the reconquered federal territory had been created by the people in their undisputed right to self government. As soon as the Confederate armies disbanded the United States martial law took the reins of power, and the county and municipal governments were continued in force wherever it was found that they were able to give the people protection and security. Provisional state governments succeeded to the old Confederate state governments and sanctioned the acts of the military commanders as administered under martial law. By popular elections new state governments were created, and with the exception of certain districts disturbed by the race question the military arm was withdrawn.

Military rule entirely divorced from political manipulation is the cleanest and most effective method of government when system and equity are the ends in view. It is of course enervating to the people because of its paternal character. It created industrial and social France as it is today. When Napoleon found it necessary to put that king ridden and war cursed country on its feet as a self sustaining commonwealth, he brought the full power of the army to the task and founded institutions which have stood the test of a century. England in India has shown what military rule can do as the bulwark of civilization in a country where stability and order were the prerequisites for progress. The government of the District of Columbia by a select board is an instance of what arbitrary rule can do, for Washington and its environs are considered the best governed municipal district in America. If some of our cities shall become a little worse governed than they are today, it will be but a step toward invoking military power to control things.

When Mayor Strong placed several so called military men in power in the New York police board, many people rejoiced to think that army methods would rule the metropolitan force. But it turned out that the appointees were not military men at all—only civilians with titles and political proclivities.

All communities groaning under official corruption and incompetency turn with gratitude to the incorruptible army as an example of what government may be. The American army and navy have long been held to be models of honest and efficient public service, and the open arms extended them by the sensible Spaniards of Cuba and Porto Rico is a hint that the work of our heroes does not end with the sinking of the Spanish armada and the deportation of Blanco's regulars. Cuba and Porto Rico are to become pearls indeed in the American crown and are to blossom into gardens under martial protectorate like that which put the new south upon its feet and gave to us an unrivaled empire beyond the Rocky mountains.

What is termed in exaggerated language military domination will be but nominal in the West Indies after the Spaniards lay down their arms. The only excuse for the use of force will be civil strife between the Spanish loyalists and the insurgent element. Chief cities will be occupied by a force in garrison in the fortifications, with a guard located in the town. Sentinels will be stationed at the government offices and for a time at the railway stations and steamer landings. The idea will be to give the people a sense of security, but not to overawe them. The political divisions of territory, called provinces, will each have a force in camp or garrison within its borders.

After the lapse of a few weeks the United States troops will not be more in evidence than the police in our large cities and the regular army and the uniformed militia in time of peace, but they will be on hand when needed, which is the result sought for by military occupation as a safeguard for the people's welfare.

With regard to the practical work of the army in founding endurable government the part played by the military will be great or small, as the home administration may elect. If the model of Great Britain, the most successful colonizer in the world, be adopted, the colonial administration will be semi-military for years to come. A recent number of the London Spectator offers a suggestion upon this point which is worthy of study. It says:

To begin with, as has so often happened in India, military and naval officers should be employed. In old days when a new province was taken over in India the first administrators were generally soldiers of capacity. These, once established, form a school of administration, and young men can be introduced in every district to learn the work and help build up a tradition of good service.

Take a dozen or twenty old West Point men as "heads of the district" and put under them a certain number of youths who have been caught young from Yale and Harvard and given to understand that they have entered a profession that will protect them and provide for them through their lives, and in a few years an administration would be created that would make Cuba the wonder of the Spanish-American world. There would be no stealing, no meddling, no oppression and very soon the cities of Havana and Santiago would be as well governed as the city of Washington—that is, ten times as well governed as New York or Boston or Chicago. And there would come in not the least of the good results,

Americans who saw what good administration could do in Cuba and the Philippines would begin to ask how it was that things were done better in their dependencies than at home. Very soon they would think of the answer—because in the dependencies they had a well paid, self respecting, permanent civil service who made administration their life business and made also a conscience of what they did. The need for such a civil service is America's chief political need, and it would be well worth while to hold and administer Cuba if the doing of that piece of work for humanity did nothing else but awaken Americans to the knowledge of this fact.

The Spanish regular and volunteer army in Cuba on a peace footing was 20,000 men and in Porto Rico 5,000. The government was in the highest sense a military one and the captain general the autocratic ruler of the people's destinies. After the islands are pacified and civil order established the United States will be in a position to maintain the laws with less troops than Spain has found necessary since the first uprising under Lopez, 50 years ago.

PORTO RICANS WELCOMING OUR TROOPS.

The Army Mule.

The management of the regular army in the field is almost sordidly businesslike, but in the end it makes for the picturesque. The baggage train, for example, as it rolls down the highway is superb. The wagons are of a faded blue color and a bit battered, but they are like those veterans you sometimes see at encampments. The old army overcoat they have resurrected for the occasion has faded to the palest of blues, and the wearer is a bit battered. He is sound at the core, though, and so are those lumbering caravans that have come all the way from Fort Reno and farther.

They lurch through the sand and over the rocks of the Florida highway, and nothing gives. They are piled high with tents and greasy camp equipage and boxes of ammunition. Six mules draw them, and the mules are admonished unceasingly in a profane monotone by a powerful person who has learned to drive with one rein.

The most poetic and seductive names appear with what might at first blush seem startling irrelevancy considering the general context of the driver's remarks. One is surprised to hear him couple the names of Lena, Pauline and Sadie with his frantic exhortations as to the rights of the road and the proper conduct of an army mule. Still there is no reason why even an army mule should not be graced with a romantic name. Life at best can hold so little for an army mule.

Enormous Pendulums.

The only structures in Japan which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas which are erected before the temples. There are many which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy beam of timber two feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted at each of the four sides four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added to these.

The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda, the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them, when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effects of an earthquake.

Illustrated Trains.

The Western of France railway runs an express train in the morning from Paris to St. Malo and Paramé the carriages of which have pictures upon them. One has an elephant, another a lyre, another a snake and so forth. There are anchors, huntsman's horns, balloons, tricolored flags, bunches of grapes, swallows, a pair of scales, a star and an angler with his fishing rod. It is thought that one of these designs will be more readily remembered than a number, and, according to all accounts, passengers are very pleased with the innovation. Before long the Western of France directors hope to have picture trains on all their lines. The man who leaves the train for a drink and can't find his carriage again will appreciate the change, but for overthirsty people are not snakes just a little too suggestive?

Spurgeon and the Scold.

While Spurgeon was still a boy preacher he was warned about a certain virago and told that she intended to give him a tongue lashing. "All right," he replied, "but that's a game at which two can play." Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiled and said: "Yes, thank you, I am quite well. I hope you are the same." Then came another burst of vituperation, pitched in a still higher key, to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as if it is going to rain. I think I had better be getting on."

"Bless the man!" she exclaimed, "He's as deaf as a post! What's the use of storming at him?"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

A coal mine at Dailly, Scotland, which caught fire over 50 years ago has at last burned itself out. All experiments made to extinguish it failed.

Preparations are being made at Trieste to raise the wreck of the French frigate Danae, sunk in 1812. The Danae had 250 men and 44 guns on board and was blown up through an explosion on board, the cause of which has remained unknown.

Mixed education is on the increase in England. One of the objects of the new King Alfred School society is the education of boys and girls, and the first school under its auspices was opened at Hampstead a few weeks ago.

The Duke of Braganza, prince royal of Portugal, is a boy of 11, fair haired and good looking and naturally an immense favorite with his father and mother, who have only one other son. The young prince has 15 Christian names, but he will be known as Luiz Philippe when he comes to the throne. He has a gymnasium of his own, and he is fond of horse riding, his instructor in this exercise being his father, the king.

The late Frances E. Willard has been added to the list of notable women whose portraits are to be carved in the grand staircase of the new capitol at Albany. The others are Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Molly Pitcher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Henry S. Treadwell, postmaster of South Boston and supreme lieutenant governor of the Pilgrim Fathers, claims that for six months during 1863 General Weyler, then a young man, worked for him at $3 a week.

No person in Norway may spend more than threepence at one visit to a saloon.

A law granting $500 to every burgher who is the father of 12 boys has been introduced in the Transvaal Volksraad.

Women of To-day

BAB SOJOURNS AT NARRAGANSETT.

A Breezy Potpourri of Mint Juleps, Baths, Dinners, Drives and Lovemaking, With a Dash of Moralizing.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Narragansett Pier.

The chief products of this point are whisky and water. The water is for the girls to bathe in, and the whisky is refined into mint juleps to act as an antidote against the water. No self respecting woman at Narragansett is without an attachment in the shape of some sort of a man, and it is his special duty, after she has been rubbed and scrubbed and is once more in an innocent muslin gown, to provide her with that innocent drink, which has been favored by women ever since the days when Adam toiled by the sweat of his brow to cultivate a mint bed to please Mme. Eve.

Society and mint juleps are compatible. There is a decided touch of mauve about society, while mint green is very fashionable. There is a certain type of girl at the Pier. She is apt to be either from Boston or Richmond. Occasionally she is a New Yorker, but the New York girl is too knowing in some ways and not knowing enough in others to succeed as a Pier girl—that is to say, she doesn't know enough about Plato and Mr. Emerson, like the lady who wears glasses and who arrives from Boston, and she is too ignorant of coquetry—not flirting, but pure, innocent coquetry—like the Richmond girl, to be a success.

The style of dressing at the Pier is decidedly individual. At most summer places a great point is gained if one is stylish, wears frills and ruffles and laces and silks and satins and all the fripps and fripperies, but here it is demanded that a girl must be pretty. If she has three white wash dresses—that is to say, two at the laundress', while she is wearing the third, yet looks pretty—she is a success.

There is one girl here from Richmond who claims that she can manage to have more solid enjoyment in 24 hours than the average girl does in 24 days. This is her method: In the morning her colored maid helps her dress in a white pique gown, with a plain skirt, a jacket bodice, a white leather belt and a mull tie, with a big flaring bow nestling under her chin that seems to say to each and every young man, "Don't you wish you were as near this dimple as I am?" Her hat is a smart looking sailor, with a band showing the Stuart plaid, while her gloves, displaying no rings under them, are of white chamois.

At the Pier a chaperon is not necessary, so my pretty girl trots off to the casino with big Jack Gordon. If you ask her anything about it, she will say in tones as soft as her heart: "Oh, he's all right. He and my father are second cousins, and his mother and my mother are third cousins, and when they were girls they were great friends. Even now when they meet they talk about what the gentlemen did for them—rode horses up staircases, jumped high fences and did marvels to prove just how much each of them loved his lady. It is really a great deal better and mightily more effective than sending flowers or buying candies." After rattling off this the lady looked scorn at her escort, who pulled his mustache, hoping to increase its growth, and wished that women's mothers did not remember so much and put such ideas into girls' heads.

These two had a very light breakfast—some strong coffee, a bit of toast and an egg eaten directly from the shell. Then she and Jack had a stroll, and Jack whispered all sorts of nothings to her—pretty nothings—while she, womanlike, wondered if Celestine had dressed her properly or if that was her petticoat that was slipping. When home was reached, home being the barnlike hotel, there came the great event of the day—the bathing. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Long Branch, because where the bathing is good it is dangerous. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Newport, because it is not good style, but everybody, from the small boy dressed in an airy nothing up to his grandmother, literally swathed in dark flannel, prances and jumps in the water and feels how good it is to be alive and to be the next best thing to a mermaid.

Nature has been very kind to the Richmond girl and given her hair that curls naturally; consequently rubber caps and closely plaited braids were not necessary to this sweet maid, as, wearing a long cloak of white serge that covers her from head to foot and accompanied by her dark maid, she joins the group of men waiting for her. The cloak is removed, and she stands a symphony in white and yellow that would have delighted Whistler himself.

Modest? Oh, her dress is modesty itself! It is a plaited skirt over knickers and a bodice that shows a little waistcoat of yellow, while on her head is a white cap, from underneath which flows all her yellow, curly hair. Every other girl is furious because her hair won't stand this, but Nanny or Betty or Matty (for her name is sure to be one of the three) is deliciously sympathetic, and in her wise little head she realizes that it is well to be liked by the women. She is floated, she is dipped under, she swims about, she rolls on the sand until her hair is full of it, and then gets one of her devoted slaves to wash it out. She goes out as far as she dares with Jack, who tells her the old story of her looking like Venus rising from the sea, and his only reward is a handful of water thrown at him, which makes him splutter and choke.

My Lady Caprice comes in. Her maid is to the fore, and in less than an hour she is on the veranda dressed in a pink gingham and looking fresh and pretty, like the rose that Tita Kenny wrote about. Then she will tell you quite confidentially: "Some of the men have a julep made with brandy, but at home they use the same recipe they did when General Washington paid them a visit and approved of it. Nothing will convince me that good rye whisky isn't the proper thing to use. And the idea of an ignorant barkeeper daring to hint at using such a flowry thing as powdered instead of loaf sugar!"

She is an adept on the subject of juleps. Her mother will tell you how she was saved from death at the early age of 5 months by Mammy's care and unlimited mint juleps. At 1 o'clock she lunches with her mother and tells her everything that has happened in the morning. In the afternoon she rests awhile, reads the latest novel, weeps over the hero and then suddenly gets up and is arrayed in a white flannel tailor made suit, puts on a big white straw hat trimmed with white flowers and white ribbon, while she wears perfectly fitting tan gloves and tan shoes. Then she goes out buckboard riding with Jack. How cleverly the little maid has learned to sit steady, and except for one lurch, when she has a conviction that her corset lace is broken, the drive is smooth and uneventful. Home she comes and finds that another thoughtful admirer has sent her a julep and is waiting for her to go off with him in his tandem. She approves of his horses, is quickly helped into the trap, and as they are off two envious women wonder in a solemn tone, "What will that girl do next?"

Charley as he drives her tries to tell her how much he loves her, but my lady has studied the book of coquetry and advises him to say nothing, while she adds, "Continue to stay me with mint until I am sick unto death with love." The dinner is one given at the casino to the belle herself. She wears a black tulle gown cut low in the neck and having no sleeves, while on her blond hair is a huge black tulle hat caught up at one side like that worn by the Duchess of Devonshire. At dinner some of the women are inclined to be a little frisky, but one little girl puts this sort of thing down with a very decided frown that means, "If you keep this up, I go." Then a riddle is asked. It is in regard to a lady who wears her gowns very decollete and whose bones are built for evidence, since they are very plainly seen. Some one inquires, "Why is Miss Montague like an untouched negative?" and the answer comes from one of the men, "Because there is too much exposure and not enough development," and in the summer time this is regarded as wit.

After dinner there is a dance. Then Jack takes the girl from the south down among the rocks to pick up the moonstones that sparkle on the sand and which seem to freeze into hard gems as they are held in her hand. Then something is whispered to her about the moonstone giving good luck, and my lady whispers back somewhat saucily that it does to gamblers, and he evidently answers, "Yes," for he puts his arm around her and tells her he is going to try his chance for the last time, and that sinister old man in the moon says, though they do not hear him, "Ah, ha, my master, the moonstone has brought you a full hand!" But it seems to me that if he saw her face—well, he would realize that it was a royal flush and Master Jack could congratulate himself on gaining something more precious than a mere summer girl.

Then they go back, and there is a long talk on the veranda, and the precious moonstone is to be set in diamonds to make a ring for somebody, and Jack kisses somebody good night, and a happy, healthy girl goes and whispers it all to her mother—that is, nearly all, because there are always some things better left unsaid. The tulle gown is off, the golden hair is brushed, and a wonderfully beribboned and embroidered nightdress is put on, and the little maid goes to bed to dream of Jack and the man in the moon and that there was a mint julep that had a moonstone inside of a lump of sugar in it and that Jack and the man in the moon were arranging something about a house that was to be hers, way down south.

She is a pleasant girl, this girl at the Pier, sometimes I think the best type of American girl and feel that you and I, my friend, can say, "God bless her!" for while she is full of fun she is not fast—pretty as a picture and yet not overvain, industrious as a bee and bright as a star—yes, she is the best type of American girl, and you and I can say again, "God bless her!" for she is the mother of future heroes, and all that is sweet and good must be cultivated in her so that she may be that "best of all," a good and loving mother.

A touch of wisdom in the home of frivolity. Ah, my friend, all is not frivolity! Who can tell where the heartache is? It is found oftener in a carriage than walking, and oftener it is covered by satins and jewels than by serge alone. Life here, as everywhere, is a contrast, and that is why it is so interesting. If all lives were the same, who would find any joy in them? Not you, not your neighbor and certainly not

Bab

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

CORONATION OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

An Interesting Event For the People of the Netherlands--Personality of Their Beautiful Young Sovereign.

[Copyright, 1898.]

To be young, handsome, rich and a queen—it sounds like a fairy story, but over on the other side of the world the people of Holland are preparing to make it true. The young Wilhelmina, who on Sept. 6 will in truth as well as name be made queen of Holland, is the last of the famous house of Orange-Nassau, the most liberal and enlightened of the princely families of Europe.

William III, the father of Wilhelmina, was not much of a credit to it, but he was one of the few black sheep.

Holland on the map is a very small country, only a little over 12,000 square miles in area, but it is one of the richest and most enlightened nations in the world. America owes a debt of gratitude to the Netherlands, for it was in Holland that the pilgrim fathers found a safe haven when the mother country became intolerant, and it was from Delft Haven, Holland, that the Mayflower sailed forth on that first momentous voyage which was to transplant to the great new continent those ideas of religious and political freedom and thrift that have made it the hope of the world.

A few years after the colony at Plymouth had been planted by the little band of emigrants from Leyden, the Hollanders themselves took possession of a corner of the new continent, which they called New Netherlands and where their descendants still impress on alien people the sturdy principles of thrift, honesty and love of justice for which the Dutch character has always been notable.

Remembering all this, can any one doubt that the interest which America feels in the crowning of the young queen of the Dutch is a very personal one?

Queen Wilhelmina when she receives her full name is Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, and her birthday on Aug. 31 will make her 18 years old. In Holland a woman is not of age until she is 23, but as Wilhelmina is a queen and her country requires her services an exception is made in her case.

Queen Emma, Wilhelmina's mother and the real ruler since the death of her husband, the young queen's father, King William III, which occurred in 1890, is a very good woman, but she is a German, and the Hollanders do not like Germans. They have an idea that the German nation is always reaching out to extend its territories and would like to absorb the Netherlands, since it is through Holland that the river Rhine finally reaches the sea.

Queen Emma is a daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont, one of the vassals of the German crown. The people of Holland therefore think it is natural that she should have a special liking for Germany, and they fear that she may influence her daughter to marry some one of the German princelings who are under Emperor William's thumb. It was once gossiped that she and the German emperor had in view the Crown Prince Frederick, who is now 16 years of age.

In order to avoid any appearance of favoring the Germans, Wilhelmina has been brought up with as little knowledge of the German language and the excellences of the nation as was possible. It is quite likely that German is the only language of Europe that she cannot speak. French, English, Spanish and Italian she uses fluently.

England is, next to Holland, Wilhelmina's favorite country. She herself says that when she marries, which she very independently asserts she has no notion of doing until she is quite well suited, she will select an Englishman.

Her liking for the English is possibly due to the fact that she has been educated by a very charming and accomplished English woman, a Miss Saxton Winter. This lady was wisely given entire charge of the little girl's education. Under the general direction of the queen she decided what the little girl should study and was present when the masters gave their instruction to see that Wilhelmina was attentive and did not frolic, as she had a great tendency to do when given an opportunity.

In the afternoons Miss Winter accompanied her young charge on her drives or walks and saw that she went to bed early and did not eat unwholesome food. In fact, this English woman in a measure took the place of a mother to the little girl. Queen Emma's official duties occupied much of her time, and she was glad to think that during the long, busy days so wise and so excellent a woman as Miss Winter looked after her daughter.

Queen Wilhelmina has been brought up more simply perhaps than most girls, even than the daughters of the well to do burghers whom she has often openly envied, because of their less restricted lives. A little story is told of her that shows how early she had learned the truth of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

She had a great number of dolls, and after any court ceremony in which she took part she was wont to put them through the same performance. To them she also recited her lessons every day. One afternoon one of the dolls would not sit up quite to please her, and after placing it as she wanted it she shook her finger threateningly and said, "Be careful now, or I will make you a princess, and then you will have to sit up and smile at the people whenever you go out until your poor head aches and your back is nearly broken." Being a princess seemed to her the worst thing that could possibly happen to any one.

Wilhelmina has never had any friends of her own age. Sometimes when she is at the country palace, Het Loo, the daughters of the neighboring aristocracy are invited to spend an afternoon with her, but before leaving home the children have been so lectured about their manners that they are frightened and stand in such awe of the little queen that they make poor playmates.

One day during a tedious court ceremony in which the little girl was a central figure she noticed peeping through the doors of an upper gallery the head of a little girl. Wilhelmina's eyes kept wandering in that condition, for she was very weary of the stiff ceremony, and the stately court officials bored her dreadfully. When she was able to catch the eye of the little girl, she smiled, and the child delightedly smiled back. When the function was over, Wilhelmina went down the long rows of bowing courtiers and generals with her interest centered on the child in the gallery. Just as the court chamberlain was ready to throw open the door and Queen Emma was gathering up her velvet train, preparatory to the final bow, little Wilhelmina turned, and, flashing a last smile at the gallery, kissed her little pink finger tips to the delighted child above.

Out driving one winter afternoon with the queen regent, the carriage, with the arms of Holland emblazoned upon the door and a staid coachman and footman in sedate liveries in attendance, drew up before a party of children who were having a snowball fight. Wilhelmina was delighted and applauded the children enthusiastically. Presently it began to look as if her favorite side was about to be beaten, and, forgetting court etiquette and everything, the little queen jumped from the carriage and began to do her best to turn the fortunes of war. The entire attention of the enemy was directed against the unexpected re-enforcement. The horrified coachman leaped down and rescued her, frightening the youngsters half out of their senses by sternly saying:

"Children, don't you know that you are snowballing the queen of Holland?"

Queen Emma asked the name and addresses of the children, and the next morning each of the snowballing party, which had gone home in agony of spirit, expecting the momentary appearance of an officer of the law, was delighted by receiving a handsome gift, with the compliments of the little Wilhelmina.

It is no wonder, therefore, that every Hollander adores the young girl who is now about to become queen. So devoted to her people is she that she wears on every possible occasion the national costume. She has been photographed in the dresses of the different provinces, and every household contains a picture of her thus arrayed. Her sweetness of disposition, the friendly interest that she takes in all with whom she comes in contact, her simple and democratic spirit, her quick intelligence and her love for all that is good and beautiful have endeared her to the heart of every Hollander. In short, she is a queen of whom any nation might be proud.

There is a good deal of socialistic feeling in Holland, but even that party adores Wilhelmina and says that so long as she lives they will loyally support the house of Orange-Nassau.

The statesmen of Holland are busy trying to select a husband for their young queen. She is all that stands between the Dutch throne and a German ruler, for the next in the line of succession is the sister of King William III of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, who, through her foreign marriage, is altogether German in her sympathies. An effort was made recently to betroth Wilhelmina to her cousin, young Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, certain Dutch court officials thinking it might be a wise match, but the young queen herself flatly declined to entertain a thought of the marriage, her objection to Prince Bernard, who is said to be really a nice fellow, although not remarkable for beauty, being that he was too ugly.

The coronation ceremonies will be held in the Nieuwe kirche in Amsterdam. The town will be magnificently decorated, and open house will be kept by the hospitable burghers. There will be games and processions and balls that will extend throughout the week. After it is all over Wilhelmina will be in truth Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and will begin to make history for the little kingdom at the mouth of the Rhine.

FRANCES HYDE.

A Democratic Princess.

Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, is perhaps the most democratic of Queen Victoria's daughters, so far as such a term can be applied to any royal princess. She has no sympathy with pretensions and affectation. On many occasions her royal highness has done things with her own hands that women whose chief claim to consideration existed in their own imagination would have rung the bell for a servant to do.

Once when visiting the schoolroom of a certain little lady who had very exalted ideas of her own rank she discovered that affairs between pupil and governess were a little strained. The princess inquired of the governess the cause. The little lady, at once sure of the right on her side, burst in with: "Miss F. wanted me to clean my slate. Surely a duke's daughter need not clean her own slate!" "Miss F. is quite right," said the princess. "I am the queen's daughter, and I always cleaned my slate."

Once, when Princess Louise was presiding at a committee meeting, when leaving the house where it was held the hostess dropped her bangle. She was politely waiting until the princess had passed to pick it up, but to her surprise Princess Louise stooped, picked it up and gave it to her, saying simply, "I might have trodden on your pretty bracelet."

The dignity of royal ladies depends upon other things than small observances, although in the matter of etiquette they are all passed mistresses when occasion requires.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss Horace Greeley Perry is the proprietor and editor of The St. James Journal of St. Peter, Minn. Her father, who was a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, gave his daughter the name of the greatest American editor and thereby probably shaped her destiny in some degree.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner, the well known journalist, is making a tour of the world. She sailed from Seattle June 29 on the steamship Humboldt for St. Michael's, en route for the Yukon. She is accompanied on a portion of her journey by Mrs. S. M. McDonald of the Press club of New York city.

Mrs. Blake Watkins (Kit), the correspondent of the Toronto Express, after sojourning for some time with the troops at Tampa, Fla., went to Santiago on the United States cruiser Niagara. Mrs. Watkins is thoroughly in sympathy with the United States, and her letters to the Toronto Express did much to turn the tide of Canadian sentiment at a time when Polo was making his stay there.

Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's secretary, brought with her from Cuba several souvenirs of the attack on Santiago. Among them were four swords, one of which belonged to a Spanish officer and bears blood stains.

Mme. Pescova of Prague was recently decorated by the emperor of Austria in acknowledgment of her great work for women. It is said that she is the second Austrian woman to be thus honored. She is a poet, editor and writer on educational matters, but her chief work has been the building in Prague of a magnificent woman's building, which cost $200,000 and which is the center of woman's activities in the Austrian empire.

The Duchess of Marlborough recently made her first appearance as a public speaker at the opening of the national school bazaar and fancy fair at Bicester, England.

A wreath from Mrs. McKinley was laid on the coffin of Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, before the temporary interment at Washington.

Pundita Ramabai has been making addresses in Canadian cities, seeking aid for the child widows of India.

HONOR SCHLEY

Army Warmly Greeted in Washington.

What Cervera Might Have Done—Pursuers at Disadvantage if the Squadron Divided—Yellow Fever Thinning Ranks—Reforms in Santiago—Dewey Honored.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Admiral Schley reached Washington yesterday afternoon. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators, who filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley." Everybody joined in the shouting, and the depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a handshake. At the gates the crowd increased, and amid deafening cheers the admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people.

The president gave him a most cordial reception, thanking him as he had Sampson for the success of the memorable engagement of July 3, which he took occasion to say was the battle which brought about the surrender of Santiago.

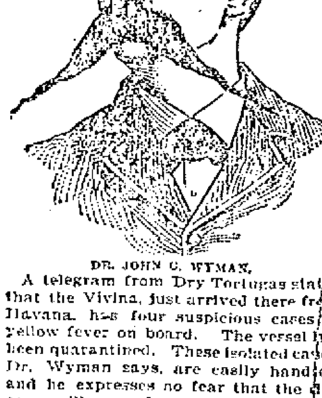
Many of the friends of the admiral and Mrs. Schley learned of their presence at the hotel, and called during the evening. Although considerably better, he is not yet well, and expects to visit relatives in Maryland, which probably will consume several days, after which he will go to Connecticut to remain until about to start for Porto Rico. Some ship other than the Brooklyn, he said, would be selected for this purpose, as the flagship was about to undergo repairs.

The admiral talked briefly of some of the principal incidents of the fight which led to the destruction of Cervera's squadron, and other matters of interest at this time, new features of which were recurring to him as time passed by. He said:

"It is my opinion that the Spanish admiral might have escaped with possibly one or two of his ships had he adopted different tactics in coming out of the harbor. Had he diverted the course of his ships, sending some to the east and others to the west, it is my belief that he might have escaped with one or possibly two of the vessels. Such a course naturally would have compelled us to separate our fleet, and some of Cervera's ships might have been able to have reached Havana."

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post in Fort Point, near Galveston. A difference of opinion as to whether the case is yellow fever exists among the physicians, the marine hospital surgeon believing it is, and the Galveston health officer taking a contrary view. The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed.



DR. JOHN C. WYMAN.

A telegram from Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four suspicious cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel has been quarantined. These isolated cases, Dr. Wyman says, are easily handled, and he expresses no fear that the disease will spread. The utmost precautions are being taken in all directions to prevent yellow fever getting a foothold in the United States.

REFORMS IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Aug. 27.—Important changes in the civil government, relating to schools, police, customs and mercantile and harbor regulations are in process of preparation by Generals Lawton and Wood, and a proclamation carrying them into effect will be issued in a few days. The police force is to be increased, with a view of enabling the withdrawal of the military from patrol duty. The changes will aid the shipping, mercantile and industrial interests. The port duties and the salaries of military, civil, and provincial officials will be reduced. The salary of the archbishop, which was formerly $18,000, will be reduced to $6000. The proposed changes meet with the approval of the better classes.

MANILA'S GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says: "The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the waterworks is in operation and the Pasig river is open. Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only 71 deaths from illness since landing. Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered with nearly 15,000 prisoners."

COMMISSION IS STRONG.

London, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American peace commission, says: "The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurrence in the inclination of the Republican party towards a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the president's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippines.

"If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago. However, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bills Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment."

ROUGH RIDERS RODE OFF.

New York, Aug. 26.—The grounding of the auxiliary cruiser, Prairie, created some excitement in the camp at Montauk yesterday. At first it was believed she was in a bad way and that those on board were in danger. Later, when news came that she was in no danger, things quieted down. The rough riders were ordered to sent a detail to the scene of the wreck, and the way the troopers went out of camp showed what manner of men they are. Rough riders who had been dragging themselves about the camp seemingly hardly able to get around, mounted and wanted to form a part of the detail. Those selected to go went off toward Amagansett like a whirlwind. As they swung out of the camp they were going at the very highest speed their horses were capable of, and they could not have gone faster nor in better style if their own lives depended upon it. The men who went were those least sick and who had been longing for something more exciting to do than the rounding up of horses, camp patrol and police work.

A lot more hospital supplies were received last night and are being distributed. Cots are also on the way. They are badly needed. Pneumonia is just now believed to be the camp's greatest danger.

SPANIARDS MAKE COMPLAINT.

London, Aug. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food, and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger.

IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

New York, Aug. 27.—When Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet at Manila the American Mail Steamship company was building four steamships for service between New York and Cuba. It was decided that the largest vessel be named the Admiral Dewey in honor of the hero of Manila. President R. A. C. Smith of the company has received the following cable from Admiral Dewey: "Please accept my hearty thanks for the great honor paid me and my best wishes for the success of your steamer."

NOT DEEMED PRACTICABLE.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—After struggling through three executive sessions during which the 9-hour work day was the subject of debate, the delegates of the United Typothetae of America disposed of the question for the present at least by the passage of this resolution: "That this body does not deem it practicable at the present time to recommend to its members any change in the hours of labor which constitute a day's work." A committee of five was appointed to consider the matter.

MARION MILLS INJURED.

Cortland, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Marion Mills, a guideless pacing mare, stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County agricultural society Friday, and is believed to have concussion of the brain. She was unable to move after falling, and it is believed she will not recover.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Volume Much Larger Than Last Year.

THE CROPS REPORTED VERY GOOD.

The Failures for the Week Comparitively Small.

New York, Aug. 27.—The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses, as reported to Dun & Co., is 20.4 percent larger than last year, and 26.8 percent larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known. No change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance. Europe has not wearied of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investers. The money market is running smoothly without any symptom of danger, and the unusual delay of western demand for crop moving only indicates the enormous increase in available resources carried in the banks of that section.

Comparisons as to foreign trade are apt to mislead, because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history. Hence the decrease of 13 percent from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of products yet to be forwarded are large, and have stopped any advance in the current rates of foreign exchange; nor is it at all disheartening that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly $5,000,000, since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than $4,000,000.

Shipments of shoes have been larger than in any year, amounting to 362,293 cases in four weeks of August this year, against 343,238 last year, and 256,376 in 1895, much the largest for this month heretofore. While leather is quite stiff notwithstanding extremely light purchases by manufacturers, hides yielded a little at Chicago. The probable reduction in manufacture by the print cloth works, expected to reach 1,000,000 spindles shortly, does not disturb the market for staple brown and bleached goods, which is unchanged. The auction sale of 75,000 pieces of dress goods by the Arlington mills closes the week with some disheartenment in that industry, but perhaps gives it a chance to start on a firmer foundation.

Failures for the week have been 179 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 34 last year.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, and Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge of affairs, owing to the latter's commanding the foreign office to break its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pain of the czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

"The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur. The action of the Russians at New Chwang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force whether they build the Tien Tsin railway or not."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Marior, aged 79, hanged himself in a barn at Acushnet, Mass. No cause is assigned.

The hanging of Louis Roesel for the murder of Farmer James Pitts was to have taken place at Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, but an appeal has caused a postponement.

Miller & Miller's packing establishment in Baltimore was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. A liverystable in the rear and 10 horses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $15,000.

The imperial ministry of the interior, by a circular to the different German governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

Captain Knott V. Martin, one of the best-known residents in Marblehead, Mass., died last night, aged 78 years. He served as a selectman from 1880 to 1882, and 1895 to 1897, and was postmaster for 16 years, being appointed by President Grant.

Hong Kong merchants express the hope that the United States government will soon appoint an experienced business man to arrange a tariff for Manila and thus remove the dissatisfaction which exists over the retention of the Spanish tariff.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of a number of wealthy persons have been looted.

The 22nd annual encampment of the New Hampshire Veterans' association closed yesterday, the following officers being elected: President, Daniel B. Newhall, Concord; vice president, Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton; secretary, Natt Shackford, The Weirs; treasurer, Dana W. King, Nashua.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

WANTED—Good amateurs to form a dramatic club. Call or address Harry Dempsey, 9 Ebling street, Wigginville.

WANTED—A first class steam fitter. Steady work if satisfactory. Address W. G., Box E, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 84, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $1.50 a week, 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Blacksmith wanted immediately; good shoer and general jobber. Good place for steady man. Joseph Carpentier, North Chelmsford, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyronne, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 232 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 35, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT NOONAN'S?—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. L. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook on Thorndike street, near Simpson Place, Thursday night. Finder will please leave at 2 Simpson Place and be rewarded.

FOUND—Between Lowell and Wilmington, a gold watch and chain. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

FOUND—A whippet bitch dog; black. Owner can have same by calling at 6 Richmond ave., off Lawrence street.

LOST—A sum of money between 60 Summer street and Opera house on back Central street. Reward at 16 Linden street.

LOST—A black and tan poodle, about 11 months old, with leather collar, with name plate partly broken. Reward at 732 Lawrence street.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a large sum of money, either on Concord, Pleasant or Rogers streets. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 210 Concord street.

TO LET.

FURNISHED rooms to let in suite or singly, at 163 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 63 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 89 Sargent street. Terms easy, $16 per month. Enquire 89 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, groceries, etc. I also have new and 2nd hand Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, stanhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 63 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 173 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Two new houses, one on Dunfey street, nine rooms; one seven room cottage, within eight minutes' walk of the Lawrence mills, hot water, bath, etc.; both in good neighborhood and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Geo. D. Kimball & Co., Runels' block.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-8 miles from Lowell post office, two-story house and barn, 40 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and store, 5000 feet of land. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 2 tenement house and land, always rented; price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1133 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hairdressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $750. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Follows, 163 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $1.00 at Mrs. O Dessoteau, at 817 Market street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1890. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 156 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Madame Alvarde,

The popular card reader of Boston, will remain in this city until Aug. 30, where she can be consulted on business affairs, love, etc., lost articles found, names called. The Madame, born in a veil, has since earliest recollections, been gifted with power to reveal past, present and future. Call and be convinced. Fees—Ladies 25 cents; gents 50 cents. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at 18 Hurd street, near Central street.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

SHARON HOUSE

Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the

Eagle Clothing Co.

We carry the largest stock of Ladies and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 100-103 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE.

Undertaker and Funeral Director

160 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable

MONEY SPENDING

1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clean Up Price 50c. a pair.

Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.

1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN

215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.

When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with

CARRIAGE
REPAIRS
OR
CARRIAGE
BUILDING.

We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.

SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

Worthen St., Lowell.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

"REMEMBER THE MAIN"
features of manifest superiority at the

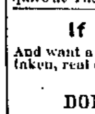
New England Business University.

Runels Building, Lowell,

are its faculty of special experts and its fine equipment that offer the most positive guaranty of success in acquiring the practical knowledge and masterful skill that assures lucrative employment. Fall term commences Sept. 6, 1898. Students are now enrolling. Call or write for catalogue.

W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

"REMEMBER THE NAME."



Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

FRUIT PICKERS, BASKETS, APPLE PEARERS.

W. T. S. BARTLETT

The Up-Town Hardware Store,

653 Merrimack Street.

BASKETS

FOR GATHERING

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

MARKET BASKETS,
OFFICE BASKETS,
MILL BASKETS,
COAL BASKETS,
WOOD BASKETS.

IN ASH AND OAK.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE, RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

If You Are Looking For Bargains In

BICYCLES

Come to our store. We carry a larger stock than all other dealers combined and are selling standard wheels at one half regular price.

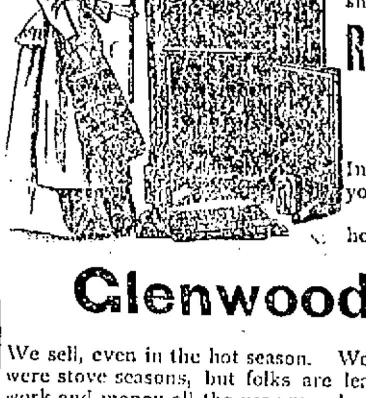
New Wheels from $18 up.
Second Hand Ones $5 to $10.

CASH OR CREDIT.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

Closed Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators



Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of

Refrigerators AND Ice Chests

In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many

Glenwood Ranges

We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.

See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market

Prescott Street.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. T. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mar'k & Bridge.

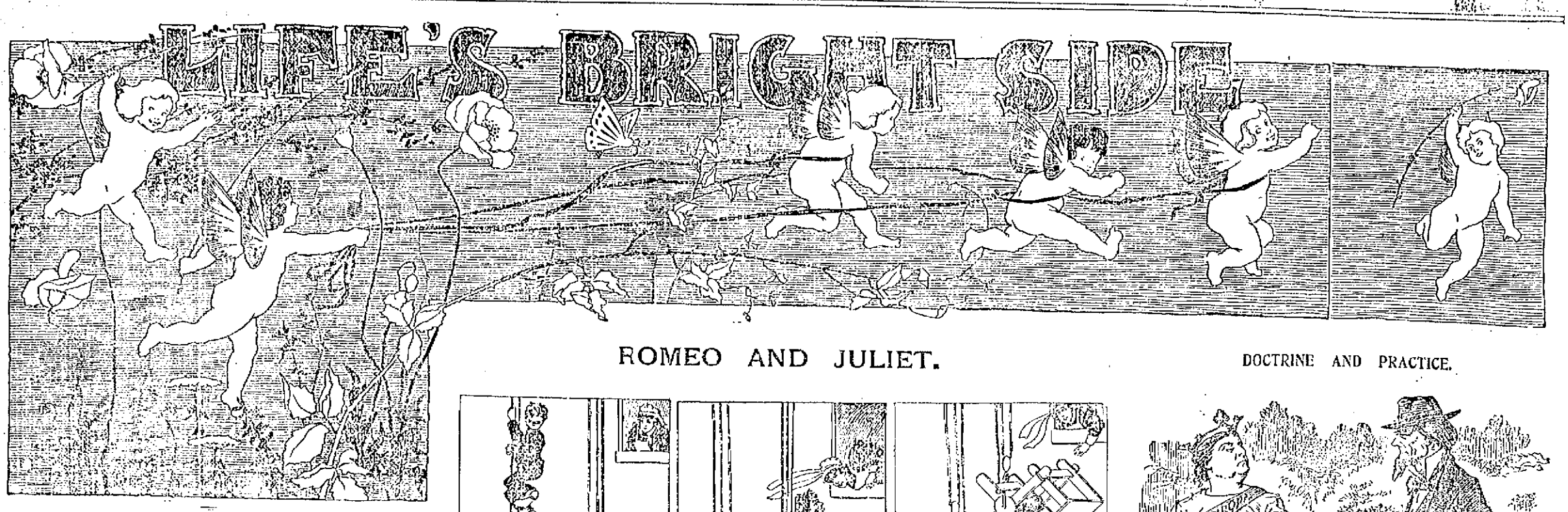
$5 to $10 a Set

Fifty Cents Per Box

TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood tingling through every part of the body, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it. The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.



THE OFFER ACCEPTED.

OBSERVE THE SIGN: "CYCLISTS ACCOMMODATED HERE."

JUDICIAL FAIRNESS.

Walker—So the judge fined you for running into that man, in spite of the fact that it was caused by your chain breaking?

Wheeler—Yes. He said he would have to hold me guilty of contributory negligence. He rides a chainless.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

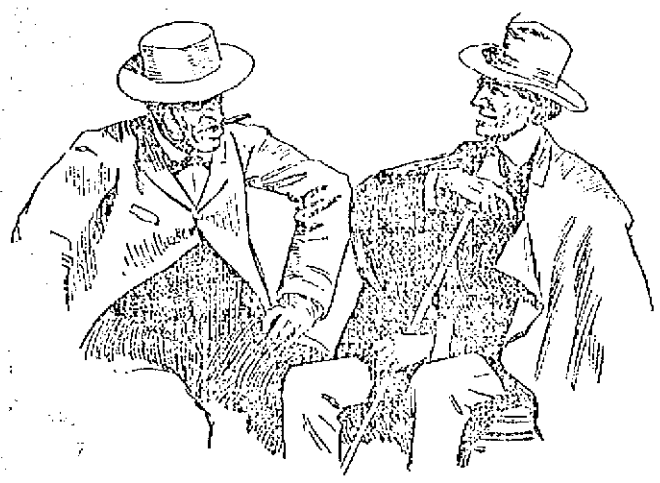
NOT A SMOKING CAR.

It was a Boston lady to whom the conductor remarked:

"Madam, this is a smoking car."

She looked it over and answered, "I suspect that you are the victim of an optical illusion, due to the presence of a number of smoking men."—Washington Star.

THE BOASTFUL SINGER.



Tenor: "At the first concert in which I sang four ladies were removed from the hall in a fainting condition."

Friend: "Ah! Indeed? But you must remember your voice has improved since then!"

NOT VERY WELL.

"What is the magazine article you are preparing, Miss Elderly?"

"'How to Manage a Husband.'"

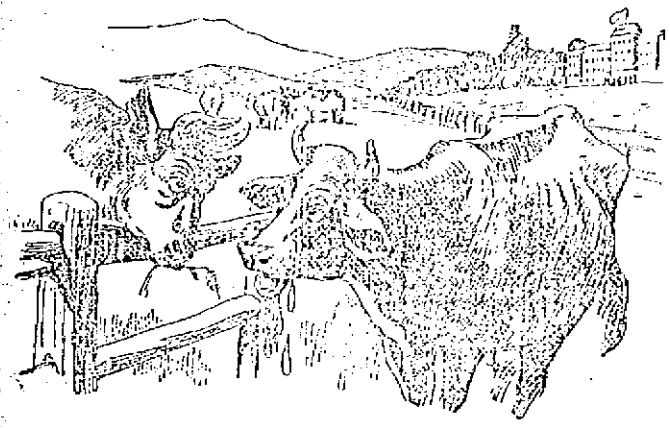
"But you were never married."

"Of course not. Did you ever know a married woman yet that could manage a husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

HIS ONE REGRET.

The man who's always somewhat late
Now says in tone sad hearted,
"I fain would be a hero great,
But this unruly war won't wait
Until I can get started."
—Washington Star.

AT CONEY ISLAND.



Mrs. B. Ovine: "Oh, Bully! I saw them on the edge of the sea, and they call them calves! Oh, the shame of it! Just skin and bone, and they call 'em"— (Sobs.)

—Pick Me Up.

SECURE.

"There is not the emolument in the profession that there used to be," said the attorney. "There's no denying that these 'Every Man His Own Lawyer' books have reduced our profits."

"You ought to have gone into my business," said the man with the solemn mouth and twinkling eye. "You have never seen any book on 'Every Man His Own Undertaker,' have you?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FROST AHEAD.

"Hobson hasn't been through the worst yet."

"What do you mean?"

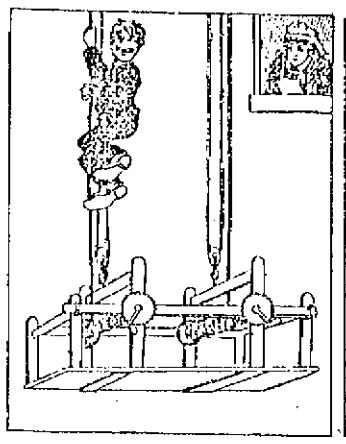
"He hasn't been kissed by a Boston girl."—Washington Star.

DIVERSION.

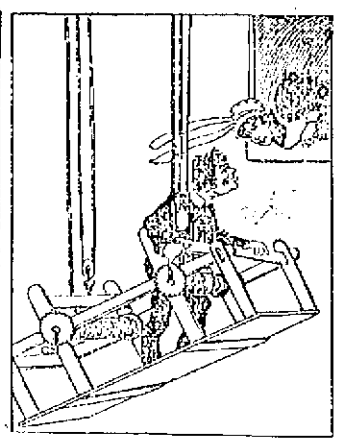
"What makes you so anxious to introduce Diggs and Higgs?"

"Higgs always tells conundrums and Diggs hates them."—Detroit Free Press.

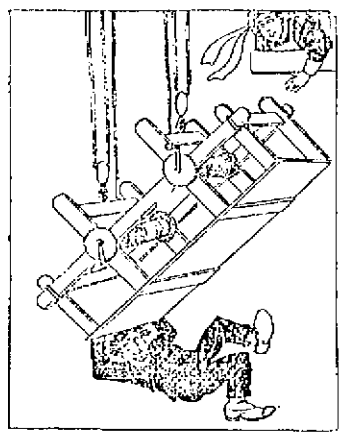
ROMEO AND JULIET.



1. "Romeo, where art thou?" gurgled the parlor maid.



2. "Coming, sweet Juliet," murmured the boy in buttons from next door as he wound up the platform used by the house painters.



3. But he wound up one end too much, and instead of receiving a kiss he had a narrow escape from death by pavement cracking.

NOT WHOLLY HEARTLESS.

"Has Miss Dobbins given you any encouragement?"

"Well, she declines my offers of love, but she accepts my boxes of candy."—Chicago Record.

CLIMATIC.

The land is getting cooler,
No hot wave brings despair,
For it feels the bracing nature
Of its military air.
—Washington Star.

UNENDURABLE.

"What made you resign, Miss Jumps?"

"My employer was so silly. He was in love with a typewriter girl in another office."—Chicago Record.

LET THIS BE A WARNING.

"I'LL TEACH YOU EUROPEAN BOYS NOT TO SWIM IN MY POND!"

IN THE WORLD OF ART.

"I won't have you," said the leading lady tragically to the low comedian. "Never approach me again on the subject. My mind's made up."

"So's everything else about you," and then he fell through a garden scene to dodge the withering glance she shot at him.—Detroit Free Press.

ECONOMICAL WOMEN.

Wallace—This war tax has been a good thing for me.

Ferry—As to how?

Wallace—My wife doesn't ask me for checks so often, now that she realizes they cost 2 cents apiece.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

The governess was giving little Tommy a grammar lesson the other day. "An abstract noun," she said, "is the name of something which you can think of, but not touch. Can you give me an example?"

Tommy—A red hot poker!—Bangor News.

THE FORGOTTEN WORD.

Hostess: "What would you like to eat, Effie?"

Effie: "Cake."

Mother (reprovingly): "Effie, Effie! What is the word you've forgotten? Pl-"

Effie: "Pl-um!"

DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.

Dame Europa (coldly). "To whom do I owe the pleasure of this intrusion?"

Uncle S.: "Ma'am, my name is Uncle Sam!"

Dame Europa: "Any relation of the late Colonel Monroe?"

MADE A HIT.

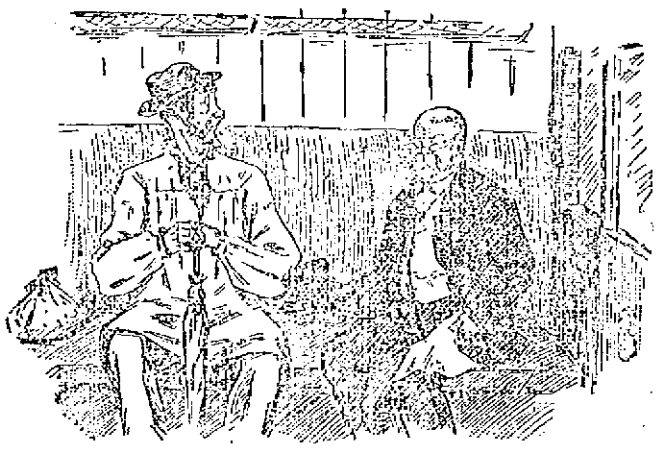
"Graygreen is selling his pictures like smoke."

"Yes; he has quit painting to please the artists and is painting to please the public."—Chicago Record.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"Speaking of wheels," said Asbury Peppers, though no one else had mentioned the subject, "it is the empty tire that causes the full stop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TIT FOR TAT.



Stout party (in horror): "You've been sitting on my hat! It is ruined!"

Stolid Farmer: "Aye, man, an thee be sittin on my strawberries, which will na improve them, I'm thinkin!"

SOUND ADVICE.

The Youth—A man has married the girl I love. I hate him. What shall I do?

The Sage—Cease hating him, and pity him. Then soon he will hate himself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TWO WAYS OF PUTTING IT.

"I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggschoice, with a little sigh, "You hand's clothes do not fit me."

"No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggschoice, with a little sigh, "You don't fit them."—Chicago Tribune.

LIBERTY PROCLAIMING PEACE.

AGAIN IN ACTION.

Most things will soon move on again
About as they were wont,
But bellboys who come home from war
Will still be at the front.
—Chicago Tribune.

UNFORTUNATE.

Spanish Grandee—The people will demand an account some day, I fear.

Second Grandee—What shall we do? All the world knows we are no bookkeepers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WILLIAM BURNS, Gunner of the Oregon, Now on a Furlough in Lowell.

FROM THE OREGON

William Burns Comes to Visit His Sister.

HE MADE THE MEMORABLE 15,000 MILE TRIP.

Was Also in the Santiago Fight.

There was a gunner's mate from the Oregon in town yesterday and he received much consideration from those who saw him and remembered the famous 15,000 mile trip of the Oregon.

He is William Burns and his sister, Mrs. James Goff, whom he is visiting, resides on Irving street. Mr. Burns is on a three months' furlough.

He will remain in Lowell only a few days ,however, as he expects to go to his home in the old country, spending the greater part of his vacation in England and Ireland.

Mr. Burns has seen over nine years of service in the navy. He was with Commodore Schley when he was in command of the cruiser Baltimore and considers him one of the finest men in the service. He has been two years on the Oregon and therefore sailed with her on that memorable voyage from San Francisco to Key West. He says there was some anxiety but no fear, among the men, when it was thought possible Cervera's fleet might try to head off the Oregon. It was a pleasant trip around the horn, with plenty of work for the sailors, but good weather. "We were looking out for the enemy a great part of the time, and very anxious to get a chance at them. We never for a moment doubted the Oregon's ability to hold her own with the Spaniards. We were confident that if we ran across them in the daytime, our 13-inch guns would settle the whole Spanish fleet. After the battle at Santiago, we felt sorry that we had not the chance to do them all up, out in the water, all by ourselves."

Speaking of the fight at Santiago, Mr. Burns said: "The Oregon was the first one that sighted the enemy, and she fired her first gun at 9.29 in the morning at the same time blowing her steam whistle and hoisting the signal to the rest of the ships: 'The enemy is coming out!' From that time until the finish there was never a minute that the Oregon wasn't right in it, fighting the Spaniards. She fired the last gun at 1.14 in the afternoon. From the time of firing the first gun to the finish, she never stopped or slacked up. She was struck just once, but the shell glanced off without doing any serious damage. We could see the shells falling all about her and it seemed miraculous that she was not struck. The Brooklyn was fully a mile off our port bar, the Spaniards being between us and the shore all the time. We acted as a kind of protection for the Brooklyn.

"We knew all about the Merrimac adventure and every man on the Oregon was willing to volunteer when they heard that volunteers had been called for. Several went up and offered themselves, but no call was made upon our ship. We were not lucky enough to get there.

"Osborn Deignan really had the most perilous position of any of the Merrimac crew. He stood upon the flying bridge and in order to see the compass he had to have a light. That made him a mark for the Spanish bullets."

Mr. Burns knew Geo. Charette well, though not intimately, as they were never shipmates. He saw him a week ago last Sunday on board the Iowa. He says that Charette did not say anything about coming home, and he thinks it is doubtful if he comes right away, as he is kept pretty busy.

A CYCLONE.

STRUCK H. M. ORDWAY'S HOUSE.

In the heavy wind and thunder storm of Tuesday night, the house in Andover occupied for the summer by the family of Henry M. Ordway of this city was unroofed and much damage was done to the barn and out-buildings.

Mr. Ordway is the former well known jeweller, whose store was in Merrimack street in Wyman's Exchange. The Ordway family is accustomed to spend the summer season in Andover in an old house, built 250 years ago, and situated in a delightfully sightly location. They have been down there all the season this year as usual.

The fierce wind struck the barn and demolished it at a blow. There were a lot of cattle in the barn and some of those were killed outright. Others were blown right out of the barn by the great force of the wind like so many animals of papier mache. The hen house was lifted bodily, hens and all and turned end over end. Many hens were blown right over hill, squawking as they went, and have never come back.

When the wind struck the house itself, it tore the roof off one side in the twinkling of an eye. The majority of the family had fortunately gone to the other side of the house a minute before, but Mr. Ordway was not so lucky. He had not left the injured portion of the building when the wind struck it and carried the roof away. He was knocked down and imprisoned by a falling beam. He was rescued from his perilous position and found to be severely bruised.

A WORLD'S RECORD

W. E. Dodge of This City Makes Fast Time.

WENT A PACED MILE ON THE ROAD

And the Time Was 1m., 49 1-5 Sec.

W. E. Dodge of this city made a new world's record yesterday.

In the afternoon he went up to the boulevard with a triplet to pace him, judges, timers and starters, local consul T. P. Hall of the L.A.W. and James McKay and started out to break the world's record for a paced mile on the road.

The record was held by Ferguson of Terre Haute and Mr. Dodge required two trials to establish a new time. On the first attempt he covered the mile in 1.53, but the second time he rode with greater speed and coming home he ran away from his pace, crossing the finish line just as the watches pointed to 1m., 49 1-5s.

Dodge will now make application to have the record stand and his papers will be signed by all those who witnessed the performance. Mr. Dodge will next try for the 5, 10 and 15 mile records.

MATRIMONIAL.

VAUGHN—DOANE.

There was a very pretty wedding Wednesday noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Moore, 31 Race street, when a young couple was united in matrimony by Rev. Bowley Green. The groom was Harvey Vaughan, one of Daniel Gage's best ice men, and Miss Ada Doane was bride. G. McAlvy was best man and Miss Ida Woodworth was bridesmaid. The bride was attired in white nun's veiling with lace trimmings, while the bridesmaid wore white organdie. The happy couple amid a shower of rice and old shoes, took the train for Canada, the home of the groom, where they will spend their honeymoon for two weeks.

Misses Lottie and Frances Fee are enjoying themselves at Nantasket. They are registered at the Arlington house.

Paul Indd of Lowell has been spending the summer with his uncle in Concord, N. H.

Miss E. A. Swazey of Nashua has been visiting in this city.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

THE SULLIVANS

Won Fame as a Four Oared Crew.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN WAS A STAR OARSMEN.

And He Won Many Fine Prizes.

A few days ago The Sun published a brief reminiscence of the boating on the Merrimack river twenty years ago when aquatic sports were all the rage. While many names of different oarsmen of great prominence were mentioned, one fully as important as any was forgotten and that was John J. Sullivan. While speaking with a friend of mine the other day, he called my attention to the fact.

This prominent oarsman, either as a single sculler or in a four-oared crew is certainly entitled to great consideration. When his name was mentioned I instantly remembered him. It was in the great centennial year of 1876 that John J. Sullivan distinguished himself all over New England for his remarkable ability. He entered regattas with some of the best oarsmen in the state and usually carried off the honors. One of his remarkable feats was when he entered the four-oared race with the Sullivan crew, which took place in Lawrence with the Shady Sides of that city. This contest was remarkable for the speed made and in order to win Sullivan pulled with such terrific power that he broke his oar which disabled them a little, but they managed to win off, securing gold medals for each of the crew. Another exciting race was that between the Sullivan four-oared crew and the Lambert brothers. In competition the Sullivans were usually the winners. Another achievement of Mr. Sullivan outside of boating was his success at military training. He was a member of the Hibernian Rifles, at that time a very popular organization and was composed of some of the best drilled men in the state. In the city of Worcester, Mr. Sullivan was matched with four members of the Ninth regiment of Boston to drill for a prize consisting of a large gold medal. He fairly won the prize, but the award was not made to him. I was told that he still loves the exercise of boating, although it is now nearly twenty-five years since he was in perfect practice. He still can be seen quite frequently on the Merrimack sitting in his boat and cutting through the water with almost his old-time sprightliness.

GAMES TODAY.

MATCHES MADE FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Games today—Shamrocks vs. Atlantics, South common; Emmets vs. Wannalancits, Harmony Grove; Elms vs. Merrimack Juniors, Drucut (probable); Fairmounts vs. picked team, Belle Grove. The first named game will be a fiercely contested one and there undoubtedly will be a large attendance because of the good work of both teams heretofore. The Atlantics claim that they are a much abused organization and are confident of their ability to evidence their strength to the manager of the Merrimack Juniors, who, they say are laboring under a wrong impression in relation to the Whites' method of playing.

From beginning to end the Emmet-Wannalancit encounter will be of the hottest order. Simineau will probably do the twirling for the former nine in the absence of Cronin and as the ex-Westerner has won laurels when backed up against better material than the Reds it is possible that he will figure prominent in an Emmet victory if victory it be. Johnny Murrray, who manipulated the sphere to such great advantage last Saturday will again assume the most important role. The cast of the Reds will be the same as when they met the Fairmounts, with the exception of the middle field custodian. The result will be in doubt until the third man is out in the last inning.

The Mysteries are enjoying a forced vacation today.

Joe Cronin is sojourning at Cottage City and will remain there for several weeks. While he is away, several of the old Emmets will take their turn in the box.

Jimmie Roarke will be with the Shamrocks and retain his position as catcher of the team until further notice, notwithstanding contradictory reports—Manager Shamrocks.

That Niland has put a championlike complexion on the Saints is admitted by those who have seen him play. On his first appearance he saved the Reds from receiving a severe drubbing by his wonderful catch which prevented three runs being scored; and at the Fairmount meet it was his home run neatly placed that started the fireworks for the Wanns.

It is probable that Walter King will again make his bow today.

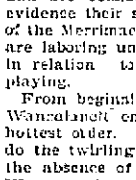
Leslie has developed into a fine initial bagsman. He blocked several yellow-linked throws at the last game. Joe Jordon, not at all discouraged, will notice the effects of his illusions on the Tanners today.

Tommy Ahearn is a rapid man at second.

The report that J. Kearns has been released by the Shamrocks is untrue and was circulated by an irresponsible person. The player in question is looked upon as one of the pillars of the team and will be retained by the manager as long as it is his wish to remain.

Addison Seaman has returned from Watertown N. Y.

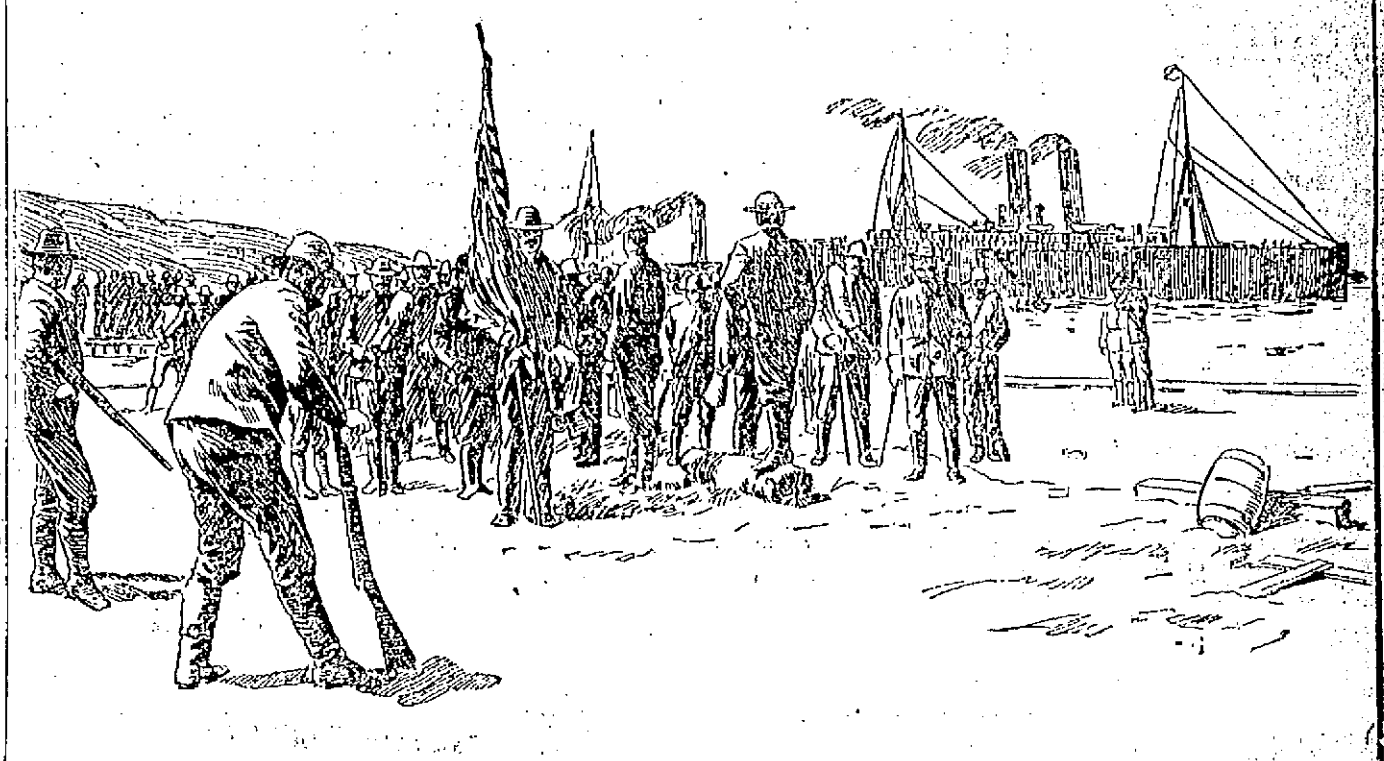
Pe-ru-na Cures Diarrhoea.



DIARRHOEA is catarrh of the bowels. Pe-ru-na because it always cures catarrh is a wonderful remedy for this trouble.

Mrs. George W. Taylor, of Eaton, Tenn., writes: "I had chronic diarrhoea for six years. Tried everything and several physicians, without avail. My husband bought me a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well.

Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.



PREPARING TO PLANT THE FLAG AT CAMP WIKOFF.

WITH THE POLICE

Swindler Works Columbia Council for Money.

CHELMSFORD MAN ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED THEFT.

Lowell Man Arrested on a Warrant in Boston.

The members of Columbia Council, American Mechanics of this city have been swindled, it is believed, by a slick man of middle age and a handsome young girl evidently his daughter.

The pair visited the lodge at its last regular meeting, the man showing credentials as being a member of a council in Jersey City. He claimed that he and his daughters had been members of a theatrical company which had stranded in this city leaving them without money to get home. The man showed by signs that at one time at least he had been a member of the order.

At the entertainment that followed the regular meeting the girl sang several selections in fine voice and won all her hearers.

The man claimed that while he was in Springfield with his company he visited Council No. 9 of that city and showed letters to that effect. There he had stated he was a member of Eureka Council of Jersey City. He gave his card bearing the signature; J. Edwin Hall, business manager, Wren and Purcand combination, season of 1894-5." So easy did he and his daughter win the good graces of the Columbia Council members that at the close of the meeting they were given a substantial sum from the contingency fund so that they might pursue their journey homeward.

In a few days the lodge members began to suspect that they had been swindled. They received a letter from a council in Plainville, Conn., saying a man and his daughter had visited that council and showed credentials saying that the former was a member in good standing of Columbia council of Lowell. The letter stated that they had given the fellow a sum of money, as he said that he had been going to New York and that he had been stranded on the way. It was also said that another council in the place had given the two money.

This aroused the suspicion of the Lowell council and they communicated immediately with Council No. 9 in Springfield to find if they had given the pair any money. The answer was received that they had, and that they had stated as before that they were in the theatrical business and that they wanted to get to Hartford.

The members of Columbia Council have communicated the affair to the grand officers of the lodge. They desire that the news shall be sent broadcast throughout the councils of the country.

The fellow is about 50 years of age, of slight build and with a dark complexion and dark moustache. He is somewhat bald. The young woman is about 18 and of a prepossessing appearance.

CAUGHT IN BOSTON.

Jacob Caraker of this city was arrested in Boston last night and locked up in Station 5. He is wanted in this city for fraud on a complaint preferred by Mrs. P. H. Corey, the furniture dealer. A Lowell officer will go to Boston this morning to bring Jacob to Lowell.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Clinton E. Downs was arrested in Chelmsford and brought to Lowell by Constable Russell yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of $17 in cash and a coat, vest and hat, the property of Charles R. Gilmartin.

Downs and Gilmartin went to Boston Saturday and after seeing the sights of the Hub in the afternoon, they hired a room. Gilmartin was very tired and slept soundly ,and when he awoke, his boon companion of the day before was missing and with him the articles as above related.

After Downs dispensed with his ill-gotten money, he set out for Lowell and immediately upon his arrival in this city, he sought a market for his goods, the coat, hat and vest, which he was unable to dispose of in Boston. He found a man in Lowell willing to buy and the goods are now in the possession of the police.

McKISSOCK REPORTED.

Robert McKissock who with E. Victor Sargent started on a bicycle trip from Lowell to San Francisco on Monday, wrote from New Haven Thursday to his father. Young McKissock stated that he and Sargent were to take the midnight boat for New York. Nothing more was said. Mr. McKissock has gone to New York and the police of that city are watching for the boy.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Samuel Holgate has gone to Connecticut where she will be joined later by her husband.

Recently in New York: J. E. Manley, A. C. Taylor, W. Bridge C. E. Adams T. Bennett and G. Roach.

James H. McDermott has arrived home after an extended vacation spent in New York city.

Miss Mary Gallagher of Dutton street is enjoying her vacation with friends in Providence R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Holmes have returned from their vacation spent in New Hampshire.

Miss Emma Fecteau has returned from Boston.

Miss Lillian Jeager is spending her vacation at Old Orchard.

Mr. Corel Gifford of Central street is sojourning at his home in Watertown, N. Y.

Charlie Dickson is at The Wiers spending a short vacation.

Mrs. Thomas F. Dooley and daughter Grace are sojourning near Wachusetts Mountains.

"The Square" has again assumed its natural appearance. After an absence of two weeks, Officer John B. Crowley is againg patrolling the Merrimack street beat.

Misses Mamie Carroll Annie Pevey and Albina Sears are to start on their vacation Monday to be enjoyed at Suncook, N. H.

Mr. J. H. Little of North Chelmsford is in this city on his vacation.

FUNERALS.

DAVIS—The funeral of Catharine Davis took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late home, 104 Lawrence street. The bearers were Messrs. Patrick Morris, John Gill, Patrick Meehan, Hugh Gallagher, Thomas Dowd and Francis McGaughey. Services were held at St. Peter's church, conducted by Fr. Mullen. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

WOOD—The funeral of Mary Ann Wood, was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence, at 3 Queen's court, off Lakeview avenue. Rev. J. A. Bowler officiated and the bearers were Messrs. William Amphlett, Jarvis Spencer, Ralph Holt and Eli Robinson. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

A PANIC REIGNED

After a Collision of Boston Boats.

THE JACKSONVILLE STRUCK UNKNOWN VESSEL.

Women Become Hysterical and Many Fainted.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 27.—While the harbor steamer City of Jacksonville running between Boston and Nahant was making her last trip from Nahant last night, she collided with an unknown sailing vessel opposite Deer Island Light. The City of Jacksonville carried a large number of passengers, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. Those on board the steamer, believing that the vessel was about to sink, became panic-stricken. Many of the women on board became hysterical and several fainted. With great difficulty the captain and mate and deck hands persuaded the passengers that the steamer was all right. Both of the sides of the vessel above the main deck were smashed to splinters. The heavy wooden stanchion supporting the upper deck was carried away. The damage to the other vessel was not ascertained. It is said that her pilot jibed just as the steamer came up, making it impossible to avoid a collision.

DEATHS.

LEADBETTER—Eliza N., wife of Joseph Leadbetter, died yesterday at her late home, 59 Canton street. Besides a husband, she is survived by one son and one daughter.

STONE—Aaron Stone died at 11.30 Friday forenoon at his home in Tyngsboro. Deceased had been in failing health for the past two years.

CONNORS—Mary Connors died yesterday at St. John's hospital, aged 65 years. Deceased was a resident of Chelmsford and is survived by one son.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, child of Amos and Rose Marshall, died yesterday forenoon at the home of her parents, 30 North street. Funeral services were held in the afternoon. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL,
young men for war, and Dyer's Scotching Cordial for children. Strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels, prevents colic, soothes the gums, assuring sleep to child and mother. 25 cents, all druggists, or 389 Central Street.

TO THE FRONT!

RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

C. E. Austin,	Greenwood Bros.
C. F. Blanchard,	Dr. C. Hanscle.
G. C. Brooks,	James Howard.
W. H. Brown,	Kilpatrick Bros.
W. J. Burbeck,	J. W. Lilek.
F. H. Butler,	Lowell Pharmacy.
Carter & Sherburn,	R. J. Lang.
D. K. Chenery,	E. T. McKeon.
Carlton & Hovey,	Charles Nayler.
A. P. Choate,	Hanels O'Brien.
E. Merrimack Drug Co.	W. H. Pearson.
Ellingwood & Co.	A. D. Potter & Son.
Ellingwood's Branch.	Shirley's Pharmacy.
A. L. Field.	A. F. Story & Co.
O. L. Field.	Thompson & Co.
James Gibson,	Geo. A. Wilson.
F. G. Griffen,	G. H. Dilock.

ALSO BY

E. Shaw & Son,	North Chelmsford.
H. H. Wheeler,	West Chelmsford.
Wright & Heald,	Graniteville.
J. H. Fletcher,	Westford.
Emerson & Co.,	South Chelmsford.
E. T. Adams,	Chelmsford.
W. H. Hills,	Chelmsford.
T. F. Lyons,	Billerica.

WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.
45 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX

MALTOX

THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

109 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

8 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL, May 12, 1898.

To the Maltox Company—

Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1898.

To the Maltox Company, Boston—

Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Though it promises to be somewhat warmer again during the early part of the week, cooler and pleasant temperatures now seem certain to continue through Sunday, with fair, clear weather and light variable winds.

Sun rises—5:04; sets, 6:25.
Moon sets—1:22 a. m.
High tide—7:45 a. m.; 8:15 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANULATED SUGAR.
We have not told you anything about Sugar recently. We sell it for 5 1-2c. a pound, or 100 pound bags $5.45. F. O. B. your house. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 222 Central street.

The law will be off game in another week.

There are new flags around with forty eight stars.

It looks as though the heat has set in to stay with us for a time.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 130-4.

Local fishermen are getting in their finishing touches on the trout brooks.

Local manipulators report that the stock market is steady and prices good.

During the past few days there have been many washouts in the country roads.

E and W collars, 2 for 25c. at the assignee's sale of the stock of O'Hearn and Dowd.

The soldiers' reunion at The Wiers which several Lowellians attended ended yesterday.

It is reported by those who claim to be posted that it has rained every day since dog days set in.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Wanted—All inquisitive members of the Royal Arcanum to communicate with James Sykes, 57 Central block.

Be prepared for emergency. Dows' Diarrhoea and Cholera Syrup is an effectual remedy. Druggists sell it.

A bargain in unredeemed Gent's Gold Watch, cost $90.00, sell $50.00; good as new. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

CAPT. EATON ILL.

Commander J. G. Eaton of this city in command of the Resolute is ill in one of the hotels at Portsmouth N. H. Mrs. Eaton is with him.

CYCLING NEWS.

Jimmy Michael and Frank Waller have been matched in a thirty-mile scratch race with unlimited pacemakers to be run Sept. 8 at Baltimore. Sept. 2 and 3 Waller has a twenty-four hour race with Henry W. Smith at the Baltimore Coliseum.

Edward Taylor wants to return to France as soon as possible. The German season is reported to be very attractive as the sport has experienced a great revival in the land of the Teuton and Taylor wants to get into the game. A three-day meet at Berlin recently netted $9725 for its promoters and the prizes offered the racing men are twice the value of those hung up in France.

C. W. Miller, the Chicagoan, is to undertake a stiff proposition at Berlin Sept. 3, when he meets Cordang, the world's twenty-four-hour record holder, in a twenty-four-hour match.

It is possible that the Springfield fall meet Sept. 5 will have to be given up, owing to the difficulty in arranging a middle-distance race. The promoters have been trying to bring Michael and McDuffee together as the strongest possible attraction, but this has not been accomplished. Efforts were made to match McDuffee against Joe Vernier of Philadelphia as the star feature but Vernier's pacing team has been disbanded and he could not accept. McDuffee was willing and there is a possibility that Charles Church of Philadelphia may meet McDuffee.

Gougoltz and Lamberjack, the French tandem team, which visited the country briefly early in the season is reported to be about to return, bringing Nieuport, a second-class French sprinter, with them.

Nat Butler has returned from the circuit and is now at home with Mrs. Butler in Cambridge. He says he will take a rest before doing any more racing.

The national circuit reaches Charles River park Sept. 10, on which date two-mile national championship will be on the card.

Cyclists who check their wheels and receive for them a release voucher or who pay excess baggage rates and receive receipts as in Massachusetts, are not obliged to use internal revenue stamps, according to a recent decision by Commissioner Scott of New York.

George Banker, the Pittsburg rider, is now in Paris and will compete in all the big races at that city during the fall.

Cleanse Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 21 MERR'K ST.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The road to success with the Hudson Athletic club is evidently not without obstructions, for according to a correspondent of the Manchester Union, who is also a correspondent for the Boston Globe the worthy guardian of the New Hampshire peace, having been informed by an alleged "Massachusetts detective" that a prize fight is about to be pulled off at the Hudson club are up and doing to prevent such a proceeding and thereby hangs a tale which, as it concerns Lowell sporting men almost exclusively, should be explained. The Hudson club has advertised a 20-round boxing match between Joe Flaherty of Lowell and Patsy Hennessey of Lawrence and a six round preliminary boxing match between "Smiler" Sullivan of Lawrence and Jimmie Moriarty of this city and advertises them to take place on the afternoon of Labor Day at Hudson. The place and time are designated, there is no attempt at secrecy, and the law and the public are welcome to purchase tickets for the events and witness a good straight and legitimate boxing exhibition such as is allowed, it is said under the laws of the state of New Hampshire. No prize fighting is to occur and no brutality is to be tolerated.

But it seems there were several people after the privilge to occupy the club's site in Hudson and conduct exhibitions and as the place could only be leased to one person or firm, or club several were left, "turned down" as it is commonly expressed and are consequently reported as being "sore."

Hence the sport is to suffer, for it is said that one of these parties so turned down, the gentleman referred to above, as the "Massachusetts detective" is turning heaven and earth to prevent the exhibition not it is said, from any moral objections to the sport but simply to get "square" with the club managers who were more fortunate than himself in getting the place. Boxing is the easiest sport to kill for reason of the moral objection to it on the ground that it is conducive to brutality and the parties who are attempting to get square are using this objection for all it is worth, notwithstanding the fact that they themselves would be only too glad to offer an opportunity to run similar exhibitions.

The Manchester Union yesterday stated in the story of the discovery that a "prize fight" was about to take place, that the men behind this very exhibition had previously backed a fight in Nashua where pistols were drawn before the curtain fell the inference being that they had backed a prize fight. This is erroneous. The Flaherty Bros. once put up an exhibition in Nashua where everything was disgustingly quiet and again Tom Moriarty boxed there but in a very tame bout in which there was no trouble at all. Pistols were drawn by Hudson and Nashua specials at a dog fight once held near Nashua, but dog fights and scientific boxing encounters are not to be compared, as the Hudson club or its managers have never conducted any dog fights or any kind of an illegal sport.

The writer in the Manchester Union also states that Flaherty who is booked to fight at Hudson received a thrashing at Carson City at the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight which is also untrue, for Joe Flaherty never boxed in Carson in his life. It was his brother Martin who went to Carson.

And thus the matter stands. The lovers of boxing have been looking forward to the bout, for it promises to be a good one and now are considering if it will come off. The club management say it will; the sore-heads say nay.

Jimmy Dunne, the clever Fall River lightweight, and George Dixon will meet in a six-round contest at Fall River next Monday night. Dunne is the boxer who made such a creditable showing against John Bell at Harry Tracy's rooms in Charlestown a year ago. He showed then that he possessed all the good points of a successful boxer and as he has improved immeasurably since that time, he may been expected to give the little champion a hard rub for the distance to be travelled. Dunne has already met some first class men and has made a good showing with them all. His work with George Lavigne when the latter was showing at Fall River won for the home man much commendation and the good opinion he earned on that occasion he has sustained in his more recent affairs. Dixon may be depended upon to make Dunne travel faster than he ever went, but Jimmy has no fear about the outcome.

Buffalo sports who witnessed the 20-round fight between Oscar Gardner and Joe Hopkins say they witnessed one of the fastest, most varying and evenly balanced ring contests they ever were present at. They give great credit to Hopkins, though the decision went against him, but unite in saying that Gardner is nothing more or less than a freak fighter—a very effective freak. The "Omaha Kid" when knocked down, as he twice was, took up positions on the floor that were altogether grotesque. In one case he did a "split" act and remarked: "Here's a new position for a fighter." Then he got up and sailed into Hopkins. In the first round the men had no sooner shaken hands than Gardner cracked the colored man hard and fall and put him down, the only square knockdown he scored. After some of the breakaways Gardner would jump back toward the spot where the rosin was sprinkled, perform an actual breakdown in the sticky stuff, and coming back to the center of the ring, chirrup: "Now I'm ready are you?"

Hopkins, who was a favorite in the betting, was all broken up by the Kid's actions. From the stories told in New York last night, it was too much to deduct that Ike Weir never was worthy of being called a candle holder to this Oscar Gardner. And fight! Why, they say that he had the stiffest game of his life in Hopkins. Yet he smashed Fred Fox's man all the time and everywhere. He did not hit as hard as Hopkins, who nailed Oscar with so many punches of a severe character that Gardner was very wobbly at the finish. But he held on to the end and by two-handed landings and general all round fast work, won the decision. Gardner scaled at close to the limit—124 pounds— while Hopkins, who weighed 124½ at 1 p. m., went out with sweaters and an overcoat for a long run came back at weighing-in time with only a trifle over 120 pounds with him. After the bout, Gardner said to Hopkins: "I have never met a better man than you. Wish I could stay in your company longer, but I've got to go back to Toledo and fight Danny McMahon on Wednesday night, so I'll just wish you good luck."

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.
And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.
We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The popular edition of Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North," in one volume, is printed from new plates and contains the complete narrative of his expedition; also the appendix by Otto Overdrup, captain of the Fram, being the full record of the voyage, as found in the library edition, with a portrait of Dr. Nansen from an etching, and sixteen of the more important illustrations of the library edition. It has a new and attractive cover done in blue and white.

There is overmuch fine talk about the art of writing. Here is a book that suggests a text for a homily on the science of reading. With the thermometer skylarking near the nineties and every fibre of mind and body on the simmer, it is just salvation to turn from the bloodthirsty chronicles of expected war to this well-timed reminder of measureless seas of ice, and let heated imagination gorge on bergs and foaming waves of cream. This true literary antidote for midsummer humidity of mind should bring a fortune to the sagacious purveyors. Nansen is beyond the need of any such trivial aid to happiness. His cup of bliss overflows now, but for three years it was a frozen mass of very doubtful solubility. All the world glories in Nansen's triumph of exploration, a triumph of intellect and splendid faith in his all-round powers. The Arctic seas have for more than a century been the sepulchre of noble ambitions and of many a heroic adventurer. The daring exploits that have crowned the heroes of a war on land and sea are mostly of the admired dramatic kind, a quick dash inspired by "death or glory" courage. The humbler braveries of torpedo boat crews or city fire brigades every whit as heroic, perhaps in a higher degree, because performed in the course of everyday duty, fail to get their due of applause if not in some way "dramatic." Most of the laurels heaped upon Nanson, by admiring crowds have been won by his success, not by his slow struggle for it. He was the same stamp of conquering hero at every moment of those three laborious experimental years that he was when he came back, but it was his coming back, not his plodding bravery, that kindled popular enthusiasm. This daily record of all the ups and downs of that long, uncertain, perilous, spirit-testing adventure deepens that enthusiasm as we gradually realize how tremendous an adventure it was.

In "Farthest North" Nansen gives a graphic story of adventure in the icy north and of how he arrived at his conclusions. Nares, the Englishman, who went out with a government outfit to find the pole, and brought back as his find the word "impracticable" would not endorse Nansen's theory, although he frankly owned his mistake when he congratulated the hardy Norseman on his return. And General Greely filled long and learned pages of print with proofs that everything Nansen assumed was wrong and that all his plans would fail. Nansen takes a quiet revenge by re-printing Greely's ill-conditioned rebuke of him for leaving the Fram in the care of Sverdrup, who, in bringing it and its crew home safe and sound, was no less completely successful than Nansen in his long and arduous ice journey with Johansen. Greeley prediction that Sverdrup's fame will eclipse Nansen's comes ill from one to whose luckless efforts Nansen so generously acknowledges his indebtedness for a great idea.

The Fram started on midsummer day 1893. The building of the ship reads like an epic. Everything depended on her strength and form. Many models were abandoned before the right one was hit upon. The frame timbers had been seasoning for thirty years. The ship's sides were twenty-eight inches thick. She registered 402 tons net and cost about $80,000 nearly double the original estimate. The King and Storthing of Norway gave about that sum towards the $250,00 required for the expedition. The crew numbered twelve, with Nansen as the fortune-bringing thirteenth.

The log book of the Fram during its snail-pace drift is by far the most entertaining Arctic record we have read. Nansen is a first rate chronicler, by turns sentimental, racy, business-like, dreamy, and always readable. They had a jovial time on the whole, celebrating each other's birthdays, observing national festivals and carrying as light-heartedly as if they were on a pleasure trip. Nansen's genial and buoyant temperament seems to have thawed whatever elements of discontent human nature carries around on jaunts of this kind, when the monotony of ship life grows like that of a prison. Interesting as this portion of the narrative is, the sledge journey of Nansen and Johansen across the ice, lasting sixteen months, is fuller of the sort of adventures youth loves to devour. The preparations had to be most elaborate. Food, clothing, sledges, kyaks, everything was reduced to a minimum of weight and size. The eighteen dogs were reckoned to furnish meat for each other in case provisions fell short, which they did, although walruses, bears, and a seal or two stocked the larder at times. The dogs had to be killed at intervals until none were left. The dreary winter was enough to make suicide attractive. If the perilous catching of big game brought good cheer to mind and body, it had its drawbacks besides the risks of the chase. This book is interesting, entertaining and instructive. It is having a large sale with Lawler & Co., booksellers, corner Merrimack and John street.

"Every Month" for July is half literary and half musical, a very spicy magazine that must attract a large circle of readers. Under the caption, "Men of the Month," it has leading pictures of the chief agents in the war, beginning with an excellent one of Ensign Bagley, the first American killed in the present war. Then there is a very readable chapter on American women playwrights which will well repay perusal. The songs are "We Never Meet, "Tis Better," and "Beneath the Flag,' together with a set of lively waltzes. It is sold by Lawler.

Miss Wildie Thayer, a Lowell girl who has just finished her third year at Bates' college is at home for her vacation and brings with her a pretty little volume of poetry of her composition. It will be noticed later in these columns.

BIG FLAG POLE.

The big flag pole to stand sentry over the city on the summit of Fort Hill park has arrived and is nearly ready to be erected. It came from Oregon in the rough, a huge log, 51½ feet long.

Such a big pole is an inconvenient thing to handle by rail, and this one was brought up over the road from Boston by horse power. It has been hewn into shape near where it will stand and a hole has been dug to receive it. The hole is eight feet deep and has been carefully prepared and fitted with drain pipe.

John Furlong and George Noonan are at Old Orchard beach.

Security BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KILLING OF O'SULLIVAN.

Boston, Aug. 27.—In the Brookline municipal court yesterday an inquest was begun into the killing of John O'Sullivan, who was shot Saturday night in the stable of Dr. H. R. Steadman, on South street, by Special Officer Frederick Weeks.

Assistant District Attorney R. O. Shultz brought out considerable testimony, which gave the case a somewhat different light than when it first became public. The marks on the face of Weeks, which were at first supposed to have been caused by the knife found in the hand of the dead man, proved upon testimony to be merely scratches, and some doubts were entertained as to any of the marks on Weeks' body being caused by the knife.

DON'T CARE FOR THE PUBLIC.

Quebec, Aug. 27.—The story of the arbitration commissioners' proceedings yesterday is the same as the story of Thursday, the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if their plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled, and that better and more equitable relations than ever will finally exist between the United States and Canada.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

Pique, Linen and Muslin Suits
AT HALF PRICE.

Bargains. Bargains

Linen Suits at $1.00, were $1.98.
Linen Suits, trimmed, $2.25, were $4.50.
Pique Suits $1.75, were $3.50.
Pique Suits, tucked blouse, $3.00, were $6.00.
White Organdie Muslin Suits $2.50, were $5.00.
Dimity Suits, lace trimmed, $1.25, were $2.98.
Navy Blue Duck Suits $1.50, were $3.00.
White Duck Suits $1.25, were $2.98.
And all our other Wash Suits marked down one-half or more.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Good qualities of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Covert Cloth, etc., handsomely lined and trimmed, marked down to $3.50, $6.50, $8.50 and $10.00. The prices were from $8.00 to $20.00.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"

Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.

HAMMOCKS.

Prices from 59c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.

PICNIC BASKETS.

We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.
Everything in this line.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

PLYMOUTH TRAGEDY

Young Man Responsible for Death of His Uncle.

Had Intended Only to Frighten—The Victim Was Chasing His Wife When Shot.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 27.—During an altercation between James Watson, a boat builder and farmer, living on Clark's Island, and his wife, Friday, Watson was fatally shot by Joseph F. Bolton, Jr., of Boston, a draughtsman, and nephew of Mrs. Watson, whom the latter called to her assistance.

Watson was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston, where he died.

Young Bolton and his mother, who is a sister of Mrs. Watson, were visiting on the island, which lies in the bay about three miles from Plymouth, at a house only a short distance from the Watsons. Watson arrived home at noon, and told his wife to get him some breakfast. Mrs. Watson, who was in bed at the time, asked him to wait a moment. The reply seemed to enrage him, for he dragged her from the bed to the floor and jumped on her, threatening all the time to kill her. He was so violent that the woman finally rushed from the house, calling for help. Watson grabbed a club and started after her across the field with the apparent determination of carrying out his treat to end her life.

Mrs. Bolton heard her sister's cries and called to Joseph, saying: "James is trying to kill Aunt Marion." Bolton picked up a 22-caliber rifle which was in the house, fired two shots at Watson, not, however, as he said afterwards, with the intention of hitting him, but merely to stop or frighten him. One of the bullets struck Watson in the thigh, while the other entered the abdomen. Watson fell, but recovered himself and was able to reach his own home without assistance. Bolton, directly after the shooting, came across to Plymouth for medical aid, and took Dr. Hull, the medical examiner, back to the island. Dr. Hull decided that the wounds were of a most serious character, and ordered Watson to Boston for treatment.

The wounded man was carried to the train in a catboat, and on the way over he told Dr. Hull that it was his own temper that caused the whole affair, and that Bolton was a good boy.

The police learned of the shooting late in the afternoon and Chief Goddard went to the island and arrested Bolton. The young man was very composed, and went to the police station with the officers without showing any emotion. Considerable sympathy is expressed for him, as he is quite well known here.

Watson was 60 years old, and bore the reputation of a man with a bad temper. He was a brother of Captain Nat Watson, the well-known yacht skipper, and the family has lived on Clark's Island almost since Plymouth was settled.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

GOOD SOAP
GIVEN AWAY.

We have just received for a sale to begin today

200 Boxes of Ives Family Soap,
25 Boxes of Fairy Toilet Soap.

The "Ives Family Soap" is now well known by our customers, as we have already distributed over 1000 boxes in Lowell, and we know it is better than lots of Soap sold for 5c. and 8c. a cake.

Our Proposition:

It is to sell 8 cakes of "Ives Family" for 25c., or a whole of 100 cakes for $3.00, and with every sale of 8 cakes will

Be Given Free

1 cake of the celebrated "Fairy" Toilet Soap, white, perfumed and floats, as nice and smooth a Toilet Soap as sold anywhere for 10c. a cake. Remember 8 cakes of "Ives" for 25c. and 1 cake "Fairy" Soap free, and with 1 box "Ives" (100 cakes) we give 8 cakes "Fairy" Soap.

Don't forget the Soap is all the better the older it is.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

SECOND HAND PAPERS.

Other local papers which copy each edition of The Sun and come out with the same news several hours later are second hand papers. If you want to get the news while it is hot, you must buy the Lowell Sun.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY ALL ADMIT IT.

The news agents, the newsboys, the merchants and the reading public promptly admit that THE SUN is Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SCHLEY KISSED BY THE GIRLS

Admiral Schley Was Greeted This A. M.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, The Hero of the Hour.

By the Female Clerks of the Navy Department—A Rousing Reception Tendered the Gallant Tar.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Admiral Schley received a great demonstration at the navy department today. He came to the department quite early and after a call upon Acting Secretary Allen, he emerged from the main door of the secretary's office. His presence in the building had become known, however, and as soon as he was seen cheers rent the air from the clerks who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the hero of Santiago. The officers and clerks from the navy, state and war departments crowded the corridors leading up to the navy department until it was quite impossible to pass through. They crowded around the admiral, eagerly reaching forward to shake his hands.

The lady clerks were even more demonstrative and the admiral was kissed by young and old without discrimination. It was finally necessary to form a line and pass the crowd around through the large room of the secretary's office in order to give them a chance to shake hands with Admiral Schley. Many prominent army officers took part in the demonstration. The admiral finally escaped into Captain Crowninshield's office.

Admiral Schley will leave Washington this afternoon. He expects to sail for Porto Rico next Wednesday with the military commission.

McKINLEY'S PARTY.

GETS A ROYAL RECEPTION AT HARRISBURG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 27.—President McKinley and party arrived in Harrisburg and were met at the station by Attorney General McCormick and Secretary of State Martin, who had been requested by Gov. Hastings to welcome the president. There was a crowd of over a thousand people at the station and for ten minutes the president held an impromptu reception the rush to shake hands with him being so great that some of the people were almost caught by the car wheels. The party left at 12.45 for Camp Meade.

TRAIN WRECKED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Ansonia, Conn., Aug. 27.—A New Haven bound passenger train on the Consolidated railroad ran into an open switch here today, colliding with a freight train. Several persons were bruised but there were no fatalities.

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES.

$28.00 Range, with mantel shelf, $19.50.
$45 00 Plush Parlor Sets, $28.
$45.00 Brocatel Parlor Set, $28.
1 slightly damaged Parlor Set, $14.50.
Hard Wood Chamber Sets, $12.50.
$7.50 Corduroy Couch, $4.50.
$3.50 Leather Seat Oak Rocker, $1.98.

A large lot of Tapestry, Wool Carpets, Oil Cloth Remnants, 2 to 20 yard lengths, at half the regular price.

You may never get as good a chance to furnish a home as this great DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE offers.

Don't Miss It.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
16 Merrimack Street.

NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK

SORRY SIGHT

Was the Second Mass. Reg't Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New London, Aug. 27.—The steamer Block Island arrived at her slip in this city at about 9.30 o'clock this morning from Montauk, L. I., bearing nearly 550 members of the Second Mass. regiment United States Volunteers, from Camp Wikoff. When the steamer warped up to her pier, there were gathered about the docks fully six thousand persons, who watched with almost breathless interest the debarkation of the soldiers. The men, as a rule, presented a sorry spectacle. A committee of citizens of New London was on hand and provided the soldiers with hot coffee and a lunch, and those who were able to partake ate ravenously. The trip from Montauk occupied about an hour and a half. The men were aroused at 5 o'clock this morning and the steamer left Long Island shortly before eight o'clock. Some idea of the condition of the men may be had from the statement of one of them that in one company alone, Company H, but 13 men were able to walk from their tents to the boat this morning. Accompanying the troops were 13 line officers, out of 38 who left Massachusetts when the regiment started for the front. The Block Island also brought ten horses and all regimental equipment. Among the first to take the weak soldiers in hand were the members of a Springfield committee from the Volunteer Aid association of that city. The committee was composed of ex-Mayor L. J. Powers, Geo. A. Dennison and T. W. Leete. Another self-constituted committee of Massachusetts men was present from their summer residences and hotels at Watch Hill. This committee included ex-Governor Hale, Edward P. Chapin, Edward S. Brewer, Col. A. H. Goetting, William G. Baker, H. C. Haile, Miss Stebbins and Miss Brewer. In addition to the members of these two committees, there were present at the docks many relatives of the men of the regiment and touching scenes were witnessed as members of families were reunited. As a rule, the soldiers stood the trip across the sound well. Five men however, were unable to proceed on the train to Massachusetts with their comrades. One man fainted dead away as he was landed and was carried on a stretcher to the Hotel Winthrop. Of the twenty-six men who reached New London last night on the tug Alert, who spent the night at the Crocker House, all were able to leave for their homes this morning. They boarded the train leaving here at 7.40 a. m. and went via Norwich to Worcester, the shortest route.

The regiment proper occupied the time between their landing here and the time of departure by train in devouring the food which the various committees had provided for them and in preparing for their trip homeward by rail. Shortly before 11 o'clock they went aboard a train of 14 cars and at 11.05, laden with baskets containing lunches and delicacies, they were borne off. The train proceeded over the New London Northern railroad and will go direct to Palmer, Mass., without a stop and thence to Springfield.

The Second Mass. Volunteers are the first troops at Montauk to take advantage of the 60 days' furlough. They spent their last night in camp in a hilarious manner. The thought that they would be at home with their relatives and friends once more within 24 hours and the excitement over the necessary preparations for the journey kept the men awake and but few of them got much sleep. The men turned out early and after breakfast Col. Clark and his staff inspected the men and also ascertained the condition of those in the hospital.

At 8 a. m., the order to break camp was given and it did not take the men long to pack up their equipment and load the baggage on trucks. During the march of three miles or more to the wharf they were cheered by other volunteer troops. The Massachusetts men although not in good marching order, presented a much better appearance than when they landed from Santiago.

From here, Massachusetts men go to New London to board a train for Springfield, Mass.

Seven officers and 200 men were left at Camp Wikoff sick in the hospitals. The regiment also left behind twenty tons of delicacies which were given to the regulars.

AT PALMER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield Mass., Aug. 27.—A special milk and sandwich train left here to meet the soldiers of the Second Massachusetts regiment at Palmer where they will be provided with sandwiches, milk, coffee and egg nog. Eighteen waiters went on the train, which is in charge of Colonel Morgan of Gov. Wolcott's staff.

The train reached Norwich, Conn., at 11.45. Two of the soldiers were taken sick on the train.

Willimantic was reached at 12.30.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Governor Wolcott left for Springfield this morning to meet the returning soldiers of the Second Massachusetts. Previous to his departure the governor was informed that the adjutant general had received a telegram from Col. Converse to the effect that all necessary arrangements had been made for the transportation and care of the soldiers.

BOYS AT HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 27.—The special train conveying the Second regiment to Springfield left Palmer at 2.30. A train of four cars with the Worcester companies left Palmer for Worcester at 2.22.

The Second Massachusetts Volunteers reached this city at 3.01. There were 10,000 people at the station to receive them. They were taken in carriages to their homes, to hotels, and a few to hospital. While some were in bad shape, most of them stood the journey well.

FOUR ARE DYING

More Soldiers Succumb in New York Hospitals.

THEY WERE FOUND AT A DEPOT.

One of Them is a Massachusetts Soldier.

New York, Aug. 27.—There are four soldiers in St. Johns hospital at Long Island city all suffering from dysentery and exhaustion. The men were picked up about the Long Island railroad depot early this morning. Three came from Camp Wikoff and the fourth was from Camp Black.

Joseph D. Garrety of the 1st regular Infantry, was unconscious when found. He was on his way to his home in Saxonville, Massachusetts, but when he reached here he was too weak to walk. The two other men from Camp Wikoff were Privates John Caig and Alexander Bullington of a Tennessee regiment. The fourth man was Charles Ogg of Company A, 1st regiment, now at Camp Black, who was on his way to his home in Jersey City. All four men were said to be in a serious condition. The doctors think Garrety may die.

HAS NOT ASKED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A high official at the foreign office assured the correspondent of the Associated Press today that the United States government had not asked Germany's opinion or wishes regarding the Philippines. The official added that he did not believe America would ask any power to participate in the Philippine settlement.

SPAIN PLEADS

FOR SAFETY OF HER LADRONE RESIDENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—3 a. m.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone Islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrones is extremely critical. Great preparations are being made at Vigo and Pontevedra for the repatriated soldiers who are expected to arrive there shortly. All possible sanitary precautions are being taken.

Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreu, of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, promises to conduct a lively anti-government campaign in the Cortes on his return to Spain. It is pointed out, however that he, as well as all the other commanders of Admiral Cervera's squadron, will have to appear before a court martial before anything else is done. As soon as the commandant arrives the government will ask the Cortes for authority to prosecute him, as he is a deputy and this authorization is necessary.

A semi-official denial is made of the statement that Admiral Cervera has written a letter, published in the American press, praising the American navy. His authorship is repudiated.

El Liberal and El Imparcial think it will be impossible to maintain the suspension of constitutional rights and to continue the press censorship after the Cortes has assembled.

The troops at Brugos 130 miles north of the city, are all in readiness, in case of necessity to commence operations in case of an outbreak in the Basque provinces, Navarre and Logrono.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Capt. J. F. Higginson has been detached from the command of the battleship Massachusetts and ordered to duty as a member of the lighthouse board.

Capt. Ludlow has been detached from the monitor Terror and ordered to command the Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Commander W. E. Everett, now at the naval hospital, Newport has been selected to command the Michigan.

COMMITTED SUICIDE

BECAUSE SHE HAD NOT HEARD FROM HER BOY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—Frau Dänneberg, a talented portrait painter, committed suicide because, it is alleged, she could get no news of her son who fought with the American army in Cuba.

N. H. TROOPS

ARRIVE IN NEW YORK IN BAD CONDITION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Aug. 27.—A hospital train of two sleeping cars arrived here today, bringing 33 men sick with typhoid fever and three with malarial. The sick belonged to the First New Hampshire. They were in charge of Surgeon and First Lieutenant Charles A. Cogden. He said that one of the typhoid patients was likely to die before the train reached Concord. Lieutenant Cogden while waiting for the cars to be placed on a transport, to be conveyed to Harlem said the regiment left a climate in Concord in May last that was cold enough to freeze ice and that they went to a very warm climate. He stated that the change was very bad for the men. He reiterated the horrors of Camp Thomas and said it was the filthiest place he ever saw. The surgeon stated that when he left Concord he weighed 175 pounds, but now he only weighs 130 pounds. The sick men were made as comfortable as possible. Not one of them was able to walk. The cars were sent to Harlem to be transferred to the New Haven road tracks after being here a short time.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue. Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
O. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 1 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 40c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack Street. Tel. 621-2.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables. MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

READY WITH New Hats

As usual, we are first in the field with the latest and most approved headgear. While others are lagging and dragging we have on display a window full of the newest, latest and nobbiest head fashions The swell dressers look to us for the correct thing, and we are proud of our record of never having disappointed their expectation. Whether you are ready to purchase or not, drop in to see some of the new styles.

LET US SHOW YOU

Our Special $2 Derbys

Best on earth for the price—$3 is the standard price in other stores for the same quality.

Our 75c., 89c. and $1.48 gentlemen's fine Fur Hats are also greater values than offered elsewhere for the money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

FIRE AND SMOKE
Make a Splendid Combination in
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar—Pure, Sweet, Fragrant.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Putnam & Son

IF YOU WANT

A very swell suit, the Fall Goods are here, and there's nothing that can out-style our new wide wale heavy weight blue serges. Coats double breasted and silk faced, without silk facing if you prefer, and also single breasted.

Lots of the new fall suits are ready when you're ready.

New Hats.

The fall showing complete—all of the new shapes, new colors and new trimmings.

FALL DERBYS, fine fur, black and new colors, 94c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

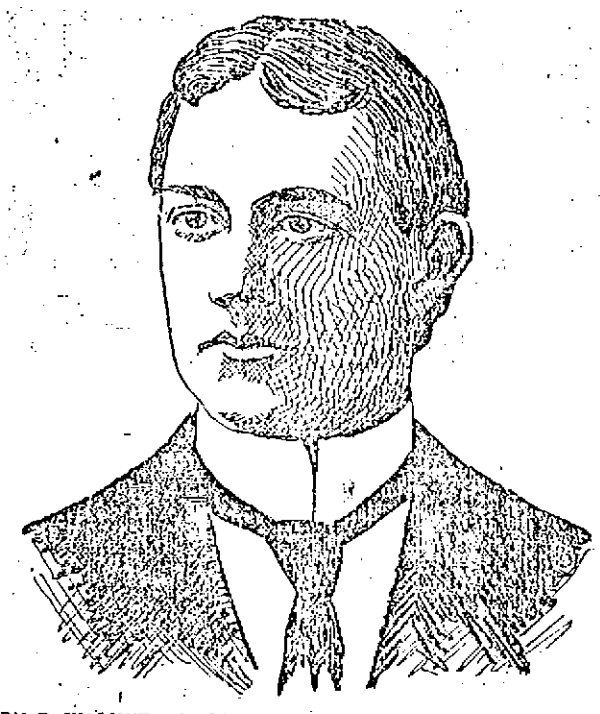
FEDORAS, fine fur, black and brown, with new fancy bands, pearl with black bands, 89c., regular price one dollar and a half.

FEDORAS and TOURISTS, in all of the new shapes 89c., $1.45 up to $3.00.

NEW CAPS, as natty as they make them.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 5 O'CLOCK



RALPH B. WALKER, who Died in the Hospital at Santiago of Malarial Fever.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27.—The president and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 9 o'clock this morning for Somerset, Penn., where they will spend some days with Mr. Abner McKinley, the president's brother. The only other members of the party were Mr. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president and Mrs. McKinley's maid.

Secretary Alger arrived in town from Montauk about 8 o'clock this morning and drove at once to the White House, where he had a half hour's conference in regard to the conditions at Camp Wikoff. The only other caller was Mr. Kohlsaat of Chicago who saw the president for a few minutes.

GREAT PEACE JUBILEE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Famous orators of the United States are to be invited to participate in the great peace jubilee to be held in this city in October. Among others the following will come on invitations as speakers: Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, Secretaries Long and Alger, Senators Thurston and Wolcott, Henry Watterson, General Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joe Wheeler, Senator Daniel, Archbishop Ireland, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Ex-Secretary of State Olney.

The list of invited guests will include President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, members of the cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, governors of all the states and prominent officers of the army and navy.

GOV. WOLCOTT THANKED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 27.—Governor Ramsdell's this morning telegraphed to Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, thanking him for his kindness in sending the New Hampshire convalescent soldiers home yesterday when the lieutenant in charge having with him the railroad tickets got left at Providence.

TRANSPORTS LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The following vessels arrived here this morning from Montauk: Cruisers Harvard and Yale; transports Mortera, La Grande Duchess and Leona, and the yacht Red Cross.

The torpedo boat Winslow arrived here today from Norfolk.

MORE SICK LANDED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The hospital yacht Red Cross which arrived here this morning from Camp Wikoff brought 100 sick and wounded soldiers, among them fifteen typhoid fever patients. They were all taken to the Roosevelt hospital. The yacht will return this evening to Camp Wikoff for 40 more typhoid patients.

POLICE PISTOL PRACTICE.

Two teams of the local police tried conclusions at revolver practice yesterday at the United States Cartridge Shop shooting house. One was captained by Martin Maher and the other by Mat. McCann, the latter winning by a score of 128 to 101. Tom Atkinson of the Central street early night shift was high man.

The teams were made up as follows:

Maher's team—Maher, Palmer, Bresnahan, Jack Leighton and Ryan. McCann's team—McCann, Atkinson, Maloney, Cogger and E. Leighton.

GOING TO PORTO RICO.

Clarence B. Livingston of this city, a student at the University of Vermont Medical School, is to have a little practical experience aboard one of the hospital ships. He has been ordered to report at Boston at 10 o'clock this morning and expects to be soon in Porto Rico. He will return to Lowell in a few weeks at the conclusion of his voyage.

A dog in a fit attracted a large crowd at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets this morning but soon recovered.

You Can Get Tired

By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

WATCH FUND.

BUT $22 RAISED FOR THE CHARRETTE WATCH.

When George Charette's name was in everyone's mouth immediately after the sinking of the Merrimack, the city council couldn't act quickly enough in the matter of voting him a watch. But it was discovered that the city council could not legally appropriate money for such a purpose, and it was then suggested that the money be raised by popular subscription, and mayor's secretary Frank Hall was appointed treasurer of the fund.

That was some time ago. Today Secretary Hall states that the total amount of the fund is $22 and for a number of weeks no money has come in.

Now Charrette is about to return home and if the public does not get a very healthy hustle on he will get here before sufficient money has been raised to purchase him the watch. Sec. Hall says that he supposes he could raise money by going around among the business men and others, but he does not intend to do it and he rightly believes that the money should come spontaneously from the public.

There are 26 members of the city government and one dollar each from the 26 would be a great help to the fund.

Sec. Hall requests that those who contemplate contributing to the fund will go up to his office with their money as soon as possible.

LOWELL MEN REFUSED.

The three Lowell men, Kelleher, Butterfield and Maguire, who went to Boston to take the trip on the Olivette, caring for sick soldiers, are back. They were refused by the surgeon on the ground that only experienced men are wanted, although it had been given out the day previous that it was not necessary to have had special training. It looks like a conflict between the surgeons and the other officers.

RALPH B. WALKER

Died in Cuban Hospital of Malarial Fever.

HE WAS FIRST SERGEANT OF CO. M.

Was Employed at Knowles' Scale Works.

Ralph B. Walker, first sergeant of Company M, died a few days ago in the division hospital at Santiago.

A malignant form of malarial fever was the cause of death.

Ralph Walker was first sergeant of Company M. He became a member nearly a year and a half ago when he was but little more than 18 years old. In four months he was promoted to be one of the corporals and he rose steadily until the stripes of first sergeant were placed on his coat sleeves.

In Cuba he proved a brave soldier and stood the fatiguing work in the trenches until the fever laid its hold upon him and then he reluctantly went to the hospital. Even there his courage did not fail and he kept up hope and sent his friends at home messages of comfort. As late as August 12, a letter came from him at Santiago, but in it was no word of sickness or sign of a downcast heart.

The young man was a scale maker by trade, working in the employ of the Knowles Scale Works in Fletcher street. He lived at 660 School street with his mother, Mrs. E. A. Walker, a brother Frank, and sister, Miss Edith Walker. Another sister, Mrs. J. R. Smith, also lives in this city.

The family has the deepest sympathy of the entire community in the loss of this gallant young man who left here in the flower of his youth and in perfect health.

A BIG SWINDLE

Firm of James M. Hobby & Son

DETECTED IN SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.

The Affairs of the Concern Now in Court.

Lowell had 38 creditors at the meeting in Boston yesterday of creditors of James M. Hobby & Co., stock brokers. The liabilities reported were $56,826.30 and the assets were $1,086.50 in bank and $217 in hands of sheriff.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm. W. E. Hobby, one of the firm, was not at yesterday's meeting.

Daniel J. Donahoe represents Lowell creditors who have claims for $2100. They include many people in moderate circumstances in Lowell. One, an elderly woman employed in the mills of the Merrimack company says she was assured that seven and eight per cent. per month interest was to be paid on each $100 invested. She received several dividends but payments were stopped in July. She placed her case in the hands of a Lowell lawyer.

This firm had an office in the Swan building and John H. McCabe was their representative. Mr. McCabe was at the meeting yesterday with other creditors. He was employed by the firm last February and was in their employ when payments of dividends were stopped. He became acquainted with them in Stoughton and made an investment with them before he was engaged. Mr. McCabe says one man in Lowell went to Boston and invested $1500 with the firm.

The firm promised to pay 7 per cent. interest per month on every $100 invested.

There were 300 creditors at the meeting, and it has offices in Boston, Lowell, Worcester and Lawrence.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

An attempt to fire Shedd's block at the corner of Central and Appleton streets was discovered early Friday morning by Neil Douglass, foreman for Mr. Shedd. Papers had been carefully piled in a corner of the hall on the top floor and they were blazing briskly when discovered by Mr. Douglass about 4 o'clock.

When Mr. Douglass left the building at about 1 o'clock that morning there were no evidences of any fire or any preparations therefor and the work was probably done between that time and 4 o'clock. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

LIEUT T. Q. ASHBURN'S WORK.

Lieut T. Q. Ashburn of Fort Warren who had charge of the recruiting office of Lowell has been detailed to look after the interests of soldiers landed from the Olivette and now undergoing treatment at the various hospitals.

He will make out muster rolls, draw necessary clothing and make out furloughs for the men who are able to visit their homes.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The coolness now existing between the mayor and the lands and buildings department is fast developing some very interesting "wrecking" about the hall, which is both interesting and entertaining to the outsiders who are let in on it.

FATAL ACCIDENT

Malachi O'Loughlan Falls Four Stories.

BODY FOUND LIFELESS BY OFFICER MAGUIRE.

Supposed to Have Fallen From a Window.

Officer Maguire in his rounds last night stumbled on the body of a man cold in death, in the rear of Corbett's block on Gorham street and in a short time the victim was identified as Malachi O'Loughlan, an old resident.

The old man, about 81 years of age, was well known and respected throughout the city. He fell from the fourth story window of Corbett's block into an alley off Winter street. It was early this morning that the accident happened and the family knew nothing of it until Police Officer Maguire who had discovered the body, acquainted them with the fact.

A telephone call was sent to the police station and Lieut. Brosnan and Officer Maguire made an examination of the injuries of the man and as to whether there had been foul play.

It is supposed that Mr. O'Loughlan had gotten up out of bed, probably to smoke, as was his habit, and while leaning on the window lost his balance and fell to the ground. Directly under the window is the ell of the tower tenement and in his fall he struck the edge of the projection which caused several cuts about the body. Deceased is survived by a widow and eight children. The remains were brought to Undertaker McDermott's warerooms.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS-

HELD A LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR BENNETT TODAY.

There is evidently something important on between Mayor Bennett and the police commissioners for the latter yesterday received invitations from the mayor to meet him at city hall at 10 o'clock today for the purpose of holding a conference regarding matters of interest to the city.

As a result, the three commissioners arrived at the hall shortly after 10 o'clock coming together as if they had had a conference of their own before visiting the hall.

They went into executive session immediately and were in session until 11.45. They gave out no information as to what transpired.

It is supposed to be in regard to Sunday hotel business.

POLICE COURT.

It took just thirty minutes to dispose of the cases before the court this morning.

Charles H. Leavit and John J. McCarthy were sentenced to six months and four months to the workhouse.

Michael Conley was fined $3 for drunkenness and $6 for disturbing the peace.

Several continued cases were again put back.

BODY DISINTERRED.

Undertaker Molloy went to Ayer this morning in company with Mr. Daniel Heagan to disinter the remains of John Heagan, the Lowell man who was run over and killed on July 18. The body will be brought to Lowell for burial.

Mr. Otis Sawyer and family have returned home after a few days' visit with Merrimac relatives.

Miss May Lowe of Oak street is spending her vacation in the vicinty of Lake Champlain N. Y.

YOUNG FELLOWS WON.

The Young Fellows and Pastimes bowled at Lakeview last night and the former rounded out a total of 2253 to 2170 for their opponents. The score:

YOUNG FELLOWS.

Farrell	116	102	155	493
Brainard	171	171	109	451
Keller	190	133	115	438
O. Donahoe	144	139	143	426
D. Donahoe	132	132	167	431
Totals	773	797	719	2239

PASTIMES.

Mellen	121	170	192	483
McCormick	173	148	107	404
Howes	176	124	148	448
Perham	156	129	130	415
Campbell	120	192	117	369
Totals	746	721	703	2170

BASE BALL GAME.

The Klondikes of Pawtucketville met and defeated the Dodges at Pawtucketville yesterday afternoon by a score of 18 to 7. The features were furnished by Brown, Allard, Sullivan and McManimon, who batted heavily. Thomas "Pawtucket's Dewey," was very much in the game, also. The Klondikers would like to get the Deacons or Atlantics on for next Saturday. Adrss C. F. Cronin, 81 Fourth avenue.

Mrs. William Eadie and daughter Beatrice of Lowell were recent visitors at the residence of Mr. Robert Elliot, finishing overseer at Sutton's mills, North Andover.

A dog in a fit attracted a large crowd at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton street this morning but soon recovered.

Fletcher, the renowned palmist, whose interesting articles on palmistry have appeared in The Sun of late can be consulted at 49 Powell street.

Misses Rose and Master Joe Campbell of Roxbury, Mass., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Celia Brennan of Sixth street.

REV. THOMAS MAGENNIS, P. R., of Jamaica Plain, formerly of Lowell, Who Has Been Appointed Domestic Prelate to Pope Leo XIII.

HONORED BY POPE

Rev. Fr. Magennis Appointed Domestic Prelate

IN THE HOUSHHOLD OF POPE LEO.

The Priest Was Born in Lowell.

Confirmation of the report of the promotion of the Rev. Thomas Magennis pastor of St. Thomas's church, Jamaica Plain, to the high post of domestic prelate in the Pope's household, has been received through the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Martinelli, who has the pontifical brief in Latin duly signed and bearing the seal of Leo XIII himself and also extending to him his expression of esteem for his parish work.

When Father Magennis was abroad in 1896 and visiting Rome, he was made domestic chamberlain in the Pope's household and considered a member of it. This was a special honor and dignity not usually given to priests and is considered a great distinction. In point of precedence, however, that post was much below the present appointment, which is the highest given by the Pope and the honor has fallen to the popular Jamaica Plain pastor.

This title has been conferred for literary attainments and for earnest religious work.

Father Magennis was born in Lowell March 7, 1843. His early days were spent in Worcester where, when quite young, he removed with his parents. He attended the public schools there and received his college training at Holy Cross College and at the college at Montreal. He entered the seminary at Montreal and was ordained priest Dec. 22, 1866.

He received his first appointment to St Joseph's church in Roxbury and was appointed pastor of St. Thomas's the one also who built it and said first church, Jamaica Plain in 1868. He was mass there in 1869. He also built the church of St. Thomas, Roxbury, and started the present parish church in Roslindale, called the Sacred Heart, where his name is held in great esteem.

In 1873, Father Magennis was the first to bring the sisters of St. Joseph to the archdiocese of Boston, and he also started the parochial school, which is dedicated to Pope Leo XIII.

Besides these other offices he is examiner of the clergy in the archdiocese of Boston; he is permanent rector.

His promotion by the Pope has caused great satisfaction throughout the Boston diocese.

Franz Gilbert of the Merrimack company and his daughter have returned from a trip to New Portland, Me.

Mrs. Thomas Ward and Miss Mary Ward of Fletcher street have returned from Scituate.

Big cut in musical instruments and all popular music of the day at Steinert's, 130 Merrimack street.

Summer Health.

Every one is liable to Summer Complaint. Everybody wants insurance against it. All can have it. There is one absolutely certain way. Keep on hand

DOWS' DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA SYRUP.

It is proof against diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all intestinal troubles. 40 years back of it.

At your druggists. 25c., 50c.

No cure, no pay.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Proprs.,

LOWELL, MASS.

WILL VOLUNTEER

Ambulance Corps Gives Its Services in Present Crisis

WILLINGLY ANSWERS THE APPEAL OF STANDISH

Will Aid in Unloading the Ships.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting of the Ambulance Corps last night which was attended by past as well as present members of the corps.

The object of the meeting was to get ready a corps of men willing to go to Boston on short notice and assist in the work of unloading the ships that will come with sick soldiers.

The next ship to come will be the Bay State which is expected Sunday or Monday, with 104 sick soldiers on board, all Massachusetts men from the Ninth or other regiments. She is a ship in the service of the Volunteer Aid association as every one knows, and it may be that there will be no call for the state forces of the Ambulance corps, but it is deemed well to be in readiness if the call should come. There will be several more ships to come; the scheme will be kept up for a time, until the portion of the corps that is at present away on active service is ready to go to a new job.

Capt. Myles Standish of Boston was present at the meeting last night and made a very interesting speech to the assembly. His remarks were the more welcome because they were congratulatory as well as urging the men to new effort. He said that he had at present in Boston only one man available for service and there was a prospect that there would be need of more men at an hour's notice.

He said he was short handed because he sent ten men South with the Olivette, and there fore he stated that he is obliged to rely on Lowell to help him out.

He said that he could command the services of the present members but many are new hands, and so he was anxious to get some of the ex-members to volunteer.

When he had concluded speaking 25 men signed the roll.

Capt. Standish read the following letter from the adjutant general, and it caused the members a good deal of gratification:

Capt. Myles Standish, Ambulance Corps M.V.M.:

Captain—I am directed by His Excellency, the governor, to express to you his high appreciation and commendation for the work performed by the men of your command on the occasion of the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital ship Olivette on Tuesday, Aug. 23. At the very short notice given, the men responded promptly and were complimented by the army officer of the ship for the magnificent work performed. The commander-in-chief was very much pleased and desires to express to you and your men his appreciation of the good work done.

Very respectfully,

—Samuel Dalton, Adjutant-General.

The corps are handicapped by the lack of litters to carry the men, but it is hoped that more will be secured before the Bay State arrives. Three men were mustered in, Privates Hyde, Nichols and Puffer.

There will be a short drill for the older members at the armory Sunday afternoon to put them in practice, provided the call does not come before that time.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Will commence Monday morning, Aug. 29, to sell about one thousand yards of black dress goods remnants. These goods will run from one to ten yard lengths. Every piece is a bargain. Come early in the week if you want to get a dress or skirt at about one-half regular price. They include cords and odd lots of high class goods such as "Priestleys," "Gold Medal," etc., in both plain and figured.

J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.

J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford

CO. M. FOR HOME

Left Santiago Last Night on Panther.

WILL BE FIVE DAYS ON THE VOYAGE.

Two Deaths in the Ninth—Lowell Men Sick.

Company M of the Ninth left Santiago last night on the Panther as stated in the following despatch:

Santiago, Aug. 26.—Just before the time to start, it was found that the Florida was unseaworthy, so Major Donovan and Companies I and M of the Ninth Massachusetts went on board the Panther and sailed at 7 o'clock tonight. They should reach Montauk in five days.

Companies K and L then went aboard the Roumanian which may not sail before Sunday.

The remaining sick of the Second Massachusetts will embark tomorrow also on the Roumanian.

All the sick on the island who are able to move will be sent north within the week.

BAY STATE SAILS

The Bay State sailed early yesterday with 100 sick. Those of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment are: Company A, Macauley, Chaney, Bishop, O'Donovan, Curtis, Hammond; Company B,

RALPH E. BLACK, Reported Among the Sick Members of Co. M.

Captain Murray Milledge, Fanning; Company C, King, Kelley; Company D; Captain Sawyer, Hayes, Haley, Murray, McGuire Donahue; Company E, Scrivener, Lofters, Healy, Pratt, Tobin, McNunin, Harmon, J. Kelley, W. Kelly, Shields; Company F, Powers, Wuest Lawless, Bayle, Fortune; Company G, Sweeney, J. Murphy, W. Murphy, Fogarty Lavin; Company H, Captain Hayes, Lieutenant Flanagan, McGinn, Connelly, Tirrell; Company I, Garrity, Coakley, Bowler, Whelton, Smith, A. Mahoney, Fenton; Company K, Donnellon, Stevenson, Mehan; Company L, Creney, Kenenly; Company M, Lane, Early, Pitcher Leighton, Black, J. O. Lain. Brady of Company C, Ninth, died on board Wednesday night and the body is left here. The Bay State expects to make the trip in five days. Ralph B. Walker, Company M, Ninth, died in the division hospital, from pernicious malarial fever. The Florida will not sail before Friday.

LARGEST ON RECORD

SALE OF 75,000 PIECES OF DRESS GOODS—PRODUCT OF ARLINGTON MILLS.

The largest single sale of dress goods ever made in this country was consummated Thursday by the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, commission merchants of New York. The sale comprised 75,000 pieces of all kinds of dress goods and was the product of the Arlington mills of Lawrence.

The prices secured were very satisfactory the aggregate value being something more than $1,270,000.

The sale was very largely attended and the bidders numbered about 100, and included buyers from Maine to California.

TEWKSBURY GRANGE.

The Tewksbury Grange gave another entertainment in the church vestry last evening.

H. J. Tolles of Dunstable, president of the Middlesex North, talked up the matter of making an exhibit at the coming fair. The grange voted to get up an exhibit and the following committee was appointed to take full charge: J. M. Trull, H. W. Foster, M. A. Patten, Misses Bertha Lee and Hazie Rogers.

A good literary and musical program was given after the business of the session, with Mrs. W. H. Pepin of this city as soloist. Miss Lillian Dodge, reader, and Mr. Joseph F. Flemings, phonogrgaphic selections. Mrs. Pepin delighted her audience as usual and Miss Dodge had them fairly convulsed with laughter over her inimitable comic selections. She also gace a patriotic selection that was well liked.

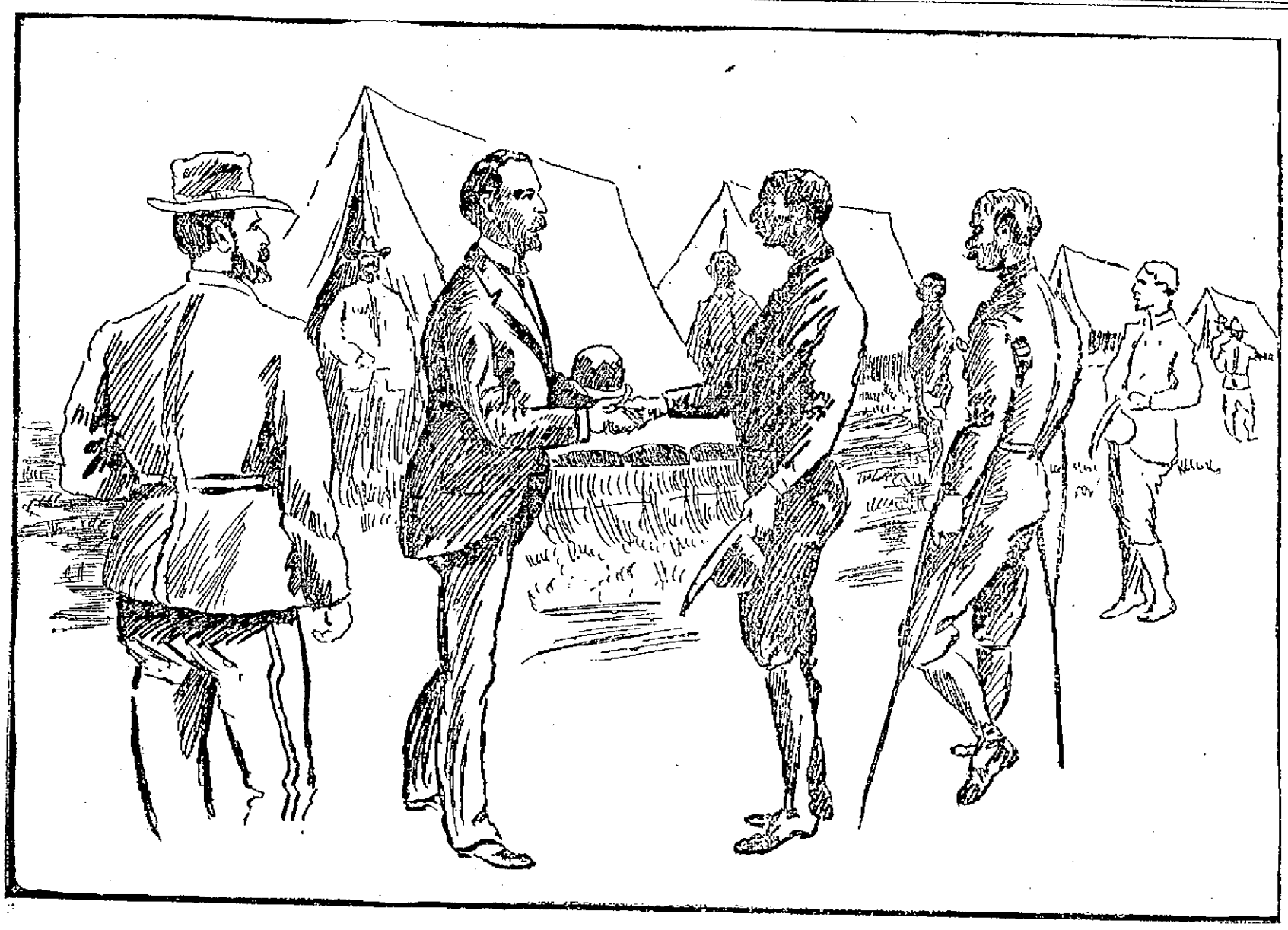
TOES CRUSHED.

CHELSEA MAN INJURED WHILE BOARDING A FREIGHT.

William Turner of Melrose lost two toes in an accident near the Bleachery shortly after midnight.

He attempted to jump a freight but one of his feet caught in a switch and he was thrown off the moving train just as he was about to board it. Four of his toes were crushed quite badly and the little one and a portion of two others were amputated. From the appearance of his shoe it seems that the wheels of the cars passed over his feet but Turner says that the injury was caused by the switch. He was removed to St. John's hospital in the ambulance.

He is 21 years of age and unmarried. He works in Chelsea.



SECRETARY OF WAR RUSSELL T. ALGER,

Visiting the Soldiers in Camp at Montauk Point, on a Tour of Investigation of the Charges Against Himself.

ENGINEER MEEHAN'S LETTER

Says Regulars Praised Massachusetts Troops.

The Second and Ninth Were Both in Battle—American Troops in Terrible Condition—Words of Praise for Sisters of Charity—"Len" Collins Writes of His Experiences.

Third assistant engineer J. H. B. Meehan has furnished The Sun with another letter that is as interesting as his previous contributions. It is as follows:

U. S. S. Yale, at sea. Aug. 12, 1898.

Editor Lowell Sun:

Dear Sir—Yesterday we took aboard the Eighth Illinois regiment (all colored) and forty-two men from different regiments to make up an ambulance corps. It was one of the greatest sights that New York down-town people saw for many a day. The people were so enthusiastic and so overcome with patriotism that traffic on West street along the American Line pier was almost blocked. There were open saloons, restaurants, dry goods stores free to all soldiers and sailors. The band played all the patriotic tunes and brought the people's enthusiasm up to a high pitch., House tops and all piers, all ferry boats and tug boats were crowded with people to have a good look at the embarking soldiers. We also had a band of the good Sisters of Charity who volunteered to go to Santiago and take charge of all the hospitals there. We also had five surgeons from Michigan and a delegation of Boston people going down after the remains of several soldiers of the Ninth Mass. It was quite a scene as we pulled out from Pier 14, North River, into the stream. A person would think New York down town was nothing but bells and whistles so great was the sound and roar. Meanwhile, all the soldiers were feeling a little patriotic and were going mad with excitement. Passing down the channel they seemed to quiet down and when we were well out to sea, all was well and the poor soldiers began to feel the effects of the day as the boat rolled and tossed. The troops are going to Santiago as soldiers of occupation and to garrson the city. They have full and plenty of food, clothing and medicines.

At Morro Castle, Santiago, Aug. 16.

We arrived here today, having stopped at Guantanamo Bay on our way here and we learned of the treaty of peace being signed and war declared over. It was good news to the soldiers and the colored band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." While at Guantanamo Bay I missed the 800 marines that were camped there, also the big Cuban camp. There were four cruisers, three small gunboats, five transports and a few schooners there. We then proceeded to Santiago where we came to a standstill under Morro Castle, awaiting the arrival of the tenders to take our soldiers and supplies up to Santiago. We unloaded our troops all today and by tomorrow all our luggage and stores will be ashore. I expect to go through Morro Castle tomorrow with the liberty party. We will not be allowed to go up to the city of Santiago on account of the fever. Two Spanish transports just came up and went in the harbor bound for Santiago to carry back the Spanish troops. The sight of them made us believe the war was over as we thought at first: it was only a rumor for rumors are always on the go aboard a navy boat.

Aug. 17.

At noon today I went ashore and visited Morro Castle and the remains of the old lighthouse and several Cuban houses. I also went aboard the wreck of the Reina Mercedes which lies up on the beach at the foot of Morro Castle. We were well supplied with hammers and chisels and wrenches to take off everything in sight that was movable for souvenirs. When we boarded her, we found almost all her compartments closed. We managed to cut a way through in several parts of the ship. In the engine room it was impossible to go down, as she was well flooded and several dead bodies were floating on top of her cylinders, which goes to show that a good part of her engine room men must have perished and all her fire room crowd, as it was impossible to enter her fire room, all her hatches having been battered down. We then proceeded to the captain's quarters which we tore out and carried it with us to our own boat and sent it to our ship. We then proceeded to the fort, where we had a soldier show us through. We also loaded up again with souvenirs. The fort was well shelled, but a good many of our shells never went off and are piled up there now, waiting to be inspected, to find out the reason. One-tenth of all that were fired never exploded and the Spaniards had nothing to brag of, only a few old guns. Those who died around Morro were simply covered with a small pile of dirt and when it rained it washed the sand that covered the dead bodies down the slope and left the corpses exposed. They were eaten up in a few days by the buzzards.

The houses back of Morro Castle are well riddled with shot and shell and the old lighthouse has all the back taken out of it. I visited the old lighthouse keeper's house. He is a Spaniard. He said "Americano, good man, nice flag; but Spanish afig for me forever. I took about 20 pounds of lead and shell out of his house. I also met a lot of Cubans who seemed to be worthless to themselves or to any one else. The commissary quartermaster offered about all that would work $1.00 a day helping to unload the ships, but they refused it. All they want is to eat, sleep and drink, which they can do by stealing and looting the town. The women, are, as a majority, a very poor specimen of human nature. They have neither shame nor feelings, and as a fact, the American soldiers prefer the Spanish prisoner to the Cuban. The Spanish prisoners or soldiers think they are the most unfortunate beings on earth to be whipped by a handful of American soldiers in such short time; but when you try to tell them about the other Spanish soldiers at Porto Rico and the Ladrones and Philippine Islands they won't believe it. They think the war was only in Cuba. They are allowed the privilege of the town during the day. They are permitted to carry no weapons, but are very friendly to our American soldiers. For every sick American soldier, there are ten Spanish soldiers and when the Spaniards board their transports to be carried back to Spain, they have to be hoisted almost aboard and I am sure that half of them will find a watery grave before they reach Spain. A big two-stacker Spaniards came out today with the men crowded like matches in a box and yelling and cheering as they passed us by, but they never dipped their colors to us, so we hissed them till the boat was out of sounding distance, carrying her dying load to their homes beyond the sea. No more at present.

Starting home to New York, Aug. 19.

Yesterday all day we were taking aboard the Twentieth and Third U. S. regulars to be taken back to Montauk Point, Long Island. It was a sight which no man would like to see who had a heart. The remains of what left of two full regiments hardly able to walk or even crawl, were about 200 almost helpless and the rest could only move and slowly at that. Their faces told of all the hardships and sickness which they had endured. They were all once big brawny men, as their features showed and now nothing but physical wrecks. They told stories of hardships that would make the hair stand straight on the head of a good many and of the different battles that they had. But when they spoke of the bravery of the Second Massachusetts regiment and the compliments it got, Massachusetts men might well be proud. Also they gave the Ninth Massachusetts regiment good credit for all the aid they gave, but they condemned the Seventy-first New York regiment for their cowardice in refusing to chargge at El Caney. They also say that the Seventy-first may be court martialled yet for refusing. The Thirteenth regulars had to pass over the lines of the Seventy-first in order to make the charge and they found the Seventy-first on the ground covered up and lying in the bushes. They also spoke in poor terms of the commissary and how they sold the provisions of the American soldiers to the Cubans and left their own men to starve. They also spoke of the way that the Cubans treated our men. They would steal everything that they could lay their hands on and would never go out and do scout duty or picket duty and in making a charge they would hold up the rear and when the battle was over they would come up to the American soldiers and make all kinds of gestures saying: "Americano much a bonno, much a bonno," and then start their old trick of stealing all they could get, but the soldiers soon found them out and then they had no use for them.

At noon today we started back to the good old land where all men breathe free and refreshing air if nothing more. We started our course in the direction of our last naval battle ground, looking over the wrecks of the Vizcaya and Maria Teresa, which are now being taken from the beach where they were run up. They are almost upright now and a person looking at them would think they were all right. Then we shifted our course back again coming home by the way of Cape Macy, bound to Montauk Point, Long Island. The U. S. cruiser Harvard arrived at Morro Castle entrance at noon today. We have on board two Y.M.C.A. delegates who bought all the Spanish flags they could in New York also Spanish buttons and took them to Santiago to sell them to the American troops as souvenirs of the Spanish-American war. The flags cost them about one cent each and they sold them for 25 cents each. The buttons cost them about 20 cents a dozen and they sold them eight for a dollar. Many a time they were hissed for carrying the emblem we were fighting against. As a matter of fact, they went out with the intention of doing the poor soldier for all he was worh. No soldier seems to know of anything good they have done. All the troops carry relics picked up at the different battles such as machetes, knives, etc. Most all the sharpshooters or 2-3 of them are French, Germans and Austrians, as a tag on their coats showed where they were to be buried.

We have on board twenty Sisters of Charity, who have full charge of the army hospitals. They are doing all they can for the sick and if we didn't have them this trip we would have left a good many soldiers on the way in a little canvas bag. But as luck was with us, only two died and they will be sent ashore today. We are now in quarantine for ten days, so I understand, but if they don't let us out before that, they might have to start a coffin factory and bury almost all hands as the ship would be still worse than it is now. When we leave here we go to Newport News and have our guns taken off and be painted red, white and blue, the army transport color. Then we go back to Porto Rico to see come of the tropical stricken soldiers in misery.

Too much credit and honor cannot be given to the noble Sisters of Charity who toil night and day in that feverish hospital. One sister has proven to be better than twenty men of an ambulance corps who don't understand what they are doing. They can also get goods and fresh provisions for their sick. They are never refused their demands and it is only through their hard work that we have saved so many lives out of these helpless soldiers. It surprised a good many at the luck we have had on this trip of ours. The heat was something awful the day we loaded the soldiers and kept so till a day and a half before reaching Montauk Point. Then it grew cold as we would call it after coming out of such a warm and suffocating place. The soldiers felt the cold night air, as they left their blankets or threw them away before coming aboard the ship, thinking they had no further use for them. Most all their clothes were burned up before leaving.

No more at present.

Yours,
J. H. B. Meehan,
Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. S. Cruiser Yale.

"LEN" COLLINS' STORY.

"Len" Collins of the Ninth Mass., writes as follows:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 12.

Friend Jack, You probably are well aware ere this that I am with my regiment here in Santiago. We arrived here on July 1, the day of the big battle. Upon our arrival early on the morning of the 1st, we started to disembark, which took all day.

Upon going ashore we started to take in the sights of the small town of Sibonoy, which were interesting to us all. At about nine o'clock the assembly was sounded and we at once made preparations for an all night march. We were soon off on one of the worst marches ever taken by an army. You having never been over Cuban mud, cannot appreciate what it is by anything I can write. It was simply awful—knee deep and it stuck to our shoes and leggins until one's feet seemed to weigh a ton or perhaps we will say a short ton. We done a double quick for hours and what made it worse, the roads were not wide enough for teams to pass and there were teams going one way with provisions and the other way with the wounded carrying them to the hospital. There were hundreds of four and six mule teams and in many places we were obligul to climb all kinds of banks to get around them. When we came to any small streams or creeks we were obliged to wade right through them. Oh! it was very pleasant. You can imagine how much so.

We arrived on the battlefield early the next morning just about the time the fun had gotten under good headway. My first view of the battlefield and the events that took place immediately after I will always remember. The first event made me hug the ground as close as ever I did or ever expect to. A shell came screeching over our heads and bursting, it wounded two that I know of, a part of it going through a fellow's hand who was standing within three feet of me, and striking another fellow in the shoulder. A part of the shell struck at my feet. I picked it up and I am sorry now that I threw it away.

We were protected on entering the fight by a hill, all Spanish shot and shell going high, but nevertheless making a rather ticklish noise. We were held there as reserve for those on the firing line and did not fire a shot all day. We were all dead tired and after taking off my clothes and wringing the water out of them I put them on and lay down for a sleep only to be awakened by a terrific fire of infantry.

The Spanish made a desperate charge at quarter past ten. The whole American line opened and poured shot in a steady stream for just one hour, when the Spanish retreated.

As far as I can learn, the loss on our side was one killed and about ten wounded while the Spanish loss was from five to eight hundred killed and nobody knows the number of wounded. We gave them from twelve o'clock until four to bury their dead.

From then (the 3d) until the surrender there were a few skirmishes. The batteries shelled the city for an hour or two.

At the surrender there were about twenty-four thousand Spaniards laid down their arms. As many and I think more troops surrendered than there were American troops. Since surrender Santiago is a different city. Business is going on as usual but with our money as a circulating medium. Gangs are cleaning the streets. The people are getting stuff to eat. In fact, it has taken on new life. We are all more or less disgusted with the Cuban people. Personally I have no earthly use for them. They are born thieves as well as being a dirty, indolent race.

If the United States wants any more volunteers when this trouble is settled, I will be with the boys (as far as the depot to see them off.)

Cuba is a very rich or fertile country. Anything grows and thrives at any season of the year, but this is the rainy season. It is a disagreeable place to live in especially so when we are obliged to live in dog tents as we do. It rains every day generally between one and four in the afternoon. The thunder storms are awful; you see nothing like them in the states. At any time with a cloudless sky, one is liable to hear peals of thunder. Sometimes one long loud roar and all is over.

I have had the fever. In fact, ninety per cent. of the regiment has. It's not the yellow fever but something milder. It's H—— though while it lasts.

I would not attempt to tell the number in the hospitals at the present time but it's quite large. We have only lost nine men including Majors Grady and O'Connor and our hospital steward. We have been very fortunate. Our next door neighbors the Thirty-fourth Michigan have lost many more men by disease than we have, one company having more men die than our entire regiment. At one time they were obliged to go outside and pay three dollars for digging graves. Not enough men in the entire regiment were able to dig two or three graves at a time. We have a nice little cemetery of our own and unless they take us from the island very soon, we may have one of large dimensions. I have seen three funerals this afternoon. Just roll the unfortunate in his blanket, bury, him; "taps" and all is over. You would have laughed to see me taking a prisoner to where the court-martial was sitting. The charges were drunkenness and highway robbery. The court-martial or the men comprising it were in full uniform. I marched into their presence with my prisoner and gun. I guess if I had not had my gun, I would have gone into the duck instead of the prisoner. I had on a dirty pair of brown duck trousers, a blue shirt very much faded, no coat, a campaign hat with a large flashy hat band, which I got from a summer girl's sailor hat. That outfit with whiskers, which I have been cultivating since last June—fancy the picture I made sitting there all day. I'd be satisfied if I had a decent place to sleep. Even the ground gets hard after a while.

The climate makes one dopey without any ambition to do anything but lay under a shade tree. It's very weakening to walk. A mile is about all anyone can do and many can not even do that. We cook our meals in the cool of the morning and evening. Two meals a day is all one requires.

The Second Massachusetts want aboard transports and we are all anxious to follow them, but up to this time we have not received any orders.

They will be obliged to send us to some healthy place to recuperate. I don't think the government would send any man home in the condition the men are in at the present time.

I expect to be aboard transports inside of ten days. This is the earnest wish of everybody. I would be pleased to hear from you at any time. Just address Company D, Mass. Vols., Santiago, Cuba, and I will receive it, even if I do leave this island. If you find time, I would like an early letter with all the news. Give my regards to all the boys and any of them wants to know if I done my Spaniard, you can tell them I think a side hill stopped my bullets (about a dozen.) Anyway, there was a large hill in front of me as well as some Spaniards. If I hit a Spaniard, it was his bad luck and not my good marksmanship. I was engaged in more important business than taking deliberate aim. It was to keep my head below the top of the trenches out of the way of Spanish bullets. I did not take very kindly to the music they were making. I prefer to hear myself sing and as you know what that is, you can imagine how I appreciated the music the Spaniards were making.

I am long-winded today, I think. I will put a damper on and stop. With regards and best wishes,

Your old room mate,
Collins.

LABOR DAY.

CITY COUNCIL COMITTEE MAKES ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee on Labor Day, Councilman McCluskey chairman, held a meeting in City Hall last night.

None of the labor men were present until 9 o'clock when Alexander Ray and the chief marshal of the parade appeared. They had only just learned that a meeting was being held.

The committee had voted to decorate city hall for the parade and to have a band concert on the South common in the evening.

SEVERELY INJURED.

George Martindale of Chelmsford, a valued employe of George M. Wright, blacksmith, met with a severe accident Friday afternoon. He was riding a horse which had just been shod at the shop when a gust of wind blew off his cap, and as he threw up his hand to catch it, the animal suddenly shied, throwing young Martindale heavily to the ground. He struck upon his left shoulder, breaking the arm very close to the socket. Dr. Scoboria was at once summoned and with Dr. Chamberlin's assistance the necessary surgical treatment was applied. It will be several weeks before the use of the arm will be restored.

Maltox makes the old feel young.

TUXEDO
Washing Powder
comes in the only
Full
pound packages
(16 ozs. not 12)
on the market
for 5 Cts.

Psychic Palmist. FLETCHER, World Renowned.
Business, Health, Domestic and Personal Affairs advised upon. Endorsed by the press everywhere. 49 Powell St.
ONE WEEK ONLY. "Fletcher saved me serious mistake."—Florence Marryott.

Clearing the Decks for New Goods

Cost disregarded in making the prices for the final stroke of our Great Summer Clearance Sale. Fine high grade goods marked to less than inferior grades cost to make.

High grade Colored Shirts, the nobblest patterns of the season, regular price $1.25,

Riddance Price 38c.

Small lots of 50c. Soft Cheviot Shirts, mostly large size,

Riddance Price 25c.

Ends of lots of Boys' Shirt Waists, regular 30c. grade,

Riddance Price 12 1-2c.

Men's Straw Hats for a song, 25c. grade at the

Riddance Price of 5c.

BOYS' BROWNIE OVERALLS, made from best quality blue denim, all double stitched, 3 pockets, bit and shoulder straps, all sizes, regular price for this grade 60c. a pair,

Our Price 25c.

Boys' Solid Knee Pants, in black and dark mixed Cheviots,

Riddance Price 19c.

Boys' Sailor Suits,

Riddance Price 73c.

Our new Fall Stock is beginning to come in, though the wearing time for summer goods is but half over. This compels us to make bigger price sacrifices than ever, to clear up our counters quickly.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

FORM THE HABIT

Of walking on the east side of Central street, glance in at the "SUNLIGHT" Shoe windows, see the shoes, see the styles, see the goods, see the bargains, see the prices, you will be convinced that we are leaders in Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Footwear. HOW can we do it? Simply we have but one PRICE to all. When you buy of us, we will stand by you as the manufacturers will stand by us.

Our Repairing Department is fully equipped to do all kinds of repairing.

W. S. GRADY,
100 Central Street,

MOSES LEBLANC, Shoemaker, Formerly of Swan's.

Under New Management.
GEORGE WATSON,
This well known Market street baker, has bought out the Bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from the establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

LEGAULT & CO.
Keep the Latest Styles in
Summer Jewelry
Belts, Pocket Books, Waist Sets, Combs, Chatelaines, etc.
70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

NOTICE.

All persons wishing to have privileges to do business at the big gala day of the Foresters at the Fair Grounds will have to call at the Broadway Provision Market.

J. J. KELLEY,
General Manager.

SOMETHING FOR BABY.

If you need a Child's Cradle, look us over, for we have a fine hard wood cradle for
$1.00
And a beauty.
Another style with woven wire spring for
$1.50.
A Swing Cradle with woven wire spring for
$2.00.
Folding Cribs with woven wire spring for
$3.50.
A White Iron Crib, brass trimmings, and National Spring, for
$5.50.
Is there not something in this list that you need more than we do? If so, permit us to suggest that we can spare them. Why not "investigate?" It will pay you. Window Screens and Screen Doors cheap. Refrigerators down below par.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.

THE SUN LATEST!

6 O'CLOCK

SEC'Y ALGER

Mr. Sherman Says He Should be Punished.

SECY. ALGER, Universally Blamed For Causing the Death of Soldiers.

For Criminal Neglect—Suggests That Congress Will Take the Matter in Hand—The Fight Will Culminate When Miles Returns.

Washington Aug. 26.—The Times this morning prints an interview with Hon. John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, who said in part; "The man who is re-

EX-SECRETARY JOHN SHERMAN. Who Says Alger Should Be Punished for Criminal Neglect.

sponsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the cabinet. Having begun the war, we should have concluded it in such a way as to protect our soldiers. If the charges published in the newspapers as coming from reliable officers of the army are true, the officials who are responsible should be severely punished. I know of no greater outrages than were perpetrated on our soldiers during the Santiago campaign, assuming, of course, that the printed charges have a foundation of truth. If the president does not order an investigation, congress holds the power to impeach the secretary of war, and can inflict a punishment that will mean lasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case the president would be held equally responsible with the secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the president will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defence. If the secretary of war had been guilty of incompetency and negligence as has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to sustain him. General Miles is a soldier and like soldiers is a straightforward, truthful man. He is no more afraid of an issue than he is of an Indian and when he comes back to Washington and tells what he knows an investigation of the war department will be inevitable particularly as he will be corroborated by other officers who will be entitled to equal consideration, even if they are not of so exalted rank."

COMMISSION SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Porto Rican Military commission will sail for Porto Rico in the Seneca, which at present is one of the vessels of the war department but probably will be transferred to the navy. Admiral Schley will hoist his flag on her while the Brooklyn will go into dry dock for repairs.

MAINE SOLDIERS

Arrived at Portland Early This Morning

AND WERE GREETED BY CHEERING MULTITUDE.

Sick Soldiers Taken by Their Friends.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Me., Aug. 27.—Although it was almost 4 o'clock this morning when the first section of the special train which was bearing homeward the volunteers of the First Maine from Chickamauga there was an immense crowd gathered to welcome relatives and friends. All through the long night had the soldiers been patiently awaited and when the train finally pulled in, the cheering was enthusiastic enough to almost raise the roof from the Union station. The train proved to be the one bearing the Portland battalion. There were 350 in command of Captain Baker, the senior captain of the battalion. The boys, it is needless to say, were all awake and ready to greet their friends, the meeting in some cases being most affecting. Ten of the battalion were sick and were taken in charge by Captain Riker of the Ambulance Corps. This train only waited here ten minutes and then proceeded to Augusta.

The other two trains with the Biddeford, Lewiston, Westbrook, Auburn, Rockland, Norway, Brunswick and Augusta companies arrived about an hour later. The boys were all pretty well worn out by the tediousness of the trip and the many delays, but were glad to breathe the pure air of the Pine Tree state again.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

Judge Blodgett will preside at the civil session of the superior court to come in at Lowell, Monday, Sept. 12.

THE SIXTH MASS.

Was Wrongfully Accused of Committing a Theft

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH LOWELL?"

Shouted the Boys in Their Camp.

Utuado, Porto Rico., Aug. 17.—Major Darling with three regiments of his battalion, marched in from Adjuntas in a terrific rain this afternoon.

The 6th Massachusetts now lacks one company of being united, Company F being left at Adjuntas to guard the town. The men are quartered in the old Spanish barracks and are really better off than the rest of the regiment.

Under the direction of Col. Rice and Lieut. Col. Ames, the 6th Massachusetts is rapidly approaching a state of perfection in discipline. The men are well behaved and since it became generally understood that the new colonel would not put up with any nonsense there has been a perceptible decrease in roistering.

This evening two young men in United States uniforms stole three bugles and a hat from a store. The proprietor attempted to intercept them on their way out and one of threatened to shoot.

Being musicians in the 6th Illinois, they had side arms. Lieut. Helms of the 19th Infantry sent the provost to look for them, and late at night the men who showed the 6-shooter threateningly were found and locked up.

In less than half an hour after the theft had been committed the Massachusetts men were blamed for it by a very fresh staff officer. As a matter of fact, the men of the Sixth have behaved very properly. Some of them admit stealing chickens while on the march, but when hunger is gnawing and rations are five miles distant on a slow moving wagon bull wagon, its a pretty mean cuss that will try to blacken the reputation of a thousand good men for a trifle. The 6th as it stand today is all right. It acted splendidly under fire.

News of the signing of a protocol awakened with double enthusiasm thoughts of home. Men who a week ago were looking eagerly forward to an engagement with Spaniards are now wondering how long the regiment will be kept here after peace has become a fact. Hundreds of the 6th have positions to return to, and now that there is to be no more fighting these men trust that the governor of Massachusetts will do what he can toward hastening an early return.

There was music and singing at the camp last evening. The 6th Illinois is tented in the same canefield and about 7 o'clock, after the 6th Massachusetts band had finished playing "A Hot Time in the Old Town," the Illinois musicians struck up "Home, Sweet Home. The selection never sounded more beautiful but it was ill-timed. Eyes welled with moisture, throats contracted, lips quivered. When the band sent the last tender chord out on the night, a mighty cheer entered the Porto Rican houses for a mile. Both regiments took up the cheering and mingled with, "What's the matter with Chicago?" were forceful interrogations concerning Wakefield and Lowell.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Andrew Fay, Esq., took place this morning from the home of his parents, Thomas F. and Catherine Fay on Christian street. At 9 o'clock the cortege started from the residence and proceeded to St. Michael's church, where a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Boland, assisted by Rev. John Gilday, deacon and Rev. Fr. Welch, sub deacon. The choir under the direction of John Warburton, rendered the Schmidt mass very effectively. Prof. P. P. Haggerty of the Immaculate Conception church choir sustained the solos in the Libera. At the offertory David A. Martin sang "Pie Jesu" and at the close of the mass "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" was rendered by Thomas P. Boulger. As the remains were being borne from the church the "De Profundis" was sung by the choir. Interment was at the Catholic cemetery and at the grave the friends and former classmates of the deceased were present and looked for the last time on the countenance of their companion whose fellowship they valued and whose character they esteemed. A large congregation attended the services at the church and the majority saw the body being consigned to its last resting place. The bearers were Dennis A. Murphy, Esq., Daniel J. Murphy, Edward H. Foye, James E. Puffer, Hugh Ross and Dr. T. B Smith. The procession consisted of about twenty carriages.

SMITH—The funeral of Daniel Smith will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late home.

MEEHAN—The funeral of Mary Meehan will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1.30 o'clock.

CAPT. DRUM

BODY OF THE HERO COMING TO BOSTON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—The body of Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. infantry, who was killed in the battle of Santiago on July 1, has been disinterred and will be brought to the United States with the first detachment of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers on board the transport Allegheny which is due at Montauk Point early next week. The body will be brought to Boston for burial. Arrangements are in progress to bury the dead soldier with military honors but the date of the funeral cannot be set until after the arrival of the transport.

WAS NOT GUILTY

Joseph Bolton of Plymouth Was Discharged

AFTER TRIAL FOR SHOOTING HIS UNCLE.

He Did Not Intend to Kill.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 27.—In the district court here today before Judge Davis, Joseph F. Bolton, Jr., was arraigned on the complaint of Chief of Police Goddard, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill, on James F. Watson yesterday. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and the court discharged the prisoner. The testimony introduced, it was claimed, failed to show intent to kill.

The court room was crowded during the hearing and when the court gave its decision the audience burst into applause which continued for some minutes.

The witnesses present were Mrs. Watson, widow of the dead man, Mrs. J. F. Bolton, Sr., mother of the prisoner, Miss E. H. Bolton and Mrs. J. H. Bolton, Jr., wife of the prisoner.

Mrs. Watson said that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning she heard her husband talking with her brother, Charles A. Hayden, outside of the house. Her husband came into the house soon afterward apparently in a rage. He ordered breakfast which his wife said she did not feel inclined to get ready while he was in such a temper and she started to go to her brother's house, when her husband ran after her, knocked her down and jumped on her chest. She got up and started off again, when her husband attacked her a second time and she screamed for help. The prisoner, she was sure, fired the gun in order to save her life and frighten her husband. Shortly after her husband was wounded he turned to his wife and said he forgave everybody, that nobody was to blame only his temper. Witness was sure her husband was crazy. Mr. Watson was struck by lightning some 20 years ago and had never fully recovered from the effects.

Mrs. J. F. Bolton, Jr, wife of the prisoner, testified that she saw Watson fall. Watson got up and walked to his house. When inside he turned around to witness and with an oath said "I'll kill you now."

Dr. E. B. Hill said he was called by the prisoner to attend Watson. He said Watson had made an affidavit that no one was to blame, as it was all his bad temper.

DEATHS.

BUSBY—Ethel May, infant daughter of Robert and Mary Busby, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 14 Merrill street.

CONNER—John E. Connor of Chicopee, who died suddenly of apoplexy on Thursday was a prominent member of the Foresters of America and was well known in this city to the delegates who have attend the Grand Court meetings during th past few years. He endeared himself to all he came in contact with by his straightforward and whole souled manner and his generous disposition while in the order. Western Massachusetts will lose his wise counsel and earnest endeavors. The order as a whole has lost one of its brainiest men and shining lights, and deep sympathy is extended to his immediate family.

WHITEHEAD—Mrs. Anne Whitehead aged 50 years, died last night at her home in Tewksbury.s

WHOOPING COUGH

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seabrook, N. H., Aug. 27.—An epidemic of whooping cough is prevalent among the children of this town and Salisbury. More than 200 cases have been reported in this town alone. Only a few fatalities, however, have occurred.

SKY HIGH.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR KITE FLYING BROKE.

Blue Hill, Mass., Aug. 27.—The world's record for high kite flight was broken at Mr. Rotch's observatory by Messrs. Clayton and Furguson, who dispatched a tandem of kites into the air, until the highest one reached an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, a height 277 feet greater than any kite has reached heretofore.

The top kite was of the Lamson ribbed pattern, and had an area of 71 square feet. The other kites were the modified Hardgrave box variety, and had a combined area of 149 square feet. All the kites were fitted with self-regulating, elastic bridles to prevent the kites exerting a dangerous pull. Five miles of line, weighing 75 pounds, were let out, while the weight of the kites, recording instruments, and secondary line was 37 pounds, making a total of 112 pounds lifted into the air.

The ascent was begun at 11 o'clock, and the highest point was reached at 4:15 p. m. At the highest point, the temperature was 38 degrees, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. At the ground, at the same time, the temperature was 75, and the wind velocity 32 miles an hour. The highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour, at a height of 11,000 feet. The wind on the ground at this time was from the west, while at the highest point reached by the kites it was southwest.

STERNBERG BLAMED

Soldiers Dying From Heartless Officialism.

Scarcity of Nurses in Florida—Camp Surgeon Refused Red Cross Society's Offer—Sec. Alger Draws Conclusions Which Exonerate Himself.

New York, Aug. 27.—The following letter from Surgeon General Sternberg was received by Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the executive committee of the American national Red Cross society:

Sir—Your letter of Aug. 22, enclosing a letter from Rev. Alexander Kent, has been referred to me. I shall refer it to the chief surgeon at Jacksonville for report, and a copy of this report will be sent to you when received.

The closing paragraph of Mr. Kent's letter, to which you call special attention, is as follows: "Reports this morning reveal a startling mortality among the typhoids—13 in the last 24 hours in the second division alone. Most of these in my judgment are due to the want of proper nursing. In the first place, the number of nurses is insufficient and their hours are too long. In the second place most of them are not skilled nurses; they are having their first experience in the care of typhoids. Effort has been made to remedy this, but the only way it can be remedied is one contrary to the view of the surgeon general, and one therefore which his subordinates do not feel at liberty to take. The Red Cross has on several occasions offered to furnish skilled nurses at its own expense, but has met uniformly with the reply, 'We are abundantly supplied with such nurses now.' Since that reply was made to Mr. Cobb, however, the surgeon-in-chief has dispatched a gentleman to New York to secure 160 nurses; but the opposition to female nurses continues and, as no adequate supply of trained male nurses can be found, our boys must continue to die for want of intelligent skillful nursing."

DR. ANITA N. M'GEE.

Mr. Kent is laboring under a misapprehension with reference to my views. I have never objected to sending trained female nurses to our general hospitals, or to field hospitals in which typhoid fever cases are treated. We have now in the service more than 600 trained female nurses. The health of the command at Jacksonville has been reported to me as excellent until very recently, when, as I understand, a considerable number of typhoid fever cases have developed. On Aug. 20 the chief surgeon applied to me for 50 trained female nurses. Immediately upon receipt of this application I requested the committee through which I obtained female nurses, and of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is chairman, to send as soon as possible 50 trained female nurses to Jacksonville to report to the chief surgeon at that point.

We have already many Red Cross nurses in service at our various hospitals and camps. These have been obtained through the co-operation of a committee of ladies in this city, of which Dr. McGee is chairman, and the Red Cross society for the maintenance of trained nurses auxiliary to the American national Red Cross relief committee. The arrangements made have been entirely satisfactory to me, as they insure a supply of properly trained nurses of good character, and all applications from Jacksonville or elsewhere for assistance of this kind have received prompt attention.

CHARGES GROUNDLESS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Secretary Alger talked of the army last night. "I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I had expected," he said. "I cannot see that there is any justification in the talk that either the ill or the well soldiers are not properly treated. I think there are sufficient accommodations for all soldiers who will go to Camp Wikoff, especially now that so many there have been given furloughs. Thursday I received offers from New York and Brooklyn hospitals to take at least 300 of the sick from the camp."

Secretary Alger was asked: "How do you account for the confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?"

To this General Alger replied: "Did you ever go into camp with 100 or even 50 men? If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be then with thousands? To a person who knows but little about soldiering there may appear to be much confusion and privation, but it is only what is to be expected in roughing it. On many occasions I myself have been in camp and have encountered these things. I found many soldiers lying with nothing but a blanket between them and the ground. Still there were thousands of bags in camp. I asked the men why they did not fill the bags with straw, of which there was a large quantity in camp, and so make beds for themselves. They said they had not thought of such a thing."

"Then," the secretary was asked again, "you cannot see that there is justification in the complaints which have been made?"

"None," he replied. "If there was any lack of medicines or necessary supplies, the blame would be on those whose duty it was to order these things. The first day I went through the detention hospital and later the general hospital, and I talked with nearly every man who was awake. I said to all of them, 'Boys, is there anything you want?' They all answered: 'Nothing; we are quite comfortable.' A few of the men had no cots, but this was soon remedied. There are some few sick men, but there is no yellow fever. There is some typhoid. I saw some men there as yellow as any paint you ever saw, and nothing remained of them but skin and bones."

Talking of the Chickamauga camp, Secretary Alger said affairs were not in perfect condition there, but to the best of his knowledge the only men now there are those who are too ill to be moved. "Camp Wikoff," continued Secretary Alger, "is the most beautiful place I have ever seen; the air is the finest that was ever breathed. It is like being at sea, only you don't get the rocking. President McKinley telegraphed me today that he would come to Camp Wikoff at any time convenient to the camp officers. That will probably be next week."

Concluding, he said: "Of course I do not claim that Camp Wikoff is the Fifth Avenue hotel, or the Waldorf, but the men are as comfortable as they can be made, and as for supplies there will be plenty of everything."

BASE BALL.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A base on balls, two errors and McCormick's hit scored three runs and gave the home team the third straight victory from the champions. Collins' fielding and a wonderful stop back of second by Lowe were features. Attendance, 2900. Score:

Chicagoes.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, l. f.	4	1	0	5	0	0
Green, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0	1
McCormick, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, s. s.	3	0	0	2	6	1
Everett, 1 b.	3	0	1	10	0	0
Lange, c. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Connor, 2 b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Donahue, c.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Thornton, p.	2	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	3	4	27	11	4

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Yeager, 1 b.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Long, s. s.	4	0	0	2	4	0
Duffy, l. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	1	0	1	3	0
Stahl, r. f.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Bergen, c.	4	0	0	4	1	0
Lowe, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Nichols, p.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	7	24	12	2

Chicagoes	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Bostons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Chicagoes, 2; Bostons, 8. Two-base hit—Nichols. Double plays—Dahlen, Connor and Everett; Connor, Dahlen and Everett; Long and Collins. Struck out—By Thornton, 1; by Nichols, 3. Base on balls—Off Thornton, 1; off Nichols, 2. Time—1:40. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

The Springfields batted Gannon of the Ottawas for 11 hits and 23 bases in five innings yesterday, piling up 16 runs. Horton relieved him in order to finish the game before dark.

Hart of the Pittsburgs did not give a hit until the seventh inning, but the five lucky hits that followed netted enough runs to win the game for the Brooklyns, 3 to 2.

The Baltimores could not hit Hill of the Cincinnatis, and were beaten as badly as they beat Thursday. Both McJames and Nops were wild. Score: 10 to 0.

Taylor of the St. Louis team was hit hard by the Washingtons, and the players gave him poor support. The senators' heavy slugging won the game.

Cunningham kept the Phillies' hits scattered, while the Louisvilles touched Orth up rather lively, and won, 5 to 3.

The series which was to have been played in Cleveland next week with the Bostons has been transferred to Boston. The outcasts go from home to play the Brooklyn team in Rochester, thence to Boston and from there to Cincinnati.

The Clevelands were unable to bat when men were on bases yesterday, while the New Yorks touched up Wilson smartly, and won, 8 to 1.

The Providences made a winning finish against the Syracuses yesterday after the New Yorks had apparently won the game at the start. Bunched and timely hitting and daring base-running in the seventh and eighth innings turned the tide of battle. Score: 10 to 6.

GRANTED A LEASE OF LIFE.

Norfolk, Aug. 27.—John Anderson, who was to have been hanged Friday for the murder of Mate Saunders of the Olive Pecker on the high seas in 1897, has been granted another lease of life by Judge Waddill of the United States district court. F. J. Morris and Hugh C. Miller without the knowledge of Anderson, applied for a writ of habeas corpus with the object of staying the execution. Morris was originally Anderson's attorney, but District Judge Hughes refused to appoint him because he represented some of the accused with Anderson. The contention was that Judge Hughes erred in not allowing Anderson to select his own counsel. Judge Waddill denied the application, but an appeal to the supreme court was granted to be heard Oct. 12.

Anderson was in his cell with his spiritual advisers, ready to march to the gallows, when someone shouted from the window that the judge had granted a stay. Anderson broke down and expressed regret that the end would be delayed.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

Pawtucket, Aug. 27.—Charles Evans of South Attleboro and George Whipple of this city, aged 18 and 17 years respectively, were injured by the fall of an elevator in the building occupied by the Atwood-Crawford company. They had loaded the elevator quite heavily in the basement and started for the upper floors. When nearing the third story one of the boys accidentally placed a stick in the running gear, breaking several teeth, which caused the elevator to go to the basement at a rapid speed. The flesh was torn of Evans' left arm and Whipple sustained a sprained ankle.

A DAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Myra Childs, a Boston and Albany brakeman, had his skull fractured while uncoupling cars and died in a hospital. He lived in Framingham, and left a widow and one child.

There were two more deaths yesterday among the sick soldiers, who were landed last Tuesday, making, with Lieutenant Tiffany, four in all, since the steamer arrived. Arthur M. Messiter of the Seventy-first New York died at the city hospital, and an hour later William Parish of company C, Twentieth infantry, died at the Massachusetts general hospital from the Cuban fever. Parish came from Muncie, Ind.

MINE RUINED BY FIRE.

Danville, Ills., Aug. 27.—A. H. Bonnett's mine took fire yesterday while 13 men were in the mine. Many of them were badly burned, and some will die. The men were taken out through an air shaft. About 25,000 tons of coal ready to be hoisted were burned, together with the main shaft, and a number of mules and horses. The mine is practically ruined.

THE STALLION WON.

Worcester, Aug. 27.—The cycle races here were attended by about 1600 persons yesterday. The feature of the meet was a mile race, best two in three, between J. J. Casey, a local professional, and the stallion, Benton M, 2:10. The horse won in two straight heats.

FIRE SET

IN DR. BURNHAM'S OFFICE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

A clerk in Goodale's drug store who had occasion to visit the office of Dr. Burnham in Central street yesterday discovered a slight fire in the closet of the outer office. The fire was speedily extinguished and did but little damage. In the closet were several valuable medical books. The blaze is believed to have bn incendiary.

AT FALL RIVER

THE MILLS ARE SHUTTING DOWN ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Merchants, Sagamore No. 2, Chace and Stafford mills will be shut down next week. The Wampanoag mills will resume after one week's shut down. The Granite mills will shut down the week of Sept. 5, and probably other mills will stop at that time. Weaving at the Border City mill No. 2 has been stopped for two weeks by a strike. The weavers in the mill Nos. 1 and 3 have asked permission of their union to strike. It will probably be granted them.

XAVERIAN ORDER

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS BY BROTHER ALEXIUS.

Brother Alexius, provincial of the Xaverian order in America, has announced the changes and appointments for the different schools of the order for the ensuing year, many of which affect the brothers now stationed in New England;

Among those who have been appointed Brother Cajetan to St. John's normal college, Danvers; Brother Robert to St. John's high school, Worcester; Brother Mark to St. Mary's academy, Lawrence; Brother Clement to St. Patrick's academy, Lowell; and Brother Basil to St. Joseph's academy, Somerville.

Brother Albert has been re-appointed director of the Assumption school, at East Boston and he will also have a supervision of the Fitton school connected with the Holy Redeemer parish.

ALMOST A RIOT

Greeks Make Trouble at Tremont and Suffolk.

THEY DECIDED TO ASK FOR MORE PAY.

Some Refused to Enter the Agreement.

There was a small riot in the Tremont & Suffolk mills today. Trouble began to brew yesterday [illegible] when a number of the Greeks got together in the spinning room and decided to ask for [illegible] willing to enter into the agreement, others were not. Those agreeable to the plan made their demand and were refused.

This morning they decided to leave work and did so. Many remained at their frames and those who went out came back and used every means to induce the others to stop work. The watchmen of the company and several hands were obliged to assist in quelling a disturbance.

The republican city committee will have its first fall meeting Sept. 5, to arrange for caucuses.

Representative James Ramsey, it is reported, is sending to Chelmsford republicans a proposition that the agreement of two years ago be amended so that ward 4, Lowell, may be allowed another term in the legislature.

THE WORLD OF SPORT AND DRAMA

HARRY ELKES, CYCLING MARVEL.

The Saratoga Rider's Sudden Leap Into Prominence After a Series of Very Disappointing Performances.

[Copyright, 1898.]

At one bound Harry Elkes, the cyclist, has landed firmly in the center of the middle distance racing arena. His remarkable work against Tom Linton in the recent 25 mile paced contest at the Willow Grove track, Philadelphia, at once placed him on a par with Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, Tom Linton and Edouard Taylore.

On that same afternoon Michael and McDuffie had engaged in a duel, in which the "Welsh Rarebit" had proved superior. In the evening Elkes, following the same pacemakers who had piloted Michael to victory, defeated Tom Linton in a 25 mile race, in which all world's competition records, from 9 to 25 miles inclusive, were smashed. Then the Saratoga lad, instead of stopping and being content with his victory and great effort, continued on after the hour record and succeeded in covering 34 miles 1,223 yards in the 60 minutes.

This puts the recently made record of 33 miles 966 yards, held by Edouard Taylore, the crackerjack young Frenchman, entirely in the shade.

Elkes' feat was even more wonderful than the many inroads that have already been made during the present year on the 25 mile and one hour records. After an in and out season, in which he has several times been beaten and on two occasions has left the track thoroughly exhausted, Elkes came to his speed that night with a rush, and instead of being unable to keep up with his pacemakers was constantly urging them on and demanding faster pace. Up to that time his work had been very disappointing in the middle distance races, but henceforth he must certainly be reckoned with by those who aspire to national championship honors.

Elkes gained a bit of notoriety by very good work in the six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, last winter. He then declared his intention to try his hand at the middle distance game this season, and more than one expert thought he had better than an average chance to become a star.

His ride of 25 miles in 42m. 42s. is an average of 1m. 42½s. to the mile. Going at practically the same rate, he would travel nearly 40 miles within an hour. There are comparatively few railroad trains that make anything approaching this rate of speed during an ordinary run. The engineer of a freight locomotive would have heart disease if he traveled as fast.

It is interesting to note that, while Elkes completed his 25 mile record trip in less than 43 minutes, it took Michael that same day in his race with McDuffie, following the same pacing artillery, 45m. 25 1-5s. to cover the same distance. The best former time was 44m. 18 4-5s.

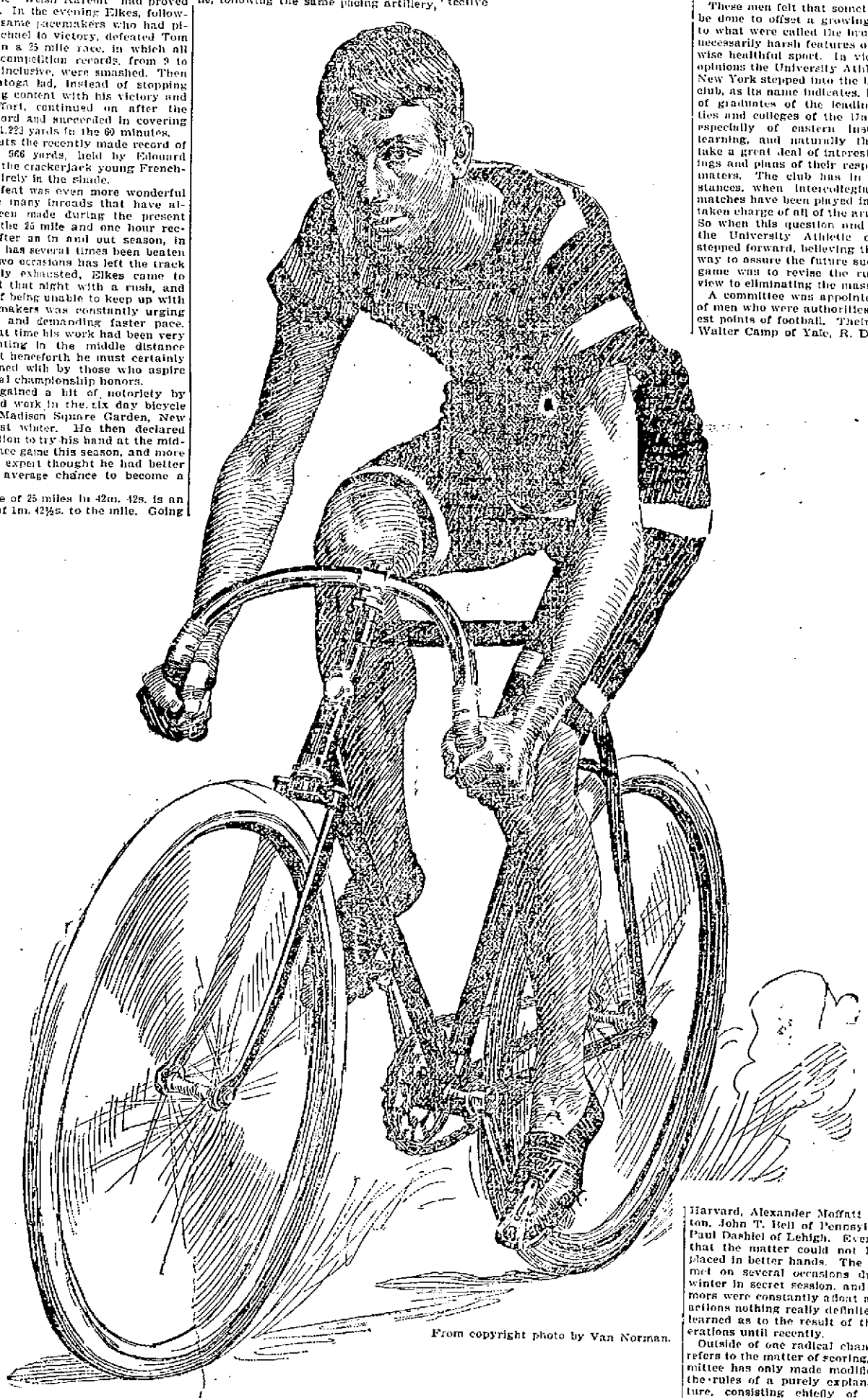
This constant cutting of records at almost every middle distance race held this season brings forward prominently the question as to when this smashing of marks is going to end. If this time reducing speed be sustained for very long, it looks as though some rider will cover the 25 miles in 40 minutes flat.

It is interesting to note that on the day of Elkes' wonderful performance Edouard Taylore gave another proof of his quality as a sprint rider in addition to his ability to stay at middle distances. The young Frenchman made the marvelous time of 1m. 32 3-5s. for a mile, creating a world's record. Taylore was paced by three quint teams, and his thirds were caught respectively as 30 2-5 seconds, 31 1-5 seconds and 31 seconds.

Not a particle of wind was blowing at the time, and the conditions were absolutely perfect for the effort. The best previous record for the paced mile against time was 1m. 35s., held by J. Platt-Betts, the wonderful little English sprint rider. It was made on the Crystal palace track, near London.

WALLACE T. HYDE.

There is a possibility that Mr. Gillette will make a play out of the Conan Doyle stories and impersonate the detective



From copyright photo by Van Norman.

HARRY ELKES.

GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON.

An Exceptionally Bright Outlook For the Coming Football Season---Important Change In Scoring Rules.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When the football season of 1897 came to an end last December, an urgent request was made by those most interested in the game that a committee be appointed to consider carefully the various rules bearing on the sport, especially in regard to the question of mass plays, against which a vigorous outcry had been raised in some quarters during the season.

These men felt that something should be done to offset a growing opposition to what were called the brutal and unnecessarily harsh features of the otherwise healthful sport. In view of these opinions the University Athletic club of New York stepped into the breach. This club, as its name indicates, is composed of graduates of the leading universities and colleges of the United States, especially of eastern institutions of learning, and naturally the members take a great deal of interest in the doings and plans of their respective alma maters. The club has in several instances, when intercollegiate football matches have been played in New York, taken charge of all of the arrangements. So when this question and need arose the University Athletic club gladly stepped forward, believing that the only way to assure the future success of the game was to revise the rules, with a view to eliminating the mass play.

A committee was appointed made up of men who were authorities on the finest points of football. Their names are Walter Camp of Yale, R. D. Wrenn of Harvard, Alexander Moffatt of Princeton, John T. Bell of Pennsylvania and Paul Dashiel of Lehigh. Every one felt that the matter could not have been placed in better hands. The committee met on several occasions during last winter in secret session, and while rumors were constantly afloat as to their actions nothing really definite has been learned as to the result of their deliberations until recently.

Outside of one radical change, which refers to the matter of scoring, the committee has only made modifications in the rules of a purely explanatory nature, consisting chiefly of footnotes, marginal and cross references. They argued in this connection that the rules themselves were right in the main, but oftentimes were misconstrued, and that they were broken in the spirit if not in the letter of the law. It was thought that by making marginal references, outlining fully the exact nature of the rules misunderstood, the officials could better hold the players to the prescribed regulations.

The question of mass plays was very thoroughly gone into by the committee, and after careful consideration, during which many arguments for and against the present reading were brought forward, it was not changed, and what in the minds of many people was the main object of the meetings was not accomplished. In speaking of this matter later some of the members of the committee have endeavored to explain their action thus: They decided to let the rule relating to the number of men permitted in a scrimmage remain as before, because they considered that the injuries supposed to result from mass plays had not been very apparent in the last two seasons, especially when the play was made by experienced and trained men, such as the intercollegiate rules are designed for, and that any disagreeable features they might present were in a measure correcting themselves.

They desired to change the wording of the laws governing the game as little as possible and thought that a scientific amusement like football might safely be left to develop itself in a great measure. A large number of rules necessarily hamper a captain and seriously interfere with the successful development of a team, and the committee decided that it would be more discreet to leave the option of using or discarding mass plays to the captains of competing elevens.

A fact which doubtless had great weight with the committee in their action is that the most successful teams last season were those which made least use of the objectionable play. Yale, last year's intercollegiate champion, rarely if ever brought the "mass" into use.

The mass play has gradually evolved itself from interference, and it would be a difficult matter to draw up a provision abolishing the former that would not seriously interfere with the latter. When framing the rules, the committee had in mind such men as are turned out by Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Yale and Pennsylvania. Not one of these institutions has suffered very much from mass plays in the way of serious accidents during scrimmages. There were hardly any mishaps on the Yale field last fall. The chief argument against the play is that it exhausts the men, and this fact was illustrated in the games participated in by Princeton and Pennsylvania, which utilized it extensively. The committee came to the conclusion that the mass plays, being unsatisfactory from a strictly scientific point of view, would bring about their own abolition; that they would fall by their own weight, as it were. In view of this fact, therefore, that mass plays are more and more regulating themselves, the committee thought it unnecessary to incumber the football rules with any legislation regarding them.

The one radical change made by the committee was in the matter of scoring. Hereafter only one point will be allotted for a goal made from a touchdown instead of two, as before. The object of this change is to increase the value of a goal from the field by means of the drop kick. This is a feature of the game that hitherto has been very much neglected. It is a very pretty play and especially useful to a light team bucking against a heavier one. This was exemplified last season by Quarter Back Hudson of the Carlisle Indian school and by the work of Young of Cornell. The drop kick from the field opens up the play and is a very welcome change from the close formations and line bucking now so general, especially from the point of view of the lookers on.

Now that a goal obtained in this manner will have just as much value as one from a touchdown we may expect to see more open play this fall.

There is sure to be some objection to this change, though the general feeling was in favor of the new method of counting. It was argued that if a full back went through two months of hard practice without being able to kick a goal from the drop, which many suppose is a comparatively easy thing to do, his opponents ought to profit by it. There are many points in favor of both methods of scoring, and a trial of the new way can surely work no great harm, even if found unsatisfactory after one season's test.

Last fall the Western Football association, which includes most of the leading colleges and institutions in Chicago and west of that city, made some radical changes in the method of scoring. E. A. Stagg, the well known physical instructor of the University of Chicago, an old Yale player, is the leading spirit of the organization. The changes were made without consultation with the eastern universities, and only after the new regulations had been adopted were copies mailed to them, with a request that they be used in the east. An effort was made to have representatives of the two committees meet in order, if possible, to reach a joint conclusion. Stagg, however, did not think it necessary, and the result is that the rules differ materially, so that it will be practically impossible to make any comparisons. Besides this difference will tend to separate the east from the west in all that relates to football, and that is, of course, greatly to be regretted.

It is unfortunate that bickerings among the leading eastern universities forbid a schedule of games that will definitely determine the championship each season. For some years the only way to get at any sort of an idea of the relative strength of some of the leading teams is by means of comparisons, which are nearly always misleading. It is not fair to judge the standing of two colleges by games they have each played against a third, frequently on widely separated dates.

In the west many changes will take place this fall in college team schedules. The "triple alliance" of Chicago, Michigan and Illinois within the "big seven" has brought about a new condition of affairs, and elevens will meet on the gridiron that have never faced each other before. The "big seven," as it is called, consists of the following institutions: Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern, Minnesota and Purdue. Illinois is most benefited by the change, for the Champaign team gets a two year contract with Michigan and has a home game with Minnesota on Thanksgiving day. Chicago will have the usual Thanksgiving day game with Michigan at Chicago. This game will be played outdoors this year. Chicago's game with Pennsylvania, regarding which there seems to be some question, makes a change in the blue and red schedule necessary. Oct. 29 will probably be the date decided upon.

Illinois plays the Carlisle Indians at Chicago on Nov. 10 at a field to be decided upon later. Illinois and Michigan are to meet for the first time. For a long time Wisconsin has desired to play the Ann Arbor men, but baseball troubles made a game between them an impossibility, and Illinois, which supported the stand taken by Michigan and Chicago, was at once given a date which it has been trying to obtain for several years. The game will be played at Detroit Nov. 12, and Michigan has signed a contract to play at Champaign the following year.

Illinois and Minnesota meet on Thanksgiving day for the first time at Champaign with mutual satisfaction to both institutions. Northwestern university will again play the Badgers, and Wisconsin may find it advantageous to make an eastern trip. Negotiations for such a tour have been made. She has also invited one of the big eastern teams to make a western trip next fall, but it is hardly likely that any one of the "big four" will take chances against such strong western teams away from home.

LEO ETHERINGTON.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Fred Du Bois, business manager of "The Heart of Maryland" company, recently told the following stories of the days when he was with the Albaugh stock company at the Leland Opera House in Albany:

"I recall when we put on 'The Ice Witch' for a Christmas spectacle Ada Rehan played the little part. We were nonplused for a sprite, a fellow to do diplops and go through the traps. Mr. Albaugh was in a quandary when, a few days before the opening, the acrobat he had engaged in New York sent word that he couldn't come. One of the stage hands said he knew a fellow who was a clever amateur acrobat. His name was Lawrence Eddinger, and he worked in an iron foundry. Mr. Albaugh sent for him, and he came up to the theater at his dinner hour. Larry had never seen a vampire trap in his life. Mr. Albaugh set him to work practicing at the traps, and the stage hands had great fun with him. If you know anything about vampire traps, you will understand that they are dangerous things to joke with. When a man goes up through a trap, certain weights in the apparatus are displaced. Well, the stage hands put on extra weights when poor Larry came to make his first appearance through the trap. He was sent sky high up among the flies, and it's a miracle he wasn't killed. The boys all thought it was a great joke, but I went down and gave them a little lecture that brought them to their senses.

"In the orchestra we had a very fine cornetist named Grady. He had come to us from Canada, and I have heard that he was a deserter from the British army. But at any rate he was a crackerjack with the cornet. The only fault with him was his fondness for the bottle, and when he had a drop too much on board he used to play accompaniments of his own that would have terrified a Wagnerian. After one of Grady's musical orgies I went to Walters, the leader of the orchestra, and told him never to allow Grady in the house when he was intoxicated. The very next night Grady turned up in a beautiful state of souk. The overture began, and so did Grady. His cornet was the only instrument you could hear. I went down under the stage with one of the grips and told Grady I wanted a word with him. When he came, the grip and I grabbed him and fired him out of the theater into the street. Grady picked himself up, walked majestically around to the front of the house and, taking up his stand on the opposite side of the street, played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' in a way that would have brought tears to the eyes of an atheist."

In the reign of Louis XIV the single opera glass was first used and very soon became the rage among "everybody who was anybody." In 1826 the double opera glass came in, but at first did not find favor among women. In the first quarter of the present century a treatise was written on "The Art of Managing the Opera Glass," in which it was stated that a woman possessing fine arms should hold the glass with her two hands. If she had beautiful hands she should remove her gloves, while if her neck were long she should lean back in her chair, etc. In fact, it was quite a treatise on feminine coquetry.

An Old Theatrical Company.

A traveling theatrical company which is believed to have had a career longer than any other is about to be disbanded in Manchester. It has been in existence 17 years. It gave its first performance Feb. 17, 1881. Edward Compton is its head. Under his direction 40 plays were produced.

EVELYN MILLARD.

Evelyn Millard is the new leading lady of the stock company which Charles Frohman, an American, has organized for the Duke of York's theater, London. She is an accomplished actress and a beautiful woman, who is unique in that she has so far refrained from telling newspaper interviewers of her undying love for the "dear Americans."

THE MIMIC WORLD.

Max Nordau, the exponent of degeneracy, has written a play which he calls "Dr. Kohn."

Miss Della Fox it now seems, is to appear in a two act operatic comedy still unchristened by Mr. Edgar Smith. The music will be provided by several prominent composers, and one of the novelties of the production will be the absence of a male chorus.

Professor Herman Schloss, a pupil of Liszt, has just composed a piano [illegible] titled "The Burglar's Dream" and has dedicated it to "Kid" McCoy and "Spike" Hennessy. It will be heard when these joint stars appear in their new play, "Strangled on Sunday."

The stock companies are going back to the old plays. Among those booked for presentation are "The New Magdalen," "My Sweetheart," some of Minnie Palmer's old successes and other well known favorites.

The Lilliputians have a new extravaganza, entitled "Rob and Bob."

Creston Clarke and his wife, Adelaide Prince, will begin their tour on Sept. 12 at Atlantic City.

Henry E. Dixey is to have a new monologue in which he will play five different characters. It is to be called "The Mystery of a Mortgage" and will be in the nature of a burlesque.

Fred Solomon, the well known comic opera comedian, has left the stage to enter the music publishing business.

Included in the list of Major Pond's lecture stars this season are Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Ian Maclaren, Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, F. Marion Crawford and possibly Mark Twain.

Stuart Robson has a new play, by Augustus Thomas, called "The Only Mr. Ell."

Modjeska contemplates for the coming season revivals of "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Twelfth Night."

Sir Henry Irving has brought suit because a London critic said that his voice was no better than it might be.

Dan Daly will start the season with a burlesque, "The Runaway Girl."

It is said that Anthony Hope has dramatized "Rupert of Hentzau" and that Daniel Frohman will produce the play with James K. Hackett in the leading role.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
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$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

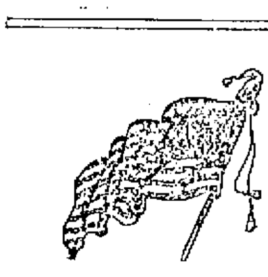
SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



Even the moon has joined with us in celebrating our victory over Spain. She sets the demoralizing example of getting full twice this month.

General Miles will be applauded by the country if he exposes the chicanery of the war department in garbling some of his despatches and suppressing others in order to cover up Alger's neglect and mismanagement.

Lieut Tiffany who died of typhoid fever at the Parker House, Boston, Thursday night, is another victim of Alger's mismanagement. The voyage home killed him. What have the doctors and surgeons in the service been doing that they allow such abuse of sick soldiers? What could they prescribe more certain to kill than a sea voyage for a typhoid patient?

The order offered by Alderman Peirce to prevent the payment of the expenses incurred in the junket projected ostensibly to welcome Captain Mitten on his return home, was one that should receive attention at the proper time by the city council. Very few would object to a committee representing the city government going to Boston to meet Captain Mitten, and there would be no question about paying the expenses of such a committee but when the common council votes as a body to go to Boston to receive Captain Mitten and then hires a tug to go down the harbor and incurs various other expenses with a generous allowance for "ringers" it is only right that the proper authorities should consider the matter in order that the city may not be imposed upon by those selected to transact its business.

EXPLORER STANLEY'S OPINION.

Probably the best and most influential opinion yet expressed upon the much-talked-of American alliance is that of Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer and at present member of the British parliament. It would be impossible to conceive of anybody more competent to speak without prejudice upon this question than Mr. Stanley. Born in England, he spent a large portion of his life in America and now he makes England his home while still having the most friendly feeling for this country. He advises the United States not to be precipitous. "The two nations," he says, "are gravitating together and their friendship for each other should not be forced. If ever we were in distress, that would be the proper time to put more life into the spirit of friendship and kindliness which now exists and binds the two peoples together." "Why hurry," he asks, "into a fettering alliance between the two nations?" The most striking statement by Mr. Stanley, however, is this: "If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the old world's concerns, you will know better what an alliance means."

Mr. Stanley's forcible statement, it appears, will set at rest for some time the mooted alliance between this country and England. To take upon us the responsibility of entering the concert of the European powers would be a serious blunder. This country would then be obliged practically to pass upon all measures acted upon conjointly by the great powers. We would be one of the first class powers under such an arrangement, bound by their fixed relations and compelled to concern ourselves with the interests of each and all.

At the present time a very substantial feeling of friendship has grown up between England and the United States. England has stood by this country during the war in a diplomatic way that prevented the interference of the European powers. If England becomes involved in a war this country will be only too glad to reciprocate in like manner. The generosity and honor of each nation can be depended upon under the circumstances to act each for the welfare of the other at least where their interests are common and that will serve the purpose fully as well while it will have none of the fettering or entangling consequences of an alliance.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

It should be remembered by the democrats of the Fifth district that they have an important duty to perform in the selection of a candidate for congress. First and foremost select a staunch democrat, a man who has been tried and found loyal to the interests of the people, a man who has rejected bribes and fought the people's battle. In these days of political corruption, the man who cannot be bought is a rarity, a priceless boon as an office holder and the man the people want. While corporate monopolies are credited with controlling state legislatures and even congress, itself, it behooves the people to guard their interests by electing to both men who cannot be bought, men who are not the minions of money magnates or monopolies, men who will stand by the people and fight their battles in season and out of season. Such men are few and far between but in the present contest in the fifth district the only man who fills the bill as the people's candidate is the Hon. Joseph J. Flynn of Lawrence. He has fought the people's battles, he has placed upon the statute books many a measure that protects the people and he has helped to defeat other measures intended to oppress the people. He is a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the industrial and other interests of the fifth district and if elected to congress would prove as faithful and as devoted to his constituents as he has been as representative and as senator. Without disparaging other candidates, who may claim support for other reasons, we can say unreservedly that Mr. Flynn is by all odds the best candidate for the democrats to nominate. He is the best vote getter and therefore would stand the best chance of election because all parties recognize him to be faithful to the interests of the whole people.

SAMPSON REVISES HIS REPORT.

Captain Taylor of the Indiana has compelled Sampson to revise his report so that the captain and crew of the Indiana get just praise. Captain Taylor takes exception to the language of Commodore Schley's report, which says the cloud of smoke obscured his view of the Indiana, saying that he could see the Brooklyn during the greater part of the battle. It is clear that if Captain Taylor had been hotly engaged in the fight, he would have kept his eye mainly on the enemy and not on the other American ships. Besides, the Brooklyn might be visible to him at a distance and yet Commodore Schley might be unable to see the Indiana from his point of view aboard the Brooklyn. Schley was headed towards the enemy, not to the rear where loitered the Indiana. As Commodore Schley said in his report, Sampson had a better opportunity of seeing this particular ship, and Sampson it was who did her officers and crew an injustice.

We Never Forget.

If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourself felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have. If you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every man, whatever he may be, can read it, "We never forget!" If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say "I am sorry," and we will say, "It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never." So that a man taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair trigger pistol and will say, "I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."—Wendell Phillips.

Let's Be Correct.

Last February The Evening Journal quoted from a decision by Judge Holmes of the Massachusetts supreme court which secured protection in that state for the cigar makers' blue label and further held that union labels are entitled to as much legal safeguarding as other trademarks.

Thus the item started on its round of the labor press throughout the United States and Canada. But we have seen the paragraph several times wrongly credited to "Judge Holmes of the United States circuit court," and latterly to "Judge Holmes of Omaha." Labor papers will please correct and keep the useful extract going.—New York Evening Journal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mallox makes the old feel young.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Control of Next Congress Means Gold Standard in Perpetuity.

The Wall street press makes no disguise of the purpose of their party to win the fall elections on war excitement and to secure through a congress thus elected the equivocal adoption of the gold standard. The New York Herald, after lecturing congress for not passing a currency bill "to more thoroughly commit the United States to a single gold standard," makes the following suggestion:

"However, an extra session of congress will be necessary after the 4th of next March to deal with the new colonial problems that are looming up, and there is good reason to believe that the president in calling this will strongly present the need of dealing also with the vital problem of currency."

If any supposes that the silver question is a dead issue, he can easily undeceive himself by observing the persistent urgency of the gold press to pass a currency bill which means the gold standard and bank monopoly. Hardly an editorial appears in which attention is not directed to the necessity of carrying the elections next fall by the side issue of war for the purpose of establishing more firmly the rule of Wall and Lombard streets in this country. The Silver Knight Watchman says that these journals unanimously advise their opponent to keep still, to not agitate the money question, but fail to realize that the people may discover their game when they continue to advocate the gold standard and cry down honest money in any shape, for no money is honest the purchasing power of which continues to increase. Why should the demand of the creditor constantly require more sacrifice and more toil to satisfy a debt as time rolls on? Why should not a given number of dollars mean the same thing yesterday as today and tomorrow? Why does a dollar mean one bushel of wheat today and two bushels tomorrow, or 10 pounds of cotton this year and 20 pounds next year? These are questions of honesty, and the man who contends that a dollar whose purchasing power is constantly changing when compared with the great mass of property is either a rascal or totally ignorant of the principles of finance.

One natural result of our brilliant and successful fighting of this war the Wall street organs have not yet counted on. The war has demonstrated that this nation is great enough to be financially independent of Europe.

THE DINGLEY FRAUD.

We Relied on His Promised Benefactions Only to Be Disappointed.

And that is the situation in which we find ourselves today. We have relied upon Idol Dingley to fill our pockets. We have gone ahead and made extensive outlays, confident that he would come to the rescue at the critical moment with the promised benefactions. He has disappointed us. Either he cannot or he will not fulfill his contract. We are worse off than we were before we ever heard of him, and yet he sits in his shrine cross legged, self complacent, shining with the palm oil he obtained from us under false pretenses, and still insists that we should fall down and worship him.

Shall we continue to do it? Shall we keep on lavishing homage and gifts upon this brazen old idol who has shown himself to be a pretender, an imposter and a shameless humbug? Shall we not rather knock him off his perch, throw him on the rubbish heap with his fellows, and, worshiping no idols at all, rely upon our own exertions for our own prosperity?

May we not, in this case at least, profit by the example of our friends, the Papuans?—Chicago Chronicle.

Popular Bond Loans.

Selling the bonds at par to the people of the United States and giving the takers of small sums the preference was a new departure in national financiering. When the money dealers urged a bond issue, they expected to buy the bonds at par and to sell them to individuals at 4 per cent premium. Now, alas for the syndicates, the individual purchasers, having bought the bonds at par, have the opportunity to sell them to the bond dealers at 4 per cent premium. Consequently there is much grief in the hearts of money dealers and much joy in the hearts of the common people. If bonds are to be issued at all, they should be sold to the men and women who pay the taxes and do the work. They should never be offered to syndicates. Grover Cleveland made J. Pierpont Morgan and his combines of American and European bankers a present of $16,000,000 on what should be the last public loan sold by private contract. In making that gift to Morgan the president robbed the people. A similar robbery was contemplated when the war bonds were under discussion, but, thanks to Democratic efforts, the steal was defeated.

Rights of Corporations.

A private corporation has a right to collect from the people for gas and water and street car service and other public utilities only enough compensation to pay expenses and to provide a reasonable return on the capital actually invested. Every cent collected above what is necessary for these purposes belongs to the city, and the time will come when it will be recognized as illegal for a corporation to capitalize the value represented by a public franchise and figure the franchise itself as a part of the assets of the company.—Kansas City Star.

Jefferson on Greenbacks.

Treasury bills bottomed on taxes would form the most perfect currency that could be devised. It is the only fund on which the people can rely for loans, and it is an abundant one for all emergencies.

DEWEY MERRITT MANILAP
If not, CLUB PUNCH merits your sampling. A perfect punch and a particularly satisfying frappe. For a claret cup with a pint of Claret nothing more exquisite can be compounded. $1.25 per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

ZYNO
Cures Sick Headache, Liver Troubles
$1 Bottle for 35c.
Goodale's Drug Store.

CONSUMPTION
To THE EDITOR - Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 6.15, 6.25, *6.49, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.10, *3.00, 4.25, 15.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898; Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 5.43, 6.28, *6.15, w6.50, 7.01, *7.10, *7.28, 7.31, *7.48, *7.50, w8.15, *8.57, *9.10, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.08, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.10, w12.15, 1.18, w2.30, w 2.55, *3.03, *3.47, *4.01, w 4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 6.22, *5.40, w*6.15, *6.23, 7.01, *7.40, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.15, 8.38, 9.10, w12.05, w1.15, 4.25, w5.20, 5.58, w8.15 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.60 z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.38, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.20, w8.15 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.28, w7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.58, w5.10, 5.53 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, *7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.20, 8.45 p m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m. July 4 to September 6.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 6.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.31, *7.49, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.28, 8.15 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.23, 5.53 p m.

NOTE—*Express. §Via Bedford.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 3.11, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.09 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.10, *1.55, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.49 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 3.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.10, 6.10, †*8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *†5.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *†9.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *12.10 p m.

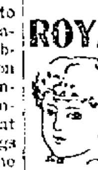
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.40, †*8.10 p m; daily except Sunday.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

References:
*Express; †Daily.
w Via Western Division.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
Y Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

ZYNO
Mexican Blood Tonic,
$1 Bottle for 35c.
Goodale's Drug Store.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 80,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

ZYNO
Tones the Nerves, Creates Appetite,
$1 Bottle for 35c.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL C. NOONAN, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to CHARLES H. MOLLOY of Lowell, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Middlesex, SS.—Supreme Judicial Court.—To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court: Respectfully represents D. HOWARD THORNTON of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, that heretofore, to wit, on the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1898, by decree of the Supreme Court (Appellate division) of the State of Rhode Island, on petition of a stockholder, copies of which petition and decree are annexed to the original petition, he was appointed receiver of the estate and effects of NEW ENGLAND BUILDING COMPANY, an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of the state of Rhode Island; that said company carried on extensive building operations in many cities of this Commonwealth and has many creditors and available assets herein; that in the opinion of your petitioner it would be for the interest of all concerned to have a receiver appointed in this Commonwealth.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he or some other suitable person may be appointed.

D. HOWARD THORNTON.

State of Rhode Island, County of Providence, in Providence.—Personally appeared the above named D. Howard Thornton before me this thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1898, and made oath that the statements made in the foregoing petition by him subscribed are true.

(L. S.) ADONIRAM J. CUSHING, Notary Public.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Middlesex, SS.—In Supreme Judicial Court, Aug. 12th, A. D. 1898—Upon the petition aforesaid, it is ordered by the Hon. James M. Morton, a Justice of said Court, that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on the thirteenth of September next, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., by causing an attested copy of said petition and of the order of the Court thereon, to be published in the Lowell Sun and the Boston Daily Advertiser once in a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, that they may then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition set forth should not be granted, and by mailing, prepaid, to the officers of said company like attested copies fourteen days at least before said last mentioned day.

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and of the order of the Court thereon. Attest:—

JOHN L. AMBROSE, Asst. Clerk.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 169 Middlesex St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

Notice. For the next 15 days A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty
41 HILDRETH BUILDING.

MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Man.
Sept. 1, 2, 3. Matinee Sat. 2.30
Peck's Bad Boy
A Brand New Show.
Nothing Old But the Name.
Refined Specialties.
Athletic and Burlesque Dancing, Songs, Duets Trios and Quartettes.
POPULAR MUSIC.
Don't Forget the Date. Usual Prices.

Lakeview —PARK—
LOWELL'S IDEAL DAY RESORT.
Bowling, Dancing,
Fishing, Boating.
THE FINEST ZOO
In New England, embracing a large collection of rare beasts and birds.
The D. L. Page Co. have sole charge of all catering and can serve one or one thousand with choicest viands.
Andrews Opera Co.
Afternoons at 2.45. Evenings at 8.15.
Beginning Monday, August 22nd, the Tuneful Opera,
MARTHA
Will be Sung Every Afternoon and Evening This Week.
Third Grand Display of
Water Fireworks
On Saturday Evening at 7.45 O'Clock.
FARE 5 CENTS.

Glen Forest
LAWRENCE.
ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 29
Gorman's Boston Specialty Company.
An Organization of the Most Popular Entertainers in the Realm of Vaudeville.

MERRIMACK VALLEY ROUTE
Lowell to Old Ocean.
On and after June 2, electric cars leave Lowell for Haverhill, daily at 7 and 7.30 a. m. to connect with
Steamer Merrimac
FOR
SALISBURY BEACH.
And (12 m. daily, except Mondays.) Continuous round trip tickets, good for the afternoon only, 25c. S. W. George, Agent, Haverhill, Mass. Special Rates to Parties of 50 or more.

FLOWERS.
When in need of anything choice and artistic in the floral line go to
LAPHAM & CO., FLORISTS,
218 Merrimack St., Old City Hall Building.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When You Have Found
Peter Watson's
CELEBRATED BAKERIES
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 to 60 CHARLES ST.
and 405 LAWRENCE ST.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Merchants and Travelling Men
having business down town can economize time in the busy part of the day by stopping at
Hotel Albert, New York.
COR. 11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY PL.
[One block from Broadway cars.]
Rooms, $1 Up. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.
Good beds—good food—quiet airy rooms—close to heart of wholesale district. Half portions served, making it possible for one to dine alone at moderate cost.

Freezers.
The "White Mountain" and "Ohio."
Lowest prices in the city.
Hammocks
All the latest styles and colors.
Lowest prices in the city.
BUNTING FLAGS
Genuine all wool Bunting, well made and fast colors.
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

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SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.
Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.
First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 0.625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery
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RULING OUR NEW TERRITORY

Difficult Problems Which Must Be Faced by the Representatives of the United States.

Uncle Sam's Aim Will Be to Permit the Theoretical Yoke to Gall as Little as May Be Consistent With the Safeguarding of Interests.

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

With the tread of armed men the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico are familiar. It may be said that on the whole the Spanish army has been considered the safeguard of peace and welfare, even while it has acted as the instrument of political oppression.

In both Cuba and Porto Rico the establishment of United States military power will be hailed as the dawning of a new era, for the reason that in this case military occupation will be directed solely to the good of the people. The lighter the government can with safety to all interests make the military yoke the better it will be pleased. The real meaning of American martial rule will be that it shall build up and not destroy; that it shall foster and not stifle; that it shall elevate, not degrade, human aspirations.

Conquest like that now going on is quite new in the history of the world. Starting out with the highest ideal of human rights, the government does not make war on institutions with which the people are content, providing they do not clash with the fundamental idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number." We have before conquered and occupied territory as truly Spanish as are Cuba and Porto Rico, and how gentle the spirit of ironclasism has been is shown in the fact that today, generations after Spanish territory became United States domain, there are communities so purely Spanish in the southwest and in California that a stranger marvels at finding them under the protection of the United States flag.

Military occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico will be the same in character at the outset—that is, until its sway is generally accepted by the inhabitants and the time comes to look to the future destinies of the people. Then the situation in Porto Rico will be like that of any of our newly acquired territory, while in Cuba it will be military occupation as a safeguard for political and civil rights until the new order of things is established. In both countries the actual military work of the soldiery will be that of a reserve to the police, much like the service of our state militia. Every town, city and province of a conquered country comes immediately under the sway of the martial law of the conquering army without warning or pronunciamento by the conquerors. In other words, the presence of a hostile army proclaims that the territory occupied is under martial law. But the reign of martial law does not cease without proclamation or special stipulation.

All criminal and civil laws, all the functions of domestic government and administration, are at once suspended and overthrown by martial law, but the commander of the hostile army may by proclamation modify this rule and allow the local government to go on as in time of peace until he sees occasion to order otherwise. It will be seen that martial law is a most perfect despotism, but in the case of our West India conquests this unlimited power will be directed solely to the founding of enduring republican institutions. It will not be military oppression, and the more readily the inhabitants of any city or district show their capacity for self government the sooner the rigor of martial law will abate.

Our attitude in the West Indies is this: All the functions of the Spanish crown in those islands, whether legislative, administrative or executive, have ceased, and the dethroned power is to be replaced as soon as possible by one convoked according to our ideas of popular sovereignty. Temporarily the conqueror is the ruling sovereign, and all agents and representatives of neutral powers are subject to his martial sway and are assumed to be credited to the government making the conquest. Martial law, according to American interpretation, is not a system of government by a code of military laws, but the arbitrary enforcement of the common laws of mankind according to the American standard of human rights.

It is easy to believe that the American martial rule will be better for the people of the late Spanish colonies than the old regime at its best, and they will hail it even though it be a rule of iron. Travelers in Cuba declare that the districts controlled by the itinerant and spasmodic insurgent government are more peaceful and prosperous than they were when Spain had her own way in time of peace. Spain simply sought to squeeze taxes and imposts out of the people and didn't bother to suppress criminals and outlaws.

A refractory people, such as Germany found in her conquered subjects of Alsace and Lorraine, must feel the full rigors of martial law. In cases of that kind it becomes a question with the conqueror whether cruelty is not kindness in disguise, and vice versa. Germany forced her language upon the conquered folk in order to obliterate the fatherland from the national memory. Germany in this case was simply a land grabber and seized the territory merely to get a better frontier. Her experience in subjugating the conquered people, the latest instance of modern times in civilized lands, is no criterion for the West Indies, where the old curse of bad government for ages has prepared the people to welcome any change as for the better. Many intelligent people of Spanish blood living and owning property in the colonies have long since forsworn allegiance to Spain and become subjects of other flags. Spain has been as deeply hated by her own children as ever England under George III was by American colonists and under successive monarchs for the last hundred years by Ireland. Military rule under the United States army is the most orderly, safe and businesslike that can be imagined. Much as the horrible necessity for using military force is deplored, it cannot be denied that the people turn instinctively and with feelings of relief in time of domestic disorder to the military arm. There is no nonsense in its methods, no delay, no parleying with a state of anarchy. It says to the lawbreakers, "Put down your guns, and then we'll reason together."

Three times in a half century United States military rule has held sway over vast territories inhabited by rich and prosperous people, and in no instance did that rule leave a mark of desolation or of oppression. In the conquered country of Mexico, the hotbed of political anarchy, where the government could be upturned at the will of every ambitious demagogue, the United States army set up a republican government for the purpose of having a responsible power to treat with for peace and in doing so established a republic second only to our own, on this continent at least, in point of efficiency and purity.

In the districts conquered from Mexico and annexed as United States territory the military sway continued for years, and except for occasional spurts of resistance stirred up by irresponsible leaders the vast possessions of New Mexico and California were Americanized without friction between the conquered people and the government.

After the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy in 1865 the federal power had to cope with the peculiar problem of a reconquered territory. The several states had seceded from the Union and set up a hostile federation. It was these state governments and their attempt at federation that the United States sliced out and to which it denied the right of existence.

The municipal and county governments in the reconquered federal territory had been created by the people in their undisputed right to self government. As soon as the Confederate armies disbanded the United States martial law took the reins of power, and the county and municipal governments were continued in force wherever it was found that they were able to give the people protection and security. Provisional state governments succeeded to the old Confederate state governments and sanctioned the acts of the military commanders as administered under martial law. By popular elections new state governments were created, and with the exception of certain districts distinguished by the rare question the military arm was withdrawn.

Military rule entirely divorced from political manipulation is the cleanest and most effective method of government when system and equity are the ends in view. It is of course enervating to the people because of its paternal character. It created industrial and social France as it is today. When Napoleon found it necessary to put that king ridden and war cursed country on its feet as a self sustaining commonwealth, he brought the full power of the army to the task and founded institutions which have stood the test of a century. England in India has shown what military rule can do as the bulwark of civilization in a country where stability and order were the prerequisites for progress. The government of the District of Columbia by a select board is an instance of what arbitrary rule can do, for Washington and its environs are considered the best governed municipal district in America. If some of our cities shall become a little worse governed than they are today, it will be but a step toward invoking military power to control things.

When Mayor Strong placed several so called military men in power in the New York police board, many people rejoiced to think that army methods would rule the metropolitan force. But it turned out that the appointees were not military men at all—only civilians with titles and political proclivities.

All communities groaning under official corruption and incompetency turn with gratitude to the incorruptible army as an example of what government may be. The American army and navy have long been held to be models of honest and efficient public service, and the open arms extended them by the sensible Spaniards of Cuba and Porto Rico is a hint that the work of our heroes does not end with the sinking of the Spanish armada and the deportation of Blanco's regulars. Cuba and Porto Rico are to become pearls indeed in the American crown and are to blossom into gardens under martial protectorate like that which put the new south upon its feet and gave to us an invigorated empire beyond the Rocky mountains.

What is termed in exaggerated language military domination will be but nominal in the West Indies after the Spaniards lay down their arms. The only excuse for the use of force will be civil strife between the Spanish loyalists and the insurgent element. Chief cities will be occupied by a force in garrison in the fortifications, with a guard located in the town. Sentinels will be stationed at the government offices and for a time at the railway stations and steamer landings. The idea will be to give the people a sense of security, but not to overawe them. The political divisions of territory, called provinces, will each have a force in camp or garrison within its borders.

After the lapse of a few weeks the United States troops will not be more in evidence than the police in our large cities and the regular army and the uniformed militia in time of peace, but they will be on hand when needed, which is the result sought for by military occupation as a safeguard for the people's welfare.

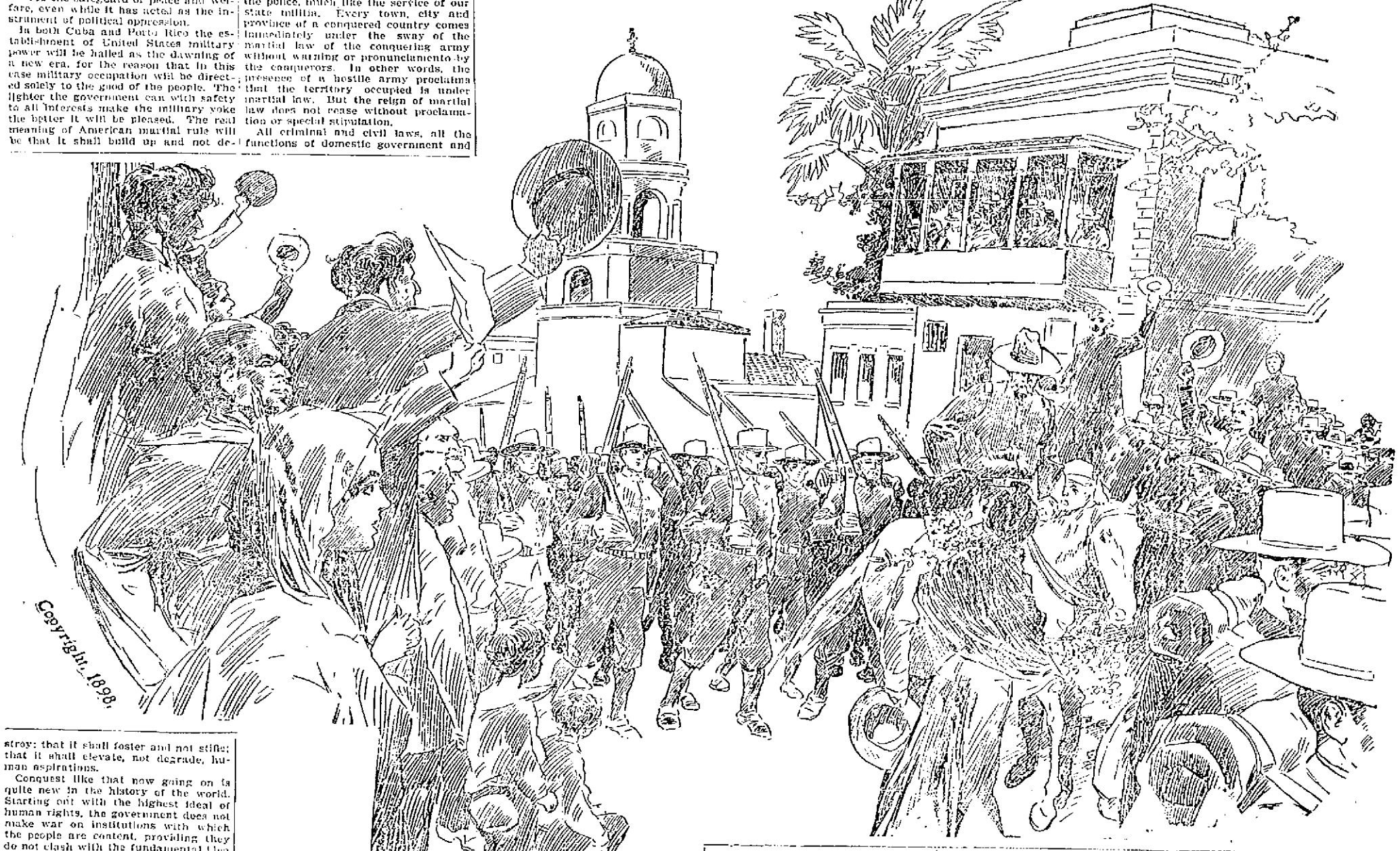
With regard to the practical work of the army in founding enduring government the part played by the military will be great or small, as the home administration may elect. If the model of Great Britain, the most successful colonizer in the world, be adopted, the colonial administration will be semi-military for years to come. A recent number of the London Spectator offers a suggestion upon this point which is worthy of study. It says:

To begin with, as has so often happened in India, military and naval officers should be employed. In old days when a new province was taken over in India the first administrators were generally soldiers of capacity. These, once established, form a school of administration, and young men can be introduced in every district to learn the work and help hold up a tradition of good service.

Take a dozen or twenty old West Point men as "heads of the district" and put under them a certain number of youths who have been caught young from Yale and Harvard and given to understand that they have entered a profession that will protect them and provide for them through their lives, and in a few years an administration would be created that would make Cuba the wonder of the Spanish-American world. There would be no stealing, no muddling, no oppression, and very soon the cities of Havana and Santiago would be as well governed as the city of Washington—that is, ten times as well governed as New York or Boston or Chicago. And here would come in not the least of the good results.

Americans who saw what good administration could do in Cuba and the Philippines would begin to ask how it was that things were done better in their dependencies than at home. Very soon they would think of the answer—because in the dependencies they had a well paid, self-respecting, permanent civil service who made administration their life business and made also a conscience of what they did. The need for such a civil service in America's chief political need, and it would be well worth while to hold and administer Cuba if the doing of that piece of work for humanity did nothing else but awaken Americans to the knowledge of this fact.

The Spanish regular and volunteer army in Cuba on a peace footing was 20,000 men and in Porto Rico 6,000. The government was in the highest sense a military one and the captain general the autocratic ruler of the people's destinies. After the islands are pacified and civil order established the United States will be in a position to maintain the laws with less troops than Spain has found necessary since the first uprising under Lopez, 50 years ago.



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PORTO RICANS WELCOMING OUR TROOPS.

The Army Mule.

The management of the regular army in the field is almost sordidly businesslike, but in the end it makes for the picturesque. The baggage train, for example, as it rolls down the highway is superb. The wagons are of a faded blue color and a bit battered, but they are like those veterans you sometimes see at encampments. The old army overcoat they have resurrected for the occasion has faded to the paleness of blues, and the wearer is a bit battered. He is sound at the core, though, and so are those lumbering caravans that have come all the way from Fort Reno and farther.

They lurch through the sand and over the rocks of the Florida highway, and nothing gives. They are piled high with tents and greasy camp equipage and boxes of ammunition. Six mules draw them, and the mules are admonished unceasingly in a profane monotone by a powerful person who has learned to drive with one rein.

The most poetic and seductive names appear with what might at first blush seem startling irrelevancy considering the general context of the driver's remarks. One is surprised to hear him couple the names of Lena, Pauline and Sadie with his frantic exhortations as to the rights of the road and the proper conduct of an army mule. Still there is no reason why even an army mule should not be graced with a romantic name. Life at best can hold so little for an army mule.

Enormous Pendulums.

The only structures in Japan which seem to be earthquake proof are the pagodas which are erected before the temples. There are many which are 700 or 800 years old and as solid as when first built. There is a reason for this, and it lies in their construction. A pagoda is practically a framework of heavy timbers which starts from a wide base and is in itself a substantial structure, but is rendered still more stable by a peculiar device. Inside the framework and suspended from the apex is a long, heavy beam of timber two feet thick or more. This hangs from one end, and to the other end are bolted at each of the four sides four more heavy timbers, and if the pagoda be very lofty still more timbers are added to these.

The whole forms an enormous pendulum which reaches within six inches of the ground. When the shock of an earthquake rocks the pagoda, the pendulum swings in unison and keeps the center of gravity always at the base of the framework. Consequently the equilibrium of the pagoda is never disturbed, and this is the explanation of the great age of many of them, when from their height one would suppose them to be peculiarly susceptible to the effects of an earthquake.

Illustrated Trains.

The Western of France railway runs an express train in the morning from Paris to St. Malo and Parame the carriages of which have pictures upon them. One has an elephant, another a lyre, another a snake and so forth. There are anchors, huntsman's horns, balloons, tricolored flags, bunches of grapes, swallows, a pair of scales, a star and an angler with his fishing rod. It is thought that one of these designs will be more readily remembered than a number, and, according to all accounts, passengers are very pleased with the innovation. Before long the Western of France directors hope to have picture trains on all their lines. The man who leaves the train for a drink and can't find his carriage again will appreciate the change, but for overthirsty people are not snakes just a little too suggestive?

Spurgeon and the Scold.

While Spurgeon was still a boy preacher he was warned about a certain virago and told that she intended to give him a tongue lashing. "All right," he replied, "but that's a game at which two can play." Not long after, as he passed her gate one morning, she assailed him with a flood of billingsgate. He smiled and said: "Yes, thank you. I am quite well. I hope you are the same." Then came another burst of vituperation, pitched in a still higher key, to which he replied, still smiling: "Yes, it does look rather as if it is going to rain. I think I had better be getting on."

"Bless the man!" she exclaimed. "He's as deaf as a post! What's the use of storming at him?"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The manufacture of straw is one of the most important industries of Germany, giving thousands means of support.

A coal mine at Dailly, Scotland, which caught fire over 50 years ago has at last burned itself out. All experiments made to extinguish it failed.

Preparations are being made at Trieste to raise the wreck of the French frigate Danae, sunk in 1812. The Danae had 250 men and 44 guns on board and was blown up through an explosion on board, the cause of which has remained unknown.

Mixed education is on the increase in England. One of the objects of the new King Alfred School society is the co-education of boys and girls, and the first school under its auspices was opened at Hampstead a few weeks ago.

The Duke of Braganza, prince royal of Portugal, is a boy of 11, fair haired and good looking and naturally an immense favorite with his father and mother, who have only one other son. The young prince has 15 Christian names, but he will be known as Luiz Philippe when he comes to the throne. He has a gymnasium of his own, and he is fond of horse riding, his instructor in this exercise being his father, the king.

The late Frances E. Willard has been added to the list of notable women whose portraits are to be carved in the grand staircase of the new capitol at Albany. The others are Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Molly Pitcher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Henry S. Treadwell, postmaster of South Boston and supreme lieutenant governor of the Pilgrim Fathers, claims that for six months during 1863 General Weyler, then a young man, worked for him at $5 a week.

No person in Norway may spend more than threepence at one visit to a saloon.

A law granting $500 to every laborer who is the father of 12 boys has been introduced in the Transvaal volksraad.

Women of To-day

BAB SOJOURNS AT NARRAGANSETT.

A Breezy Potpourri of Mint Juleps, Baths, Dinners, Drives and Lovemaking, With a Dash of Moralizing.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Narragansett Pier.

The chief products of this point are whisky and water. The water is for the girls to bathe in, and the whisky is refined into mint juleps to act as an antidote against the water. No self respecting woman at Narragansett is without an attachment in the shape of some sort of a man, and it is his special duty, after she has been rubbed and scrubbed and is once more in an innocent muslin gown, to provide her with that innocent drink, which has been favored by women ever since the days when Adam toiled by the sweat of his brow to cultivate a mint bed to please Mme. Eve.

Society and mint juleps are compatible. There is a decided touch of mauve about society, while mint green is very fashionable. There is a certain type of girl at the Pier. She is apt to be either from Boston or Richmond. Occasionally she is a New Yorker, but the New York girl is too knowing in some ways and not knowing enough in others to succeed as a Pier girl—that is to say, she doesn't know enough about Plato and Mr. Emerson, like the lady who wears glasses and who arrives from Boston, and she is too ignorant of coquetry—not flirting, but pure, innocent coquetry—like the Richmond girl, to be a success.

The style of dressing at the Pier is decidedly individual. At most summer places a great point is gained if one is stylish, wears frills and ruffles and laces and silks and satins and all the frigs and fripperies, but here it is demanded that a girl must be pretty. If she has three white wash dresses—that is to say, two at the laundress', while she is wearing the third, yet looks pretty—she is a success.

There is one girl here from Richmond who claims that she can manage to have more solid enjoyment in 24 hours than the average girl does in 24 days. This is her method: In the morning her colored maid helps her dress in a white pique gown, with a plain skirt, a jacket bodice, a white leather belt and a mull tie, with a big flaring bow nestling under her chin that seems to say to each and every young man, "Don't you wish you were as near this dimple as I am?" Her hat is a smart looking sailor, with a band showing the Stuart plaid, while her gloves, displaying no rings under them, are of white chamois.

At the Pier a chaperon is not necessary, so my pretty girl trots off to the casino with big Jack Gordon. If you ask her anything about it, she will say in tones as soft as her heart: "Oh, he's all right. He and my father are second cousins, and his mother and my mother are third cousins, and when they were girls they were great friends. Even now when they meet they talk about what the gentlemen did for them—rode horses up staircases, jumped high fences and did marvels to prove just how much each of them loved his lady. It is really a great deal better and mightily more effective than sending flowers or buying candies." After rattling off this the lady looked scorn at her escort, who pulled his mustache, hoping to increase its growth, and wished that women's mothers did not remember so much and put such ideas into girls' heads.

These two had a very light breakfast—some strong coffee, a bit of toast and an egg eaten directly from the shell. Then she and Jack had a stroll, and Jack whispered all sorts of nothings to her—pretty nothings—while she, womanlike, wondered if Celestine had dressed her properly or if that was her petticoat that was slipping. When home was reached, home being the barnlike hotel, there came the great event of the day—the bathing. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Long Branch, because where the bathing is good it is dangerous. Nobody who is anybody bathes at Newport, because it is not good style, but everybody, from the small boy dressed in an airy nothing up to his grandmother, literally swathed in dark flannel, prances and jumps in the water and feels how good it is to be alive and to be the next best thing to a mermaid.

Nature has been very kind to the Richmond girl and given her hair that curls naturally; consequently rubber caps and closely plaited braids were not necessary to this sweet maid, as, wearing a long cloak of white serge that covers her from head to foot and accompanied by her dark maid, she joins the group of men waiting for her. The cloak is removed, and she stands a symphony in white and yellow that would have delighted Whistler himself.

Modest? Oh, her dress is modesty itself! It is a plaited skirt over knickers and a bodice that shows a little waistcoat of yellow, while on her head is a white cap, from underneath which flows all her yellow, curly hair. Every other girl is furious because her hair won't stand this, but Nanny or Betty or Matty (for her name is sure to be one of the three) is deliciously sympathetic, and in her wise little head she realizes that it is well to be liked by the women. She is floated, she is dipped under, she swims about, she rolls on the sand until her hair is full of it, and then gets one of her devoted slaves to wash it out. She goes out as far as she dares with Jack, who tells her the old story of her looking like Venus rising from the sea, and his only reward is a handful of water thrown at him, which makes him splutter and choke.

My Lady Caprice comes in. Her maid is to the fore, and in less than an hour she is on the veranda dressed in a pink gingham and looking flushed and pretty, like Herose that Tha Keray wrote about. Then she will tell you quite confidentially: "Some of the men have a julep made with brandy, but at home they use the same recipe they did when General Washington paid them a visit and approved of it. Nothing will convince me that good rye whisky isn't the proper thing to use. And the idea of an ignorant barkeeper daring to hint at using such a floury thing as powdered instead of loaf sugar!"

She is an adept on the subject of juleps. Her mother will tell you how she was saved from death at the early age of 6 months by Mammy's care and unlimited mint juleps. At 1 o'clock she lunches with her mother and tells her everything that has happened in the morning. In the afternoon she rests awhile, reads the latest novel, weeps over the hero and then suddenly gets up and is arrayed in a white flannel tailor made suit, puts on a big white straw hat trimmed with white flowers and white ribbon, while she wears perfectly fitting tan gloves and tan shoes. Then she goes out buckboard riding with Jack. How cleverly the little maid has learned to sit steady, and except for one lunch, when she has a conviction that her corset lace is broken, the drive is smooth and uneventful. Home she comes and finds that another thoughtful admirer has sent her a julep and is waiting for her to go off with him in his tandem. She approves of his horses, is quickly helped into the trap, and as they are off two envious women wonder in a solemn tone, "What will that girl do next?"

Charley as he drives her tries to tell her how much he loves her, but my lady has studied the book of coquetry and advises him to say nothing, while she adds, "Continue to stay me with mint until I am sick unto death with love." The dinner is one given at the casino to the belle herself. She wears a black tulle gown cut low in the neck and having no sleeves, while on her blond hair is a huge black tulle hat caught up at one side like that worn by the Duchess of Devonshire. At dinner some of the women are inclined to be a little frisky, but one little girl puts this sort of thing down with a very decided frown that means, "If you keep this up, I go." Then a riddle is asked. It is in regard to a lady who wears her gowns very decollete and whose bones are built for evidence, since they are very plainly seen. Some one inquires, "Why is Miss Montague like an untouched negative?" and the answer comes from one of the men, "Because there is too much exposure and not enough development," and in the summer time this is regarded as wit.

After dinner there is a dance. Then Jack takes the girl from the south down among the rocks to pick up the moonstones that sparkle on the sand and which seem to freeze into hard gems as they are held in her hand. Then something is whispered to her about the moonstone giving good luck, and my lady whispers back somewhat saucily that it does to gamblers, and he evidently answers, "Yes," for he puts his arm around her and tells her he is going to try his chance for the last time, and that sinister old man in the moon says, though they do not hear him, "Ah, ha, my master, the moonstone has brought you a full hand!" But it seems to me that if he saw her face—well, he would realize that it was a royal flush and Master Jack could congratulate himself on gaining something more precious than a mere summer girl.

Then they go back, and there is a long talk on the veranda, and the precious moonstone is to be set in diamonds to make a ring for somebody, and Jack kisses somebody good night, and a happy, healthy girl goes and whispers it all to her mother—that is, nearly all, because there are always some things better left unsaid. The tulle gown is off, the golden hair is brushed, and a wonderfully beribboned and embroidered nightdress is put on, and the little maid goes to bed to dream of Jack and the man in the moon and that there was a mint julep that had a moonstone inside of a lump of sugar in it and that Jack and the man in the moon were arranging something about a house that was to be hers, way down south.

She is a pleasant girl, this girl at the Pier, sometimes I think the best type of American girl and feel that you and I, my friend, can say, "God bless her!" for while she is full of fun she is not fast—pretty as a picture and yet not overvain, industrious as a bee and bright as a star—yes, she is the best type of American girl, and you and I can say again, "God bless her!" for she is the mother of future heroes, and all that is sweet and good must be cultivated in her so that she may be that "best of all," a good and loving mother.

A touch of wisdom in the home of frivolity. Ah, my friend, all is not frivolity! Who can tell where the heartache is? It is found oftener in a carriage than walking, and oftener it is covered by satins and jewels than by serge alone. Late here, as everywhere, is a contrast, and that is why it is so interesting. If all lives were the same, who would find any joy in them? Not you, not your neighbor and certainly not

Bab

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

CORONATION OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

An Interesting Event For the People of the Netherlands--Personality of Their Beautiful Young Sovereign.

[Copyright, 1898.]

To be young, handsome, rich and a queen—it sounds like a fairy story, but over on the other side of the world the people of Holland are preparing to make it true. The young Wilhelmina, who on Sept. 6 will in truth as well as name be made queen of Holland, is the last of the famous house of Orange-Nassau, the most liberal and enlightened of the princely families of Europe.

William III, the father of Wilhelmina, was not much of a credit to it, but he was one of the few black sheep.

Holland on the map is a very small country, only a little over 12,000 square miles in area, but it is one of the richest and most enlightened nations in the world. America owes a debt of gratitude to the Netherlands, for it was in Holland that the pilgrim fathers found a safe haven when the mother country became intolerant, and it was from Delft Haven, Holland, that the Mayflower sailed forth on that first momentous voyage which was to transplant to the great new continent those ideas of religious and political freedom and thrift that have made it the hope of the world.

A few years after the colony at Plymouth had been planted by the little band of emigrants from Leyden the Hollanders themselves took possession of a corner of the new continent, which they called New Netherlands and where their descendants still impress on alien people the sturdy principles of thrift, honesty and love of justice for which the Dutch character has always been notable.

Remembering all this, can any one doubt that the interest which America feels in the crowning of the young queen of the Dutch is a very personal one?

Queen Wilhelmina when she receives her full name is Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, and her birthday on Aug. 31 will make her 18 years old. In Holland a woman is not of age until she is 23, but as Wilhelmina is a queen and her country requires her services an exception is made in her case.

Queen Emma, Wilhelmina's mother and the real ruler since the death of her husband, the young queen's father, King William III, which occurred in 1890, is a very good woman, but she is a German, and the Hollanders do not like Germans. They have an idea that the German nation is always reaching out to extend its territories and would like to absorb the Netherlands, since it is through Holland that the river Rhine finally reaches the sea.

Queen Emma is a daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont, one of the vassals of the German crown. The people of Holland therefore think it is natural that she should have a special liking for Germany, and they fear that she may influence her daughter to marry some one of the German princelings who are under Emperor William's thumb. It was once gossiped that she and the German emperor had in view the Crown Prince Frederick, who is now 16 years of age.

In order to avoid any appearance of favoring the Germans, Wilhelmina has been brought up with as little knowledge of the German language and the excellences of the nation as was possible. It is quite likely that German is the only language of Europe that she cannot speak. French, English, Spanish and Italian she uses fluently.

England is, next to Holland, Wilhelmina's favorite country. She herself says that when she marries, which she very independently asserts she has no notion of doing until she is quite well suited, she will select an Englishman.

Her liking for the English is possibly due to the fact that she has been educated by a very charming and accomplished English woman, a Miss Saxton Winter. This lady was wisely given entire charge of the little girl's education. Under the general direction of the queen she decided what the little girl should study and was present when the masters gave their instruction to see that Wilhelmina was attentive and did not frolic, as she had a great tendency to do when given an opportunity.

In the afternoons Miss Winter accompanied her young charge on her drives or walks and saw that she went to bed early and did not eat unwholesome food. In fact, this English woman in a measure took the place of a mother to the little girl. Queen Emma's official duties occupied much of her time, and she was glad to think that during the long, busy days so wise and so excellent a woman as Miss Winter looked after her daughter.

Queen Wilhelmina has been brought up more simply perhaps than most girls, even than the daughters of the well to do burghers whom she has often openly envied, because of their less restricted lives. A little story is told of her that shows how early she had learned the truth of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

She had a great number of dolls, and after any court ceremony in which she took part she was wont to put them through the same performance. To them she also recited her lessons every day. One afternoon one of the dolls would not sit up quite to please her, and after placing it as she wanted it she shook her finger threateningly and said, "Be careful now, or I will make you a princess, and then you will have to sit up and smile at the people whenever you go out until your poor head aches and your back is nearly broken." Being a princess seemed to her the worst thing that could possibly happen to any one.

Wilhelmina has never had any friends of her own age. Sometimes when she is at the country palace, Het Loo, the daughters of the neighboring aristocracy are invited to spend an afternoon with her, but before leaving home the children have been so lectured about their manners that they are frightened and stand in such awe of the little queen that they make poor playmates.

One day during a tedious court ceremony in which the little girl was a central figure she noticed peeping through the doors of an upper gallery the head of a little girl. Wilhelmina's eyes kept wandering in that condition, for she was very weary of the stiff ceremony, and the stately court officials bored her dreadfully. When she was able to catch the eye of the little girl, she smiled, and the child delightedly smiled back. When the function was over, Wilhelmina went down the long rows of bowing courtiers and generals with her interest centered on the child in the gallery. Just as the court chamberlain was ready to throw open the door and Queen Emma was gathering up her velvet train, preparatory to the final bow, little Wilhelmina turned, and, flashing a last smile at the gallery, kissed her little pink finger tips to the delighted child above.

Out driving one winter afternoon with the queen regent, the carriage, with the arms of Holland emblazoned upon the door and a staid coachman and footman in sedate liveries in attendance, drew up before a party of children who were having a snowball fight. Wilhelmina was delighted and applauded the children enthusiastically. Presently it began to look as if her favorite side was about to be beaten, and, forgetting court etiquette and everything, the little queen jumped from the carriage and began to do her best to turn the fortunes of war. The entire attention of the enemy was directed against the unexpected re-enforcement. The horrified coachman leaped down and rescued her, frightening the youngsters half out of their senses by sternly saying:

"Children, don't you know that you are snowballing the queen of Holland?"

Queen Emma asked the name and addresses of the children, and the next morning each of the snowballing party, which had gone home in agony of spirit, expecting the momentary appearance of an officer of the law, was delighted by receiving a handsome gift, with the compliments of the little Wilhelmina.

It is no wonder, therefore, that every Hollander adores the young girl who is now about to become queen. So devoted to her people is she that she wears on every possible occasion the national costume. She has been photographed in the dresses of the different provinces, and every household contains a picture of her thus arrayed. Her sweetness of disposition, the friendly interest that she takes in all with whom she comes in contact, her simple and democratic spirit, her quick intelligence and her love for all that is good and beautiful have endeared her to the heart of every Hollander. In short, she is a queen of whom any nation might be proud.

There is a good deal of socialistic feeling in Holland, but even that party adores Wilhelmina and says that so long as she lives they will loyally support the house of Orange-Nassau.

The statesmen of Holland are busy trying to select a husband for their young queen. She is all that stands between the Dutch throne and a German ruler, for the next in the line of succession is the sister of King William III of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, who, through her foreign marriage, is altogether German in her sympathies. An effort was made recently to betroth Wilhelmina to her cousin, young Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, certain Dutch court officials thinking it might be a wise match, but the young queen herself flatly declined to entertain a thought of the marriage, her objection to Prince Bernard, who is said to be really a nice fellow, although not remarkable for beauty, being that he was too ugly.

The coronation ceremonies will be held in the Nieuwe Kirche in Amsterdam. The town will be magnificently decorated, and open house will be kept by the hospitable burghers. There will be games and processions and balls that will extend throughout the week. After it is all over Wilhelmina will be in truth Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and will begin to make history for the little kingdom at the mouth of the Rhine.

FRANCES HYDE.

A Democratic Princess.

Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, is perhaps the most democratic of Queen Victoria's daughters, so far as such a term can be applied to any royal princess. She has no sympathy with pretensions and affectation. On many occasions her royal highness has done things with her own hands that women whose chief claim to consideration existed in their own imagination would have rung the bell for a servant to do.

Once when visiting the schoolroom of a certain little lady who had very exalted ideas of her own rank she discovered that affairs between pupil and governess were a little strained. The princess inquired of the governess the cause. The little lady, at once sure of the right on her side, burst in with: "Miss F. wanted me to clean my slate. Surely a duke's daughter need not clean her own slate!" "Miss F. is quite right," said the princess. "I am the queen's daughter, and I always cleaned my slate."

Once, when Princess Louise was presiding at a committee meeting, when leaving the house where it was held the hostess dropped her bangle. She was politely waiting until the princess had passed to pick it up, but to her surprise Princess Louise stooped, picked it up and gave it to her, saying simply, "I might have trodden on your pretty bracelet."

The dignity of royal ladies depends upon other things than small observances, although in the matter of etiquette they are all passed mistresses when occasion requires.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss Horace Greeley Perry is the proprietor and editor of The St. James Journal of St. Peter, Minn. Her father, who was a warm admirer of Horace Greeley, gave his daughter the name of the greatest American editor and thereby probably shaped her destiny in some degree.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner, the well known journalist, is making a tour of the world. She sailed from Seattle June 23 on the steamship Humboldt for St. Michael's, en route for the Yukon. She is accompanied on a portion of her journey by Mrs. S. M. McDonald of the Press club of New York city.

Mrs. Blake Watkins (Kit), the correspondent of the Toronto Express, after sojourning for some time with the troops at Tampa, Fla., went to Santiago on the United States cruiser Niagara. Mrs. Watkins is thoroughly in sympathy with the United States, and her letters to the Toronto Express did much to turn the tide of Canadian sentiment at a time when Polo was making his stay there.

Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's secretary, brought with her from Cuba several souvenirs of the attack on Santiago. Among them were four swords, one of which belonged to a Spanish officer and bears blood stains.

Mme. Poscova of Prague was recently decorated by the emperor of Austria in acknowledgment of her great work for women. It is said that she is the second Austrian woman to be thus honored. She is a poet, editor and writer on educational matters, but her chief work has been the building in Prague of a magnificent woman's building, which cost $200,000 and which is the center of woman's activities in the Austrian empire.

The Duchess of Marlborough recently made her first appearance as a public speaker at the opening of the national school bazaar and fancy fair at Bicester, England.

A wreath from Mrs. McKinley was laid on the coffin of Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican minister, before the temporary interment at Washington.

Pandita Ramabai has been making addresses in Canadian cities, seeking aid for the child widows of India.

HONOR SCHLEY

Army Warmly Greeted in Washington.

What Cervera Might Have Done—Pursuers at Disadvantage if the Squadron Divided—Yellow Fever Thinning Ranks—Reforms in Santiago—Dewey Honored.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Admiral Schley reached Washington yesterday afternoon. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators, who filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley." Everybody joined in the shouting, and the depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a handshake. At the gates the crowd increased, and amid deafening cheers the admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people.

The president gave him a most cordial reception, thanking him as he had Sampson for the success of the memorable engagement of July 3, which he took occasion to say was the battle which brought about the surrender of Santiago.

Many of the friends of the admiral and Mrs. Schley learned of their presence at the hotel, and called during the evening. Although considerably better, he is not yet well, and expects to visit relatives in Maryland, which probably will consume several days, after which he will go to Connecticut to remain until about to start for Porto Rico. Some ship other than the Brooklyn, he said, would be selected for this purpose, as the flagship was about to undergo repairs.

The admiral talked briefly of some of the principal incidents of the fight which led to the destruction of Cervera's squadron, and other matters of interest at this time, new features of which were recurring to him as time passed by. He said:

"It is my opinion that the Spanish admiral might have escaped with possibly one or two of his ships had he adopted different tactics in coming out of the harbor. Had he diverted the course of his ships, sending some to the east and others to the west, it is my belief that he might have escaped with one or possibly two of the vessels. Such a course naturally would have compelled us to separate our fleet, and some of Cervera's ships might have been able to have reached Havana."

CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has received official information that a case of suspected yellow fever exists at the artillery post in Fort Point, near Galveston. A difference of opinion as to whether the case is yellow fever exists among the physicians, the marine hospital surgeon believing it is, and the Galveston health officer taking a contrary view. The strictest isolation of the case will be enforced until the true character of the disease is disclosed.

DR. JOHN O. WYMAN.

A telegram from Dry Tortugas states that the Vivina, just arrived there from Havana, has four suspicious cases of yellow fever on board. The vessel has been quarantined. These isolated cases, Dr. Wyman says, are easily handled, and he expresses no fear that the disease will spread. The utmost precautions are being taken in all directions to prevent yellow fever getting a foothold in the United States.

REFORMS IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago, Aug. 27.—Important changes in the civil government, relating to schools, police, customs and mercantile and harbor regulations are in process of preparation by Generals Lawton and Wood, and a proclamation carrying them into effect will be issued in a few days. The police force is to be increased, with a view of enabling the withdrawal of the military from patrol duty. The changes will aid the shipping, mercantile and industrial interests. The port duties and the salaries of military, civil, and provincial officials will be reduced. The salary of the archbishop, which was formerly $18,000, will be reduced to $6000. The proposed changes meet with the approval of the better classes.

MANILA'S GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says: "The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed, the waterworks is in operation and the Pasig river is open. Stringent measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The abominably filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the general health, which at present, however, is excellent. Among the American troops there have been only 71 deaths from illness since landing. Twenty-three thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered with nearly 15,000 prisoners."

COMMISSION IS STRONG.

London, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American peace commission, says: "The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurrence in the inclination of the Republican party towards a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the president's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippines.

"If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago. However, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bills Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment."

ROUGH RIDERS RODE OFF.

New York, Aug. 26.—The grounding of the auxiliary cruiser, Prairie, created some excitement in the camp at Montauk yesterday. At first it was believed she was in a bad way and that those on board were in danger. Later, when news came that she was in no danger, things quieted down. The rough riders were ordered to sent a detail to the scene of the wreck, and the way the troopers went out of camp showed what manner of men they are. Rough riders who had been dragging themselves about the camp seemingly hardly able to get around, mounted and wanted to form a part of the detail. Those selected to go went off toward Amagansett like a whirlwind. As they swung out of the camp they were going at the very highest speed their horses were capable of, and they could not have gone faster nor in better style if their own lives depended upon it. The men who went were those least sick and who had been longing for something more exciting to do than the rounding up of horses, camp patrol and police work.

A lot more hospital supplies were received last night and are being distributed. Cots are also on the way. They are badly needed. Pneumonia is just now believed to be the camp's greatest danger.

SPANIARDS MAKE COMPLAINT.

London, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food, and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger.

IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

New York, Aug. 27.—When Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet at Manila the American Mail Steamship company was building four steamships for service between New York and Cuba. It was decided that the largest vessel be named the Admiral Dewey in honor of the hero of Manila. President R. A. C. Smith of the company has received the following cable from Admiral Dewey: "Please accept my hearty thanks for the great honor paid me and my best wishes for the success of your steamer."

NOT DEEMED PRACTICABLE.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—After struggling through three executive sessions during which the 9-hour work day was the subject of debate, the delegates of the United Typothetae of America disposed of the question for the present at least by the passage of this resolution: "That this body does not deem it practicable at the present time to recommend to its members any change in the hours of labor which constitute a day's work." A committee of five was appointed to consider the matter.

MARION MILLS INJURED.

Cortland, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Marion Mills, a guideless pacing mare, stumbled and fell on the track of the Cortland County agricultural society Friday, and is believed to have concussion of the brain. She was unable to move after falling, and it is believed she will not recover.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Volume Much Larger Than Last Year.

THE CROPS REPORTED VERY GOOD.

The Failures for the Week Comparitively Small.

New York, Aug. 27.—The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses, as reported to Dun & Co., is 20.4 percent larger than last year, and 26.5 percent larger than in 1892, heretofore the year of largest business and highest prosperity ever known. No change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends, nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance. Europe has not wearied of buying American securities, although some speculators have been selling, nor is there shown any want of confidence among American investors. The money market is running smoothly without any symptom of danger, and the unusual delay of western demand for crop moving only indicates the enormous increase in available resources carried in the banks of that section.

Comparisons as to foreign trade are apt to mislead, because imports last year were extraordinarily small after the big rush to anticipate new duties, while exports were beginning to show the phenomenal demand which made the year quite the most remarkable in our history. Hence the decrease of 13 percent from New York in August thus far is not alarming, but sales of products yet to be forwarded are large, and have stopped any advance in the current rates of foreign exchange; nor is it at all disheartening that imports at New York for the month thus far exceed last year's by nearly $5,000,000, since last year they fell below those of 1896 by more than $4,000,000.

Shipments of shoes have been larger than in any year, amounting to 362,193 cases in four weeks of August this year, against 343,238 last year, and 356,376 in 1895, much the largest for this month heretofore. While leather is quite stiff notwithstanding extremely light purchases by manufacturers, hides yielded a little at Chicago. The probable reduction in manufacture by the print cloth works, expected to reach 1,000,000 spindles shortly, does not disturb the market for staple brown and bleached goods, which is unchanged. The auction sale of 75,000 pieces of dress goods by the Arlington mills closes the week with some disheartenment in that industry, but perhaps gives it a chance to start on a firmer foundation.

Failures for the week have been 179 in the United States, against 223 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 34 last year.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, and Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge of affairs, owing to the latter's commanding the foreign office to break its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pain of the czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

"The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-Hai-Wei and Chefoo. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur. The action of the Russians at New Chwang indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force whether they build the Tien Tsin railway or not."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Marlor, aged 79, hanged himself in a barn at Acushnet, Mass. No cause is assigned.

The hanging of Louis Roesel for the murder of Farmer James Pitts was to have taken place at Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, but an appeal has caused a postponement.

Miller & Miller's packing establishment in Baltimore was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. A liverystable in the rear and 10 horses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $45,000.

The imperial ministry of the interior, by a circular to the different German governments, calls attention to the fact that American wheat flour is frequently mixed with corn, and asks that steps be taken to prevent the importation of such flour.

Captain Knott V. Martin, one of the best-known residents in Marblehead, Mass., died last night, aged 73 years. He served as a selectman from 1850 to 1852, and 1895 to 1897, and was postmaster for 16 years, being appointed by President Grant.

Hong Kong merchants express the hope that the United States government will soon appoint an experienced business man to arrange a tariff for Manila and thus remove the dissatisfaction which exists over the retention of the Spanish tariff.

A dispatch from Teheran, Persia, says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters. The houses of a number of wealthy persons have been looted.

The 22nd annual encampment of the New Hampshire Veterans' association closed yesterday, the following officers being elected: President, Daniel B. Newhall, Concord; vice president, Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton; secretary, Natt Shackford, The Weirs; treasurer, Dana W. King, Nashua.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
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WANTED.

WANTED—Good amateurs to form a dramatic club. Call or address Harry Dempsey, 9 Elling street, Wigglaville.

WANTED—A first class steam fitter. Steady work if satisfactory. Address W. O., Box E, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 64, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $1.50 a week, 51 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Blacksmith wanted immediately; good shoer and general jobber. Good place for steady man. Joseph Carpenter, North Chelmsford, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits. New patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work at home in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Law's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 832 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 33, single, place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT NOONANS!—Yes, you want Noonan's. It's sure to kill all kinds of insects. Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs at all drug stores. A. E. Moor's, L. I. Walker's, A. W. Dows, D. O'Brien's and Storey & Co's.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 1 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Bosly. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pocketbook on Thorndike street, near Simpson Place, Thursday night. Finder will please leave at 2 Simpson Place and be rewarded.

FOUND—Between Lowell and Wilmington, a gold watch and chain. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

FOUND—A whippet bitch dog; black. Owner can have same by calling at 5 Richmond ave., off Lawrence street.

LOST—A sum of money between 60 Summer street and Opera house on back Central street. Reward at 16 Linden street.

LOST—A black and tan collie, about 11 months old, with leather collar, with name plate partly broken. Reward at 232 Lawrence street.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a large sum of money, either on Concord, Pleasant or Rogers streets. Finder will be rewarded by calling at 249 Concord street.

TO LET.

FURNISHED rooms to let in suite or singly, at 163 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 162 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 53 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Enquire 53 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

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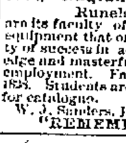

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The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
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FOR GATHERING
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

MARKET BASKETS,
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COAL BASKETS,
WOOD BASKETS.
IN ASH AND OAK.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, groceries, etc. I also have new and 2nd hand Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, stanhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 173 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Two new houses, one on Bunfey street, nine rooms; one seven room cottage, within eight minutes' walk of the Lawrence mills, hot water, bath, etc.; both in good neighborhood and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Geo. D. Kimball & Co., Runels' block.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good cottage house, large lot of land. This place can be bought at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Tewksbury, 3 1-2 miles from Lowell post office, two-story house and barn, 40 acres of land. This is a bargain. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, 7 room cottage house and store, 3000 feet of land. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In old Ward Four 2-tenement house and land, always rented; price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1163 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—In N. H., good farm of 150 acres of land, good set of buildings, running water in house and barn, cuts lots of hay, large sugar orchard, lots of wood and timber, 2 1-2 miles from depot; price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 3 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, good boarding and lodging house, all new furniture. This is a bargain, call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Fellows, 163 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $2.00 at Mrs. O. Desautels, at 247 Market street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly; near cars and school; will sell for $1500. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 156 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Madame Alvarde,

The popular card reader of Boston, will remain in this city until Aug. 30, where she can be consulted on business affairs, love, etc., lost articles found, names called. The Madame, born in a veil, has since earliest recollections, been gifted with power to reveal past, present and future. Call and be convinced. Fees—Ladies 25 cents; gents 50 cents. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., at 18 Hurd street, near Central street.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 615-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable
MONEY SPENDING

1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clean Up Price 50c. a pair.

Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.

1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.

J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.

When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with
CARRIAGE REPAIRS OR CARRIAGE BUILDING.
We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.

SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
Worthen St., Lowell.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

If You Are Looking For Bargains in BICYCLES

Come to our store. We carry a larger stock than all other dealers combined and are selling standard wheels at one half regular price.

New Wheels from $18 up.
Second Hand Ones $5 to $10.
CASH OR CREDIT.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.
Closed Tuesday and Thursday Evenings.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of

Refrigerators AND Ice Chests

In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many

Glenwood Ranges

We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.

See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

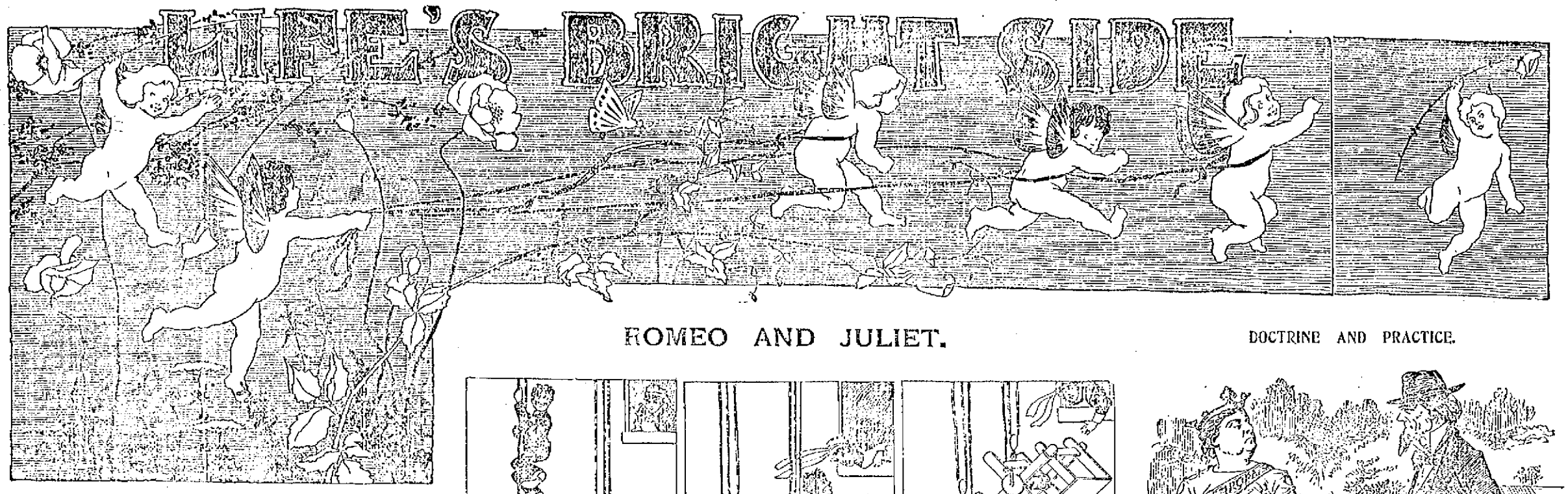
Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.

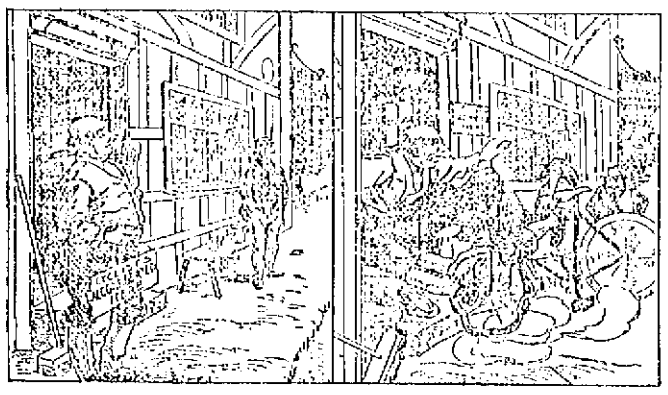
TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. I. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 34, 35, 36, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building ... through every part of the ... and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at ... drug store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell ...



THE OFFER ACCEPTED.



OBSERVE THE SIGN: "CYCLISTS ACCOMMODATED HERE."

JUDICIAL FAIRNESS.

Walker—So the judge fined you for running into that man, in spite of the fact that it was caused by your chain breaking?

Wheeler—Yes. He said he would have to hold me guilty of contributory negligence. He rides a chainless.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

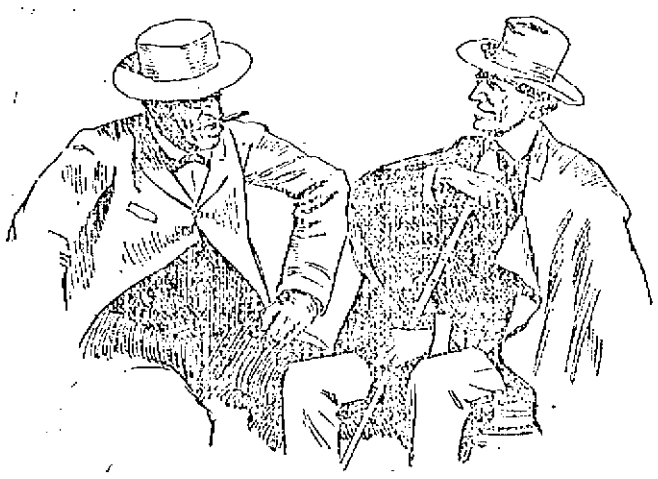
NOT A SMOKING CAR.

It was a Boston lady to whom the conductor remarked:

"Madam, this is a smoking car."

She looked it over and answered, "I suspect that you are the victim of an optical illusion, due to the presence of a number of smoking men."—Washington Star.

THE BOASTFUL SINGER.



Tenor: "At the first concert in which I sang four ladies were removed from the hall in a fainting condition."

Friend: "Ah! Indeed? But you must remember your voice has improved since then!"

NOT VERY WELL.

"What is the magazine article you are preparing, Miss Ellerly?"

"'How to Manage a Husband.'"

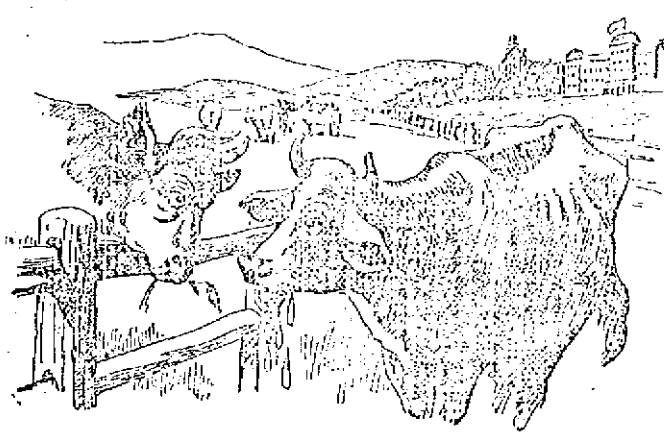
"But you were never married."

"Of course not. Did you ever know a married woman yet that could manage a husband?"—Detroit Free Press.

HIS ONE REGRET.

The man who's always somewhat late
Now says in tone sad hearted,
"I fain would be a hero great,
But this unruly war won't wait
Until I can get started."
—Washington Star.

AT CONEY ISLAND.



Mrs. B. Ovine: "Oh, Bully! I saw them on the edge of the sea, and they call them calves! Oh, the shame of it! Just skin and bone, and they call 'em"— (Sobs.)

—Pick Me Up.

SECURE.

"There is not the emolument in the profession that there used to be," said the attorney. "There's no denying that these 'Every Man His Own Lawyer' books have reduced our profits."

"You ought to have gone into my business," said the man with the solemn mouth and twinkling eye, "You have never seen any book on 'Every Man His Own Undertaker, have you?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FROST AHEAD.

"Hobson hasn't been through the worst yet."

"What do you mean?"

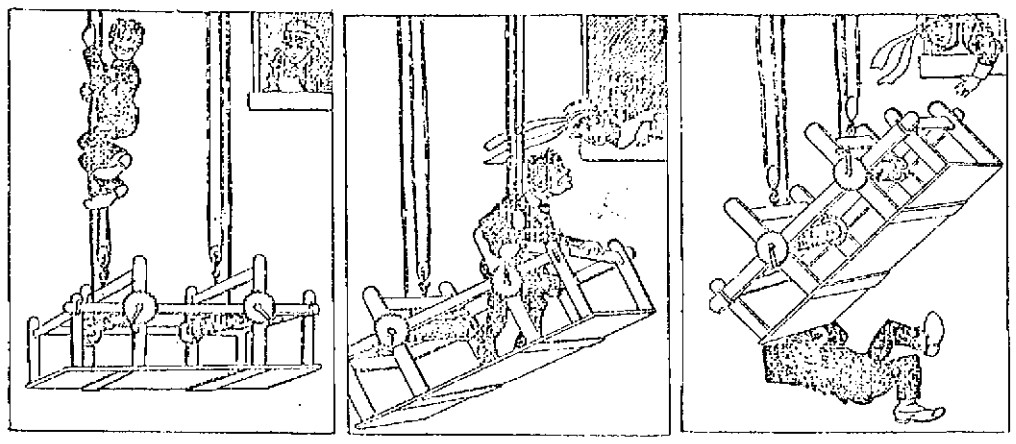
"He hasn't been kissed by a Boston girl."—Washington Star.

DIVERSION.

"What makes you so anxious to introduce Diggs and Higgs?"

"Higgs always tells conundrums and Diggs hates them."—Detroit Free Press.

ROMEO AND JULIET.



1. "Romeo, where art thou?" gurgled the parlor maid.

2. "Coming, sweet Juliet," murmured the boy in buttons from next door as he wound up the platform used by the house painters.

3. But he wound up one end too much, and instead of receiving a kiss he had a narrow escape from death by pavement cracking.

NOT WHOLLY HEARTLESS.

"Has Miss Dobbins given you any encouragement?"

"Well, she declines my offers of love, but she accepts my boxes of candy."—Chicago Record.

CLIMATIC.

The land is getting cooler,
No hot wave brings despair,
For it feels the bracing nature
Of its military air.
—Washington Star.

UNENDURABLE.

"What made you resign, Miss Jumps?"

"My employer was so silly. He was in love with a typewriter girl in another office."—Chicago Record.

LET THIS BE A WARNING.

"I'LL TEACH YOU EUROPEAN BOYS NOT TO SWIM IN MY POND!"

IN THE WORLD OF ART.

"I won't have you," said the leading lady tragically to the low comedian. "Never approach me again on the subject. My mind's made up."

"So's everything else about you," and then he fell through a garden scene to dodge the withering glance she shot at him.—Detroit Free Press.

ECONOMICAL WOMEN.

Wallace—This war tax has been a good thing for me.

Perry—As to how?

Wallace—My wife doesn't ask me for checks so often, now that she realizes they cost 2 cents apiece.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LESSON IN GRAMMAR.

The governess was giving little Tommy a grammar lesson the other day. "An abstract noun," she said, "is the name of something which you can think of, but not touch. Can you give me an example?"

Tommy—A red hot poker!—Bangor News.

THE FORGOTTEN WORD.

Hostess: "What would you like to eat, Effie?"

Effie: "Cake."

Mother (reprovingly): "Effie, Effie! What is the word you've forgotten? Please."

Effie: "Please!"

DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.

Dame Europa (coldly): "To whom do I owe the pleasure of this intrusion?"

Uncle S.: "Ma'am, my name is Uncle Sam!"

Dame Europa: "Any relation of the late Colonel Monroe?"

MADE A HIT.

"Graygreen is selling his pictures like smoke."

"Yes; he has quit painting to please the artists and is painting to please the public."—Chicago Record.

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"Speaking of wheels," said Asbury Peppers, though no one else had mentioned the subject, "it is the empty tire that causes the full stop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TIT FOR TAT.

Stout party (in horror): "You've been sitting on my hat! It is ruined!"

Stolid Farmer: "Aye, man, an thee be sittin on my strawberries, which will na improve them, I'm thinkin!"

SOUND ADVICE.

The Youth—A man has married the girl I love. I hate him. What shall I do?

The Sage—Cease hating him, and pity him. Then soon he will hate himself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TWO WAYS OF PUTTING IT.

"I notice, Miranda," remarked Mr. Neggschoice, with a little sigh, "You band's clothes do not fit me."

"No, Cyrus," coincided Mrs. Neggschoice, with a little sigh, "You don't fit them."—Chicago Tribune.

LIBERTY PROCLAIMING PEACE.

AGAIN IN ACTION.

Most things will soon move on again
About as they were wont,
But bellboys who come home from war
Will still be at the front.
—Chicago Tribune.

UNFORTUNATE.

Spanish Grandee—The people will demand an account some day, I fear.

Second Grandee—What shall we do? All the world knows we are no bookkeepers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WILLIAM BURNS, Gunner of the Oregon, Now on a Furlough in Lowell.

FROM THE OREGON

William Burns Comes to Visit His Sister.

HE MADE THE MEMORABLE 15,000 MILE TRIP.

Was Also in the Santiago Fight.

There was a gunner's mate from the Oregon in town yesterday and he received much consideration from those who saw him and remembered the famous 15,000 mile trip of the Oregon.

He is William Burns and his sister, Mrs. James Goff, whom he is visiting, resides on Irving street. Mr. Burns is on a three months' furlough.

He will remain in Lowell only a few days, however, as he expects to go to his home in the old country, spending the greater part of his vacation in England and Ireland.

Mr. Burns has seen over nine years of service in the navy. He was with Commodore Schley when he was in command of the cruiser Baltimore and considers him one of the finest men in the service. He has been two years on the Oregon and therefore sailed with her on that memorable voyage from San Francisco to Key West. He says there was some anxiety but no fear, among the men, when it was thought possible Cervera's fleet might try to head off the Oregon. It was a pleasant trip around the horn, with plenty of work for the sailors, but good weather. "We were looking out for the enemy a great part of the time, and very anxious to get a chance at them. We never for a moment doubted the Oregon's ability to hold her own with the Spaniards. We were confident that if we ran across them in the daytime, our 13-inch guns would settle the whole Spanish fleet. After the battle at Santiago, we felt sorry that we had not the chance to do them all up, out in the water, all by ourselves."

Speaking of the fight at Santiago, Mr. Burns said: "The Oregon was the first one that sighted the enemy, and she fired her first gun at 9.23 in the morning at the same time blowing her steam whistle and hoisting the signal to the rest of the ships: 'The enemy is coming out!' From that time until the finish there was never a minute that the Oregon wasn't right in it, fighting the Spaniards. She fired the last gun at 1.14 in the afternoon. From the time of firing the first gun to the finish, she never stopped or slacked up. She was struck just once, but the shell glanced off without doing any serious damage. We could see the shells falling all about her and it seemed miraculous that she was not struck. The Brooklyn was fully a mile off our port bar, the Spaniards being between us and the shore all the time. We acted as a kind of protection for the Brooklyn.

"We knew all about the Merrimac adventure and every man on the Oregon was willing to volunteer when they heard that volunteers had been called for. Several went up and offered themselves, but no call was made upon our ship. We were not lucky enough to get there.

"Osborn Deignan really had the most perilous position of any of the Merrimac crew. He stood upon the flying bridge and in order to see the compass he had to have a light. That made him a mark for the Spanish bullets."

Mr. Burns knew Geo. Charette well, though not intimately, as they were never shipmates. He saw him a week ago last Sunday on board the Iowa. He says that Charette did not say anything about coming home, and he thinks it is doubtful if he comes right away, as he is kept pretty busy.

A CYCLONE.

STRUCK H. M. ORDWAY'S HOUSE.

In the heavy wind and thunder storm of Tuesday night the house in Andover occupied for the summer by the family of Henry M. Ordway of this city was unroofed and much damage was done to the barn and out-buildings.

Mr. Ordway is the former well known jeweller, whose store was in Merrimack street in Wyman's Exchange. The Ordway family is accustomed to spend the summer season in Andover in an old house, built 260 years ago, and situated in a delightfully sightly location. They have been down there all the season this year as usual.

The fierce wind struck the barn and demolished it at a blow. There were a lot of cattle in the barn and some of these were killed outright. Others were blown right out of the barn by the great force of the wind like so many animals of papier mache. The hen house was lifted bodily, hens and all and turned end over end. Many hens were blown right over hill, squawking as they went, and have never come back.

When the wind struck the house itself, it tore the roof off one side in the twinkling of an eye. The majority of the family had fortunately gone to the other side of the house a minute before, but Mr. Ordway was not so lucky. He had not left the injured portion of the building when the wind struck it and carried the roof away. He was knocked down and imprisoned by a falling beam. He was rescued from his perilous position and found to be severely bruised.

A WORLD'S RECORD

W. E. Dodge of This City Makes Fast Time.

WENT A PACED MILE ON THE ROAD

And the Time Was 1m., 49 1-5 Sec.

W. E. Dodge of this city made a new world's record yesterday.

In the afternoon he went up to the boulevard with a triplet to pace him, judges, timers and starters, local consul T. P. Hall of the L.A.W. and James McKay and started out to break the world's record for a paced mile on the road.

The record was held by Ferguson of Terra Haute and Mr. Dodge required two trials to establish a new time. On the first attempt he covered the mile in 1.53, but the second time he rode with greater speed and coming home he ran away from his pace, crossing the finish line just as the watches pointed to 1m., 49 1-5s.

Dodge will now make application to have the record stand and his papers will be signed by all those who witnessed the performance. Mr. Dodge will next try for the 5, 10 and 15 mile records.

MATRIMONIAL.

VAUGHN—DOANE.

There was a very pretty wedding Wednesday noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Moore, 31 Race street, when a young couple was united in matrimony by Rev. Bowley Green. The groom was Harvey Vaughan, one of Daniel Gage's best ice men, and Miss Ada Doane was bride. G. McAlvy was best man and Miss Ida Woodworth was bridesmaid. The bride was attired in white nun's veiling with lace trimmings, while the bridesmaid wore white organdie. The happy couple amid a shower of rice and old shoes, took the train for Canada, the home of the groom, where they will spend their honeymoon for two weeks.

Misses Lottie and Frances Fee are enjoying themselves at Nantasket. They are registered at the Arlington house.

Paul Ladd of Lowell has been spending the summer with his uncle in Concord, N. H.

Miss E. A. Swazey of Nashua has been visiting in this city.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

THE SULLIVANS

Won Fame as a Four Oared Crew.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN WAS A STAR OARSMEN.

And He Won Many Fine Prizes.

A few days ago The Sun published a brief reminiscence of the boating on the Merrimack river twenty years ago when aquatic sports were all the rage. While many names of different oarsmen of great prominence were mentioned, one fully as important as any was forgotten and that was John J. Sullivan. While speaking with a friend of mine the other day, he called my attention to the fact.

This prominent oarsman, either as a single sculler or in a four-oared crew is certainly entitled to great consideration. When his name was mentioned I instantly remembered him. It was in the great centennial year of 1876 that John J. Sullivan distinguished himself all over New England for his remarkable ability. He entered regattas with some of the best oarsmen in the state and usually carried off the honors. One of his remarkable feats was when he entered the four-oared race with the Sullivan crew, which took place in Lawrence with the Shady Sides of that city. This contest was remarkable for the speed made and in order to win Sullivan pulled with such terrific power that he broke his oar which disabled them a little, but they managed to win off, securing gold medals for each of the crew. Another exciting race was that between the Sullivan four-oared crew and the Lambert brothers. In competition the Sullivans were usually the winners. Another achievement of Mr. Sullivan outside of boating was his success at military training. He was a member of the Hibernian Rifles, at that time a very popular organization and was composed of some of the best drilled men in the state. In the city of Worcester, Mr. Sullivan was matched with four members of the Ninth regiment of Boston to drill for a prize consisting of a large gold medal. He fairly won the prize, but the award was not made to him. I was told that he still loves the exercise of boating, although it is now nearly twenty-five years since he was in perfect practice. He still can be seen quite frequently on the Merrimack sitting in his boat and cutting through the water with most his old-time sprightliness.

GAMES TODAY.

MATCHES MADE FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Games today—Shamrocks vs. Atlantics, South common; Emmets vs. Wannalancits, Harmony Grove; Elms vs. Merrimack Juniors, Dracut (probable); Fairmounts vs. picked team, Belle Grove. The first named game will be a fiercely contested one and there undoubtedly will be a large attendance because of the good work of both teams heretofore. The Atlantics claim that they are a much abused organization and are confident of their ability to evidence their strength to the manager of the Merrimack Juniors, who, they say are laboring under a wrong impression in relation to the Whites' method of playing.

From beginning to end the Emmet-Wannalancit encounter will be of the hottest order. Sindneau will probably do the twirling for the former nine in the absence of Cronin and as the ex-Westerner has won laurels when backed up against better material than the Reds it is possible that he will figure prominent in an Emmet victory if victory it be. Johnny Murrray, who manipulated the sphere to such great advantage last Saturday will again assume the most important role. The cast of the Reds will be the same as when they met the Fairmounts, with the exception of the middle field custodian. The result will be in doubt until the third man is out in the last inning.

The Mysteries are enjoying a forced vacation today.

Joe Cronin is sojourning at Cottage City and will remain there for several weeks. While he is away, several of the old Emmets will take their turn in the box.

Jimmie Roarke will be with the Shamrocks and retain his position as catcher of the team until further notice, notwithstanding contradictory reports—Manager Shamrocks.

That Niland has put a championlike complexion on the Saints is admitted by those who have seen him play. On his first appearance he saved the Reds from receiving a severe drubbing by his wonderful catch which prevented three runs being scored; and at the Fairmount meet it was his home run neatly placed that started the fireworks for the Wanns.

It is probable that Walter King will again make his bow today.

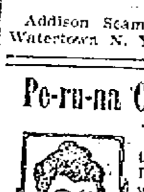
Leslie has developed into a fine intial bagsman. He blocked several yellow-linged throws at the last game. Joe Jordon, not at all discouraged, will notice the effects of his illusions on the Tanners today.

Tommy Ahearn is a rapid man at second.

The report that J. Kearns has been released by the Shamrocks is untrue and was circulated by an irresponsible person. The player in question is looked upon as one of the pillars of the team and will be retained by the manager as long as it is his wish to remain.

Addison Seaman has returned from Watertown N. Y.

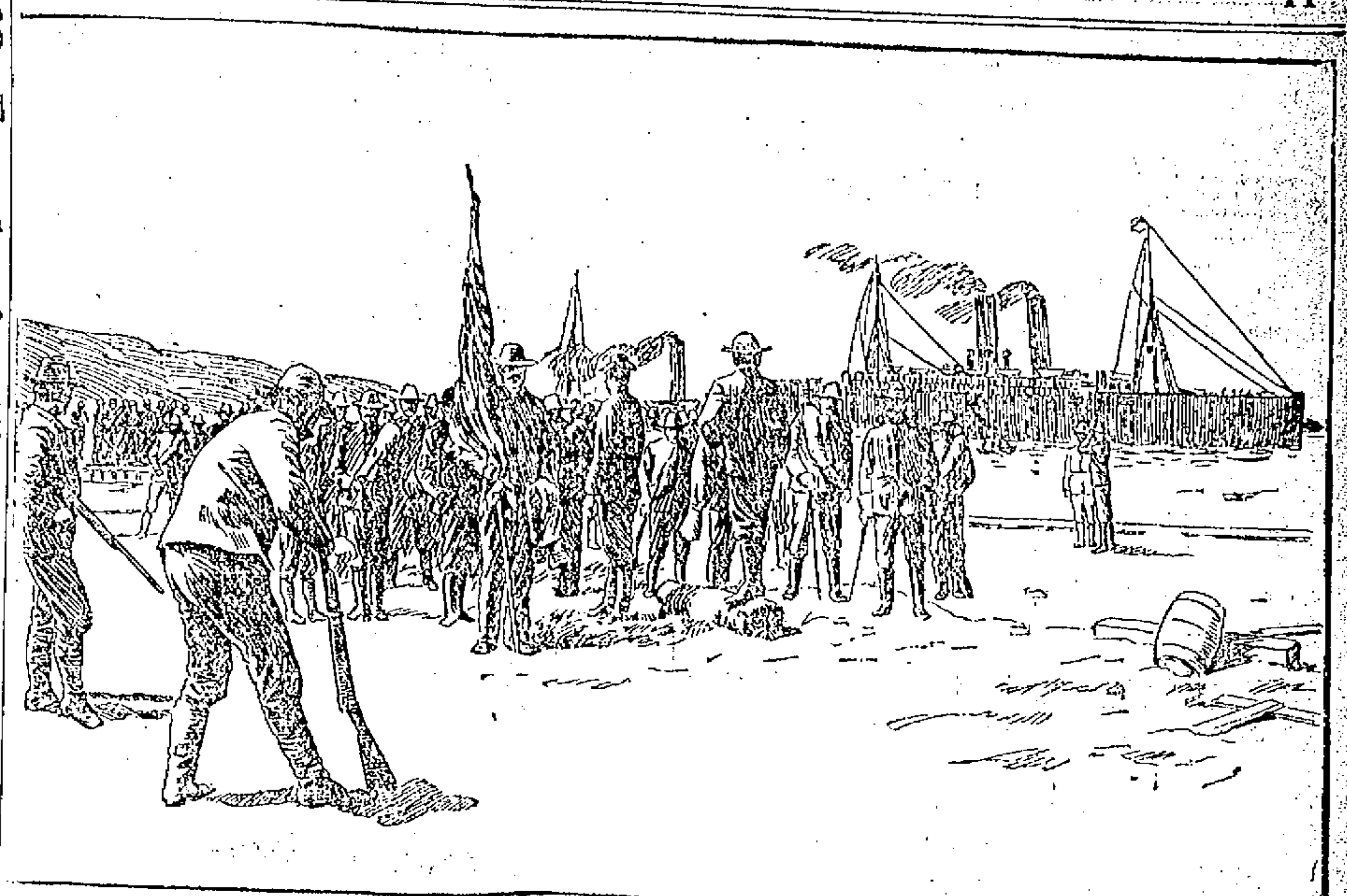
Pe-ru-na Cures Diarrhœa.



DIARRHŒA is catarrh of the bowels. Pe-ru-na because it always cures catarrh is a wonderful remedy for this trouble.

Mrs. George W. Taylor, of Eaton, Tenn., writes: "I had chronic diarrhœa for six years. Tried everything and several physicians, without avail. My husband bought me a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well.

Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists.



PREPARING TO PLANT THE FLAG AT CAMP WIKOFF.

WITH THE POLICE

Swindler Works Columbia Council for Money.

CHELMSFORD MAN ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED THEFT.

Lowell Man Arrested on a Warrant in Boston.

The members of Columbia Council, American Mechanics of this city have been swindled, it is believed, by a slick man of middle age and a handsome young girl evidently his daughter.

The pair visited the lodge at its last regular meeting, the man showing credentials as being a member of a council in Jersey City. He claimed that he and his daughters had been members of a theatrical company which had stranded in this city leaving them without money to get home. The man showed by signs that at one time at least he had been a member of the order.

At the entertainment that followed the regular meeting the girl sang several selections in fine voice and won all her hearers.

The man claimed that while he was in Springfield with his company he visited Council No. 9 of that city and showed letters to that effect. There he had stated he was a member of Eureka Council of Jersey City. He gave his card bearing the signature; J. Edwin Hall, business manager, Wren and Durand combination, season of 1894-5." So easy did he and his daughter win the good graces of the Columbia Council members that at the close of the meeting they were given a substantial sum from the contingency fund so that they might pursue their journey homeward.

In a few days the lodge members began to suspect that they had been swindled. They received a letter from a council in Plainville, Conn., saying a man and his daughter had visited that council and showed credentials saying that the former was a member in good standing of Columbia council of Lowell. The letter stated that they had given the fellow a sum of money, as he said that he had been going to New York and that he had been stranded on the way. It was also said that another council in the place had given the two money.

This aroused the suspicion of the Lowell council and they communicated immediately with Council No. 9 in Springfield to find if they had given the pair any money. The answer was received that they had, and that they had stated as before that they were in the theatrical business and that they wanted to get to Hartford.

The members of Columbia Council have communicated the affair to the grand officers of the lodge. They desire that the news shall be sent broadcast throughout the councils of the country.

The fellow is about 60 years of age, of slight build and with a dark complexion and dark moustache. He is somewhat bald. The young woman is about 18 and of a prepossessing appearance.

CAUGHT IN BOSTON.

Jacob Caraker of this city was arrested in Boston last night and locked up in Station 5. He is wanted in this city for fraud on a complaint preferred by Mrs. P. H. Corey, the furniture dealer. A Lowell officer will go to Boston this morning to bring Jacob to Lowell.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Clinton E. Downs was arrested in Chelmsford and brought to Lowell by Constable Russell yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of $17 in cash and a coat, vest and hat, the property of Charles R. Gilmartin.

Downs and Gilmartin went to Boston Saturday and after seeing the sights of the Hub in the afternoon, they hired a room. Gilmartin was very tired and slept soundly, and when he awoke, his boon companion of the day before was missing and with him the articles as above related.

After Downs dispensed with his ill-gotten money, he set out for Lowell and immediately upon his arrival in this city, he sought a market for his goods, the coat, hat and vest, which he was unable to dispose of in Boston. He found a man in Lowell willing to buy and the goods are now in the possession of the police.

McKISSOCK REPORTED.

Robert McKissock who with E. Victor Sargent started on a bicycle trip from Lowell to San Francisco on Monday, wrote from New Haven Thursday to his father. Young McKissock stated that he and Sargent were to take the midnight boat for New York. Nothing more was said. Mr. McKissock has gone to New York and the police of that city are watching for the boy.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Samuel Holgate has gone to Connecticut where she will be joined later by her husband.

Recently in New York: J. E. Manley, A. C. Taylor, W. Bridge C. E. Adams T. Bennett and G. Roach.

James H. McDermott has arrived home after an extended vacation spent in New York city.

Miss Mary Gallagher of Dutton street is enjoying her vacation with friends in Providence R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Holmes have returned from their vacation spent in New Hampshire.

Miss Emma Fecteau has returned from Boston.

Miss Lilian Jeager is spending her vacation at Old Orchard.

Mr. Corel Gifford of Central street is sojourning at his home in Watertown, N. Y.

Charlie Dickson is at The Wiers spending a short vacation.

Mrs. Thomas F. Dooley and daughter Grace are sojourning near Wachusetts Mountains.

"The Square" has again assumed its natural appearance. After an absence of two weeks, Officer John B. Crowley is again patrolling the Merrimack street beat.

Misses Mamie Carroll Annie Pevey and Albina Sears are to start on their vacation Monday to be enjoyed at Suncook, N. H.

Mr. J. H. Little of North Chelmsford is in this city on his vacation.

FUNERALS.

DAVIS—The funeral of Catharine Davis took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late home, 104 Lawrence street. The bearers were Messrs. Patrick Morris, John Gill, Patrick Meehan, Hugh Gallagher, Thomas Dowd and Francis McGaughey. Services were held at St. Peter's church, conducted by Fr. Mullen. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

WOOD—The funeral of Mary Ann Wood, was held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence, at 3 Queen's court, off Lakeview avenue. Rev. J. A. Bowler officiated and the bearers were, Messrs. William Amphlett, Jarvis Spencer, Ralph Holt and Eli Robinson. Interment was in the Edson cemetery.

A PANIC REIGNED

After a Collision of Boston Boats.

THE JACKSONVILLE STRUCK UNKNOWN VESSEL.

Women Become Hysterical and Many Fainted.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Aug. 27.—While the harbor steamer City of Jacksonville running between Boston and Nahant was making her last trip from Nahant last night, she collided with an unknown sailing vessel opposite Deer Island Light. The City of Jacksonville carried a large number of passengers, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. Those on board the steamer, believing that the vessel was about to sink, became panic-stricken. Many of the women on board became hysterical and several fainted. With great difficulty the captain and mate and deck hands persuaded the passengers that the steamer was all right. Both of the sides of the vessel above the main deck were smashed to splinters. The heavy wooden stanchion supporting the upper deck was carried away. The damage to the other vessel was not ascertained. It is said that her pilot jibed just as the steamer came up, making it impossible to avoid a collision.

DEATHS.

LEADBETTER—Eliza N., wife of Joseph Leadbetter, died yesterday at her late home, 59 Canton street. Besides a husband, she is survived by one son and one daughter.

STONE—Aaron Stone died at 11.30 Friday forenoon at his home in Tyngsboro. Deceased had been in failing health for the past two years.

CONNORS—Mary Connors died yesterday at St. John's hospital, aged 67 years. Deceased was a resident of Chelmsford and is survived by one son.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, child of Amos and Rose Marshall, died yesterday forenoon at the home of her parents, 30 North street. Funeral services were held in the afternoon. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL,

young men for war, and Daws' Soothing Cordial for children. Strengthens the stomach, regulates the bowels, prevents colic, soothes the gums, assuring sleep to child and mother. 25 cents, all druggists, or 589 Central Street.

TO THE FRONT!

RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

C. E. Anslie,	Greenwood Bros.
C. F. Blanchard,	Dr. C. Hewolts,
H. C. Brooks,	James Howard,
W. H. Brown,	Killpatrick Bros.
W. J. Barberk,	J. W. Litch,
F. H. Butler,	Lowell Pharmacy,
Carter & Sherburn,	R. J. Lang,
D. K. Cheever,	E. T. McEroy,
Carlton & Hovey,	Charles Nayler,
A. F. Choate,	Dennis O'Brien,
E. Merrimack Drug Co.	W. R. Pearson,
Ellingwood & Co.	A. D. Puffer & Son,
Ellingwood's Branch,	Shirley's Pharmacy,
A. L. Field,	A. F. Story & Co.
O. L. Field,	Thompson & Co.
James Gibson,	Geo. A. Wilson,
F. H. Griffen,	H. H. Ulieck,

ALSO BY

E. Shaw & Son,	North Chelmsford,
H. H. Winship,	West Chelmsford,
Wright & Beals,	Graniteville,
J. M. Fletcher,	Westford,
Emerson & Co.,	South Chelmsford,
E. T. Adams,	Chelmsford,
W. H. Hills,	Chelmsford,
T. F. Lyons,	Billerica.

WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.

43 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic

Goodale's Drug Store.

THE BLOOD BEFORE USING MALTOX — MALTOX — THE BLOOD AFTER USING MALTOX

MADE FROM MALT BEEF AND OTHER STRENGTH GIVING MATERIALS.

To the Maltox Company, Boston— 109 POINT STREET, PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898

Gentlemen:—I have pleasure in saying a good word for Maltox. I have been run down, weak and exhausted and have taken Maltox as a tonic and find it entirely satisfactory and shall continue to use it. Mrs. A. C. G. WOOD.

To the Maltox Company— 6 BOND STREET, HAVERHILL May 12, 1898.

Gentlemen:—I have recently got up from an attack of grippe and I took your Maltox as a tonic and strengthener and was greatly pleased with it as it strengthened me, gave me an appetite and built me up. I am pleased to recommend it as a tonic and you have permission to refer to me. Yours truly, ANNIE S. TULLY.

To the Maltox Company, Boston— PROVIDENCE, May 12, 1898.

Dear Sirs:—The Maltox I have taken has done me a great deal of good. It helped me in stomach trouble and in rheumatism. Its effect is immediate and seems to revive me at once. I am glad to recommend it. I have not for years found anything that did me so much good. Yours truly, Mrs. F. JONES.

Do not hesitate if you are suffering from indigestion, impoverished blood, nervousness, headache, loss of strength, poor circulation, lassitude MALTOX is what you need to build up the blood, feed the nerves and restore vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. Maltox works on a new principle. It has cured others; it will cure you. At all druggists 25c. and 50c. bottle.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Though it promises to be somewhat warmer again during the early part of the week, cooler and pleasant temperatures now seem certain to continue through Sunday, with fair, clear weather and light variable winds.

Sun rises—5:04; sets, 6:25.
Moon sets—1:32 a. m.
High tide—7:45 a. m.; 8:15 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

We have not told you anything about Sugar recently. We sell it for 5 1-4c. a pound, or 100 pound bags $5.48. F. O. B. your home. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 53 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The law will be off game in another week.

There are new flags around with forty eight stars.

It looks as though the heat has set in to stay with us for a time.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

Local fishermen are getting in their finishing touches on the trout brooks.

Local manipulators report that the stock market is steady and prices good.

During the past few days there have been many washouts in the country roads.

E and W collars, 2 for 25c. at the assignee's sale of the stock of O'Hearn and Dowd.

The soldiers' reunion at The Wiers which several Lowellians attended ended yesterday.

It is reported by those who claim to be posted that it has rained every day since dog days set in.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Wanted—All inquisitive members of the Royal Arcanum to communicate with James Sykes, 67 Central block.

Be prepared for emergency. Dows' Diarrhoea and Cholera Syrup is an effectual remedy. Druggists sell it.

A bargain in unredeemed Gent's Gold Watch, cost $90.00, sell $50.00; good as new. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 353 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

CAPT. EATON ILL.

Commander J. G. Eaton of this city in command of the Resolute is ill in one of the hotels at Portsmouth N. H. Mrs. Eaton is with him.

CYCLING NEWS.

Jimmy Michael and Frank Waller have been matched in a thirty-mile scratch race with unlimited pacemakers to be run Sept. 3 at Baltimore. Sept. 2 and 3 Waller has a twenty-four hour race with Henry W. Smith at the Baltimore Coliseum.

Edward Taylor wants to return to France as soon as possible. The German season is reported to be very attractive as the sport has experienced a great revival in the land of the Teuton and Taylor wants to get into the game. A three-day meet at Berlin recently netted $9726 for its promoters and the prizes offered the racing men are twice the value of those hung up in France.

C. W. Miller, the Chicagoan, is to undertake a stiff proposition at Berlin Sept. 3, when he meets Cordang, the world's twenty-four-hour record holder, in a twenty-four-hour match.

It is possible that the Springfield fall meet Sept. 5 will have to be given up, owing to the difficulty in arranging a middle-distance race. The promoters have been trying to bring Michael and McDuffee together as the strongest possible attraction, but this has not been accomplished. Efforts were made to match McDuffee against Joe Vernier of Philadelphia as the star feature but Vernier's pacing team has been disbanded and he could not accept. McDuffee was willing and there is a possibility that Charles Church of Philadelphia may meet McDuffee.

Gougoltz and Lamberjack, the French tandem team, which visited the country briefly early in the season is reported to be about to return, bringing Nieuport, a second-class French sprinter, with them.

Nat Butler has returned from the circuit and is now at home with Mrs. Butler in Cambridge. He says he will take a rest before doing any more racing.

The national circuit reaches Charles River park Sept. 10, on which date two-mile national championship will be on the card.

Cyclists who check their wheels and receive for them a release voucher or who pay excess baggage rates and receive receipts as in Massachusetts, are not obliged to use internal revenue stamps, according to a recent decision by Commissioner Scott of New York.

George Banker, the Pittsburg rider, is now in Paris and will compete in all the big races at that city during the fall.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The road to success with the Hudson Athletic club is evidently not without obstructions, for according to a correspondent of the Manchester Union, who is also a correspondent for the Boston Globe the worthy guardian of the New Hampshire peace, having been informed by an alleged "Massachusetts detective" that a prize fight is about to be pulled off at the Hudson club are up and doing to prevent such a proceeding and thereby hangs a tale which, as it concerns Lowell sporting men almost exclusively, should be explained. The Hudson club has advertised a 20-round boxing match between Joe Flaherty of Lowell and Patsy Hennessey of Lawrence and a six round preliminary boxing match between "Smiler" Sullivan of Lawrence and Jimmie Moriarty of this city and advertises them to take place on the afternoon of Labor Day at Hudson. The place and time are designated, there is no attempt at secrecy, and the law and the public are welcome to purchase tickets for the events and witness a good straight and legitimate boxing exhibition such as is allowed, it is said, under the laws of the state of New Hampshire. No prize fighting is to occur and no brutality is to be tolerated.

But it seems there were several people after the privilge to occupy the club's site in Hudson and conduct exhibitions and as the place could only be leased to one person or firm, or club several were left, "turned down" as it is commonly expressed and are consequently reported as being "sore."

Hence the sport is to suffer, for it is said that one of these parties so turned down, the gentleman referred to above, as the "Massachusetts detective" is turning heaven and earth to prevent the exhibition not it is said, from any moral objections to the sport but simply to get "square" with the club managers who were more fortunate than himself in getting the place. Boxing is the easiest sport to kill for reason of the moral objection to it on the ground that it is conducive to brutality and the parties who are attempting to get square are using this objection for all it is worth, notwithstanding the fact that they themselves would be only too glad to offer an opportunity to run similar exhibitions.

The Manchester Union yesterday stated in the story of the discovery that a "prize fight" was about to take place, that the men behind this very exhibition had previously backed a fight in Nashua where pistols were drawn before the curtain fell the inference being that they had backed a prize fight. This is erroneous. The Flaherty Bros. once put up an exhibition in Nashua where everything was disgustingly quiet and again Tom Moriarty boxed there but in a very tame bout in which there was no trouble at all. Pistols were drawn by Hudson and Nashua specials at a dog fight once held near Nashua, but dog fights and scientific boxing encounters are not to be compared, as the Hudson club or its managers have never conducted any dog fights or any kind of an illegal sport.

The writer in the Manchester Union also states that Flaherty who is booked to fight at Hudson received a thrashing at Carson City at the time of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight which is also untrue, for Joe Flaherty never boxed in Carson in his life. It was his brother Martin who went to Carson.

And thus the matter stands. The lovers of boxing have been looking forward to the bout, for it promises to be a good one and now are considering if it will come off. The club management say it will; the sore-heads say nay.

Jimmy Dunne, the clever Fall River lightweight, and George Dixon will meet in a six-round contest at Fall River next Monday night. Dunne is the boxer who made such a creditable showing against John Bell at Harry Tracy's rooms in Charlestown a year ago. He showed then that he possessed all the good points of a successful boxer and as he has improved immeasurably since that time, he may been expected to give the little champion a hard rub for the distance to be travelled. Dunne has already met some first class men and has made a good showing with them all. His work with George Lavigne when the latter was showing at Fall River won for the home man much commendation and the good opinion he earned on that occasion he has sustained in his more recent affairs. Dixon may be depended upon to make Dunne travel faster than he ever went, but Jimmy has no fear about the outcome.

Buffalo sports who witnessed the 20-round fight between Oscar Gardner and Joe Hopkins say they witnessed one of the fastest, most varying and evenly balanced ring contests they ever were present at. They give great credit to Hopkins, though the decision went against him, but unite in saying that Gardner is nothing more or less than a freak fighter—a very effective freak. The "Omaha Kid" when knocked down, as he twice was, took up positions on the floor that were altogether grotesque. In one case he did a "split" act and remarked: "Here's a new position for a fighter." Then he got up and sailed into Hopkins. In the first round the men had no sooner shaken hands than Gardner cracked the colored man hard and full and put him down, the only square knockdown he scored. After some of the breakaways Gardner would jump back toward the spot where the rosin was sprinkled, perform an actual breakdown in the sticky stuff, and coming back to the center of the ring, chirrup: "Now I'm ready are you?"

Hopkins, who was a favorite in the betting, was all broken up by the Kid's actions. From the stories told in New York last night, it was too much to deduct that Ike Weir never was worthy of being called a candle holder to this Oscar Gardner. And fight! Why, they say that he had the stiffest game of his life in Hopkins. Yet he smashed Fred Fox's man all the time and everywhere. He did not hit as hard as Hopkins, who nailed Oscar with so many punches of a severe character that Gardner was very wobbly at the finish. But he held on to the end and by two-handed landings and general all round fast work, won the decision. Gardner scaled at close to the limit—121 pounds— while Hopkins, who weighed 124½ at 1 p. m., went out with sweaters and an overcoat for a long run came back at weighing-in time with only a trifle over 120 pounds with him. After the bout, Gardner said to Hopkins: "I have never met a better man than you. Wish I could stay in your company longer, but I've got to go back to Toledo and fight Danny McMahon on Wednesday night, so I'll just wish you good luck."

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.

And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.
We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The popular edition of Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North," in one volume, is printed from new plates and contains the complete narrative of his expedition; also the appendix by Otto Overdrup, captain of the Fram, being the full record of the voyage, as found in the library edition, with a portrait of Dr. Nansen from an etching, and sixteen of the more important illustrations of the library edition. It has a new and attractive cover done in blue and white.

There is overmuch fine talk about the art of writing. Here is a book that suggests a text for a homily on the science of reading. With the thermometer skylarking near the nineties and every fibre of mind and body on the simmer, it is just salvation to turn from the bloodthirsty chronicles of expected war to this well-timed reminder of measureless seas of ice, and let heated imagination gorge on bergs and foaming waves of cream. This true literary antidote for midsummer humidity of mind should bring a fortune to the sagacious purveyors. Nansen is beyond the need of any such trivial aid to happiness. His cup of bliss overflows now, but for three years it was a frozen mass of very doubtful solubility. All the world glories in Nansen's triumph of exploration, a triumph of intellect and splendid faith in his all-round powers. The Arctic seas have for more than a century been the sepulchre of noble ambitions and of many a heroic adventurer. The daring exploits that have crowned the heroes of a war on land and sea are mostly of the admired dramatic kind, a quick dash inspired by "death or glory" courage. The humbler braveries of torpedo boat crews or city fire brigades every whit as heroic, perhaps in a higher degree, because performed in the course of everyday duty, fail to get their due of applause if not in some way "dramatic." Most of the laurels heaped upon Nansen by admiring crowds have been won by his success, not by his slow struggle for it. He was the same stamp of conquering hero at every moment of these three laborious experimental years that he was when he came back, but it was his coming back, not his plodding bravery, that kindled popular enthusiasm. This daily record of all the ups and downs of that long, uncertain, perilous, spirit-testing adventure deepens that enthusiasm as we gradually realize how tremendous an adventure it was.

In "Farthest North" Nansen gives a graphic story of adventure in the icy north and of how he arrived at his conclusions. Nares, the Englishman, who went out with a government outfit to find the pole, and brought back as his find the word "impracticable" would not endorse Nansen's theory, although he frankly owned his mistake when he congratulated the hardy Norseman on his return. And General Greely filled long and learned pages of print with proofs that everything Nansen assumed was wrong and that all his plans would fail. Nansen takes a quiet revenge by re-printing Greely's ill-conditioned rebuke of him for leaving the Fram in the care of Sverdrup, who, in bringing it and its crew home safe and sound, was no less completely successful than Nansen in his long and arduous ice journey with Johansen. Greeley prediction that Sverdrup's fame will eclipse Nansen's comes ill from one to whose luckless efforts Nansen so generously acknowledges his indebtedness for a great idea.

The Fram started on midsummer day 1893. The building of the ship reads like an epic. Everything depended on her strength and form. Many models were abandoned before the right one was hit upon. The frame timbers had been seasoning for thirty years. The ship's sides were twenty-eight inches thick. She registered 402 tons net and cost about $80,000 nearly double the original estimate. The King and Storthing of Norway gave about that sum towards the $250,00 required for the expedition. The crew numbered twelve, with Nansen as the fortune-bringing thirteenth.

The log book of the Fram during its snail-pace drift is by far the most entertaining Arctic record we have read. Nansen is a first rate chronicler, by turns sentimental, racy, business-like, dreamy, and always readable. They had a jovial time on the whole, celebrating each other's birthdays, observing national festivals and carrying as lightheartedly as if they were on a pleasure trip. Nansen's genial and buoyant temperament seems to have thawed whatever elements of discontent human nature carries around on jaunts of this kind, when the monotony of ship life grows like that of a prison. Interesting as this portion of the narrative is, the sledge journey of Nansen and Johansen across the ice, lasting sixteen months, is fuller of the sort of adventures youth loves to devour. The preparations had to be most elaborate. Food, clothing, sledges, kyaks, everything was reduced to a minimum of weight and size. The eighteen dogs were reckoned to furnish meat for each other in case provisions fell short, which they did, although walruses, bears, and a seal or two stocked the larder at times. The dogs had to be killed at intervals until none were left. The dreary winter was enough to make suicide attractive. If the perilous catching of big game brought good cheer to mind and body, it had its drawbacks besides the risks of the chase. This book is interesting, entertaining and instructive. It is having a large sale with Lawler & Co., booksellers, corner Merrimack and John street.

"Every Month" for July is half literary and half musical, a very spicy magazine that must attract a large circle of readers. Under the caption, "Men of the Month," it has leading pictures of the chief agents in the war, beginning with an excellent one of Ensign Bagley, the first American killed in the present war. Then there is a very readable chapter on American women playwrights which will well repay perusal. The songs are "We Never Meet, 'Tis Better," and 'Beneath the Flag,' together with a set of lively waltzes. It is sold by Lawler.

Miss Wildie Thayer, a Lowell girl who has just finished her third year at Bates' college is at home for her vacation and brings with her a pretty little volume of poetry of her composition. It will be noticed later in these columns.

BIG FLAG POLE.

The big flag pole to stand sentry over the city on the summit of Fort Hill park has arrived and is nearly ready to be erected. It came from Oregon in the rough, a huge log, 81½ feet long.

Such a big pole is an inconvenient thing to handle by rail, and this one was brought up over the road from Boston by horse power. It has been hewn into shape near where it will stand and a hole has been dug to receive it. The hole is eight feet deep and has been carefully prepared and fitted with drain pipe.

John Furlong and George Noonan are at Old Orchard beach.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KILLING OF O'SULLIVAN.

Boston, Aug. 27.—In the Brookline municipal court yesterday an inquest was begun into the killing of John O'Sullivan, who was shot Saturday night in the stable of Dr. H. K. Steadman, on South street, by Special Officer Frederick Weeks.

Assistant District Attorney R. O. Shultz brought out considerable testimony, which gave the case a somewhat different light than when it first became public. The marks on the face of Weeks, which were at first supposed to have been caused by the knife found in the hand of the dead man, proved upon testimony to be merely scratches, and some doubts were entertained as to any of the marks on Weeks' body being caused by the knife.

DON'T CARE FOR THE PUBLIC.

Quebec, Aug. 27.—The story of the arbitration commissioners' proceedings yesterday is the same as the story of Thursday, the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if their plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled, and that better and more equitable relations than ever will finally exist between the United States and Canada.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and the itching instantly and very quickly effected a permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Clearance Sale

Large quantities of high quality at reduced prices. Let your wisdom put your dollars on the right track.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

Pique, Linen and Muslin Suits
AT HALF PRICE.

Bargains. Bargains

Linen Suits at $1.00, were $1.98.
Linen Suits, trimmed, $2.25, were $4.50.
Pique Suits $1.75, were $3.50.
Pique Suits, tucked blouse, $3.00, were $6.00.
White Organdie Muslin Suits $2.50, were $5.00.
Dimity Suits, lace trimmed, $1.25, were $2.98.
Navy Blue Duck Suits $1.50, were $3.00.
White Duck Suits $1.25, were $2.98.
And all our other Wash Suits marked down one-half or more.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

Good qualities of Broadcloth, Cheviot, Covert Cloth, etc., handsomely lined and trimmed, marked down to $3.50, $6.50, $8.50 and $10.00. The prices were from $8.00 to $20.00.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"

Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.

HAMMOCKS.

Prices from 59c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.

PICNIC BASKETS.

We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.

Everything in this line.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Security BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

To back everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

PLYMOUTH TRAGEDY

Young Man Responsible for Death of His Uncle.

Had Intended Only to Frighten—The Victim Was Chasing His Wife When Shot.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 27.—During an altercation between James Watson, a boat builder and farmer, living on Clark's Island, and his wife, Friday, Watson was fatally shot by Joseph F. Bolton, Jr., of Boston, a draughtsman, and nephew of Mrs. Watson, whom the latter called to her assistance.

Watson was removed to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston, where he died.

Young Bolton and his mother, who is a sister of Mrs. Watson, were visiting on the island, which lies in the bay about three miles from Plymouth, at a house only a short distance from the Watsons. Watson arrived home at noon, and told his wife to get him some breakfast. Mrs. Watson, who was in bed at the time, asked him to wait a moment. The reply seemed to enrage him, for he dragged her from the bed to the floor and jumped on her, threatening all the time to kill her. He was so violent that the woman finally rushed from the house, calling for help. Watson grabbed a club and started after her across the field with the apparent determination of carrying out his treat to end her life.

Mrs. Bolton heard her sister's cries and called to Joseph, saying: "James is trying to kill Aunt Marion." Bolton picked up a 22-caliber rifle which was in the house, fired two shots at Watson, not, however, as he said afterwards, with the intention of hitting him, but merely to stop or frighten him. One of the bullets struck Watson in the thigh, while the other entered the abdomen.

Watson fell, but recovered himself and was able to reach his own home without assistance. Bolton, directly after the shooting, came across to Plymouth for medical aid, and took Dr. Hull, the medical examiner, back to the island. Dr. Hull decided that the wounds were of a most serious character, and ordered Watson to Boston for treatment.

The wounded man was carried to the train in a catboat, and on the way over he told Dr. Hull that it was his own temper that caused the whole affair, and that Bolton was a good boy.

The police learned of the shooting late in the afternoon and Chief Goddard went to the island and arrested Bolton. The young man was very composed, and went to the police station with the officers without showing any emotion. Considerable sympathy is expressed for him, as he is quite well known here.

Watson was 60 years old, and bore the reputation of a man with a bad temper. He was a brother of Captain Nat Watson, the well-known yacht skipper, and the family has lived on Clark's Island almost since Plymouth was settled.

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